SIR ROBERT GOWER, O.B.E.

87.

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# NOTES AND QUERIES:

Ser. 11, v. 2

A

Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

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"When found, make a note of."—Captain Cuttle.

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*LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## TOTTEL'S 'MISCELLANY,' PUTTENHAM'S 'ARTE OF ENGLISH POESIE,' AND GEORGE TURBERVILE.

I NOTICED some time ago, when searching for certain material in George Turbervile's 'Tragical Tales and other Poems,' 1587, that the author often imitated the songs and sonnets in Tottel's 'Miscellany,' and that occasionally his verse was almost identical with quotations from the 'Miscellany' which I had been able to identify in Puttenham's 'Arte of English Poesie.' Then I called to mind the fact that the time of the composition of Puttenham's book is still a matter for intelligent speculation, and I compared the date of its publication, 1589, with that of Turbervile's 'Tragical Tales,' 1587. And I thought what a good thing it would be if I could find the latter quoted in Puttenham. But I was doomed to disappointment, for I could find no evidence to show that Puttenham had read the work.

At this time Mr. R. B. McKerrow very kindly lent me his copy of Turbervile's 'Epitaphes, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets,' 1567, and informed me that he had traced two quotations from it in Puttenham. To make a long story short, I determined to work through the book thoroughly, and I very soon learned that these 'Songs and Sonnets' shed much light on the mysterious 'Arte of English Poesie' and on Turbervile's method of composition. Turbervile is the "common rimer" who is most often censured by Puttenham, no fewer than ten passages from his book being dealt with in 'The Arte of English Poesie.'

Turbervile is mentioned only once by name in Puttenham (Arber, p. 75), the passage reading as follows:—

> "And in her Majesties time that now is are sprong up an other crew of Courtly makers Noble men and Gentlemen of her Majesties owne servauntes, who have written excellently well as it would appeare if their doings could be found out and made publicke with the rest, of which number is first that noble Gentleman Edward Earle of Oxford. Thomas Lord of Bukhurst, when he was young, Henry Lord Paget, Sir Philip Sydney, Sir Walter Rawleigh, Master Edward Dyar, Maister Fulke Grevell, Gascon, Britton, *Turberville* and a great many other learned Gentlemen, whose names I do not omit for envie, but to avoyde tediousnesse, and who have deserved no little commendation."

Knowing that Turbervile was thus commended, I did not expect to find that he is the "rimer" who is belittled and held up to censure more often than any other poet or poetaster dealt with by Puttenham; and even now I cannot find an explanation for the difference between the commendation and the censures that follow, all of which indicate in the very plainest terms that Turbervile was far from being a master of his craft, that he was an imitator or mimic of other men's work, and that his verse is, in truth, very little better than doggerel.

Now all this seems strange, because the faults alleged against Turbervile are faults to be found in all poets, good and bad, who wrote about that time; and Puttenham need not have gone outside Tottel's 'Miscellany' for similar examples for his book. Why does he open his criticism of bad verse with a quotation from Turbervile, and close it with a succession of quotations from the same author, and then at the end of his book hark back to Turbervile's writings? If this attack on Turbervile is new to us, it is hardly likely that it passed unrecognized by his contemporaries; and it would seem that Puttenham had quarrelled with Turbervile some time after he wrote the words of com-

mendation. Puttenham is a mysterious personage about whom we should like to know something more than the few bare details that have been ascertained up to the present; and therefore it is just possible that some day somebody may be able to point us to one or more replies to Puttenham by Turbervile's friends, or even to something by Turbervile himself, in work known to have been written subsequent to the production of 'The Arte of English Poesie.' And then we may get to know more about the singularly able critic, but wretched poetaster, who wrote the latter work.

The first two quotations I shall deal with are those which were pointed out to me by Mr. McKerrow.

Puttenham says there cannot be a fouler fault in a poet than to falsify his accent to serve his cadence, or by untrue orthography to wrench his words to help his rime. To do either is a sign that the poet or maker is not copious in his language, or (as they are wont to say) not half his craft's master; that he is but a bungler, and not a poet:—

"as he that by all likelyhood. having no word at hand to rime to this word [*joy*], he made his other verse ende in [*Roy*] saying very impudently thus,

O mightie Lord of love, dame Venus onely joy,
Who art the highest God of any heavenly Roy."

Arber, p. 95.

This quotation (altered) is dealt with again on p. 259, where it is cited as an instance of 'Soraismus,' or 'The mingle mangle,' the false orthography being dealt with a second time as an inexcusable vice, ignorant, and affected,

"as one that said using this French word *Roy*, to make ryme with another verse, thus:

O mightie Lord of love, dame Venus onely joy,
Whose Princely power exceedes ech other heavenly roy.

In neither case is Turbervile correctly quoted, and this circumstance seems to mark malice. Turbervile wrote:—

O Mightie lorde of love!
Dame Venus onely joy,
Whose princely powre doth farre surmount
all other heavenly roy.

'The Lover to Cupid for Mercie,' &c.
Collier's reprint, p. 80.

The verse, says Puttenham, is good, but the term peevishly affected; and at p. 95 he says "roy" was never yet received in our language for an English word.

Now Puttenham's censure, after all, amounts to this only, that Turbervile wrenched a word to help his rime, and that he had no authority for using "roy." But I turn to that portion of 'The Mirror for Magistrates' which John Higgins wrote, printed in 1575 and again in 1587, or before Puttenham's book appeared, and I find "roy" twice:—

What thousand tongues (thinke you) could tell
our joy!
This made our hearts revive, this pleas'd our Roy.
'Legend of Lord Irenglas,' st. 16.

Without disdayne, hate, discorde or anoye:
Even as our father raign'd, the noble Roy.
'Legend of King Forrex,' st. 4.

Under *Macrologia* or *Long language* we find:—

"So said another of our rimers, meaning to shew the great annoy and difficultie of those warres of Troy, caused for Helenas sake.

Nor Menelaus was unwise,
Or troupe of Troians mad,
When he with them and they with him,
For her such combat had."

Arber, p. 264.

This is correctly quoted from the sonnet headed 'In Praise of Ladie P.' (Collier, p. 248).

We are told:—

"These clauses (*he with them and they with him*) are surplusage, and one of them very impertinent, because it could not otherwise be intended, but that Menelaus, fighting with the Troians, the Troians must of necessitie fight with him."

In Tottel's 'Miscellany,' p. 158, a similar case of "surplusage" occurs, and in a poem from which Puttenham quotes with approval elsewhere:—

But gase on them and they on me as bestes are
wont of kinde.
'The Lover refused lamenteth his Estate.'

As very much of Turbervile's work in his 'Songs and Sonnets' is directly founded on poems in Tottel's 'Miscellany,' I have no doubt he caught up his phrasing from Tottel in this case. But you never find Puttenham speaking slightingly of anything in Tottel, although he deals with twenty-seven passages to be found in that book, some of which are quoted twice and even three times.

Most of the quotations in Puttenham are from effusions of his own, which ungrateful and ill-discerning men have allowed, with the exception of one poor remnant, to be drowned in the black waters of oblivion. One hardly knows whether to weep or to laugh at these examples of his muse; and the suspicion often haunts one's mind that the terse, eloquent, and clear-headed prose-writer is making a May-game of his reader. These quotations come in strings; they are often contrasted with passages from the best writers; and occasionally the productions

of poets like Surrey, Wyatt, and Sir Philip Sidney are alluded to merely to enable Puttenham to cite something of his own, which he makes you clearly understand is to be preferred to things that are to be found in the works of the persons named. And then he will deal with one of "your ordinary rimers" It is all done so pleasantly, and the assurance of the critic in the merit of his own verse is so superbly self-confident, that one feels compelled not only to accept with good-humoured toleration what he says, but also to forget his "side," and only remember his supreme ability as a teacher.

Following one of these strings of his own verse, pp. 187–8, we come to *Endiadis or the Figure of Twinnes*, a manner of speech which seems to make two phrases of one :—

"And as one of our ordinary rimers said.
Of fortune nor her frowning face,
I am nothing agast.
In stead, of [*fortunes frowning face.*]"

The "ordinary rimer" is George Turbervile again, but why he should be dragged in thus needs explanation, because no fault is to be found in the manner of his speech that does not occur frequently in all writers of poetical compositions, who use the form, with more or less judgment, to give euphony to their verse. But some of Puttenham's readers would know who was aimed at, and it may be that in this case, as in others, the poet is purposely misquoted.

Turbervile wrote :—

I will not be agast
Of Fortune nor her frowning face.
'That Lovers ought to shunne no Paines to attaine their Love,' Collier, p. 237.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(*To be continued.*)

## SIR WILLIAM JONES AND THE REPRESENTATION OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY IN PARLIAMENT.

IN 1780 Jones, who was not knighted until three years later, offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the University of Oxford in the House of Commons. But his Liberal opinions and his detestation of the American war and of the slave-trade were too frankly expressed to be agreeable to the electors, and he withdrew from the contest in order to avoid an overwhelming defeat.

Sir Roger Newdigate, Bt., D.C.L., of University, of which College Jones was himself a Fellow, sat for Oxford from 31 January, 1750, until 1780, when he retired.

The University was represented in 1780 by Sir William Dolben, Bt., D.C.L., sometime Student of Christ Church, and Francis Page, D.C.L. of New College. Sir William, great-grandson of John Dolben, Archbishop of York, represented Oxford during seven Parliaments, from 3 February, 1768, until 1806, when he retired. He always gave his steady support to Wilberforce's measures for the abolition of the slave-trade. Francis Bourne assumed the name of Page on inheriting the Oxfordshire estates of his great-uncle Sir Francis Page, the judge. He was junior member for Oxford from 23 March, 1768, until 1801.

The following letter is not among those printed by Lord Teignmouth in his life of Sir William Jones (1806), vol. i. pp. 358–83 :

Lamb Building, Temple, 29 April, 1780.

DEAR SIR,

I beg you will accept a Latin Ode, lately written in imitation of Collins by a person who has a high respect for you, and who has disguised his name in the form of an anagram under that of *Julius Melesigonus*. The writer is not ashamed to confess that this little poem contains his own political sentiments with some poetical amplification and colouring. Very few copies have been printed, to save the trouble of making many transcripts.

I had fully intended to send you a copy of this ode, without giving you any further trouble; but I have just received a piece of news, which induces me to trouble you with one short question. Sir Roger Newdigate having declared his intention of vacating his seat for Oxford, the university will at the general election be called upon to chuse one of their members *è gremio Academice* to represent them, and, "to protect in the legislature the rights of the republick of letters," for which purpose, as Sir W. Blackstone observes, the franchise of sending members was first granted to our learned body. Now, the great attention and kindness, which you have shown me, Sir, tempt me to ask you, who are well able to inform me, whether the writer of the enclosed poem, if his friends were to declare him a candidate, would have *any chance* of respectable support from such members of the University, as would trust the defense of their rights, as scholars and as Englishmen, to a man who loves learning as zealously as he does rational constitutional Liberty. If the little personal influence that he has at Oxford, joined to his avowed affection for the genuine freedom of our English constitution, would make it improbable that he should be at all supported, it would be absurd in him to harbour a thought of making so fruitless an attempt; but if there were a prospect even of an honourable nomination, it would be an honour, which no other man or society of men could confer. I entreat you to excuse this liberty, and to believe me, with infinite respect, Sir,

Your much obliged and ever faithful servant
W. JONES.

To Dr. Adams, Master of Pembroke College.

Johnson's friend Dr. William Adams was Master of Pembroke College and Canon of Gloucester from 1775 until his death in 1789. He was also for some time Archdeacon of Llandaff. The Ode to Liberty had been printed in the preceding March under the title of 'Julii Melesigoni ad Libertatem.' The assumed name is formed by a transposition of the letters of Gulielmus Jonesius.

A. R. BAYLEY.

## T. L. PEACOCK'S 'ESSAY ON FASHIONABLE LITERATURE.'

THIS hitherto unpublished fragment, to which allusion has already been made in the pages of 'N. & Q.,' is the only work of its author which alludes to writers and periodicals under their own names, and as such is an invaluable addition to our knowledge of Peacock's views as well as a characteristic specimen of his style. It is contained in vol. 36,815 of the MSS. in the possession of the British Museum. Admirers of Peacock will find his likes and dislikes portrayed in the same trenchant style that the novels display, and the explanation, perhaps, of difficulties which have arisen owing to suppression of names. The first part of it is as follows :—

"The fashionable metropolitan winter, which begins in spring and ends in autumn, is the season of happy reunion to those ornamental varieties of the human species who live to be amused for the benefit of the social order. It is the season of operas and exhibitions, of routs and concerts, of dinners at midnight and suppers at sunrise. It is the period of the general muster, the levy 'en masse' of gentlemen in stays and ladies in short petticoats against their arch enemy Time. But these are the arms with which they assail the enemy in battalion: there are others with which in moments of morning solitude they are compelled to encounter him single-handed; and one of these weapons is the reading of light and easy books which command attention without the labour of application, and amuse the idleness of fancy without disturbing the sleep of understanding.

"This species of literature which aims only to amuse and must be very careful not to instruct had never so many purveyors as at present: for there never was any state of society in which there were so many idle persons as there are at present in England, and it happens that these idle persons are, for the most part, so circumstanced that they can do nothing if they would, and, in the next place, that they are united in the links of a common interest which, being based in delusion, makes them even more averse than the well-dressed vulgar always are from the free exercise of reason and the bold investigation of truth

"That the faculty of amusing should be the only passport of a literary work in the hands of general readers is not very surprising even, especially when we consider that the English are the most thinking people in the universe, but that the faculty of amusing should be as transient as the gloss on a new coat does seem at first view a little singular: for though all fashionable people read (gentlemen who have been at college excepted), yet as the soul of fashion is novelty, the books and the dress of the season go out of date together, and to be amused this year by that which amused others twelve months ago would be to plead guilty to the heinous charge of having lived out of the world

"The stream of new books, therefore, floats over the parlour window and the drawing-room table to furnish a ready answer to the grunt of Mr. Donothing as to what Mrs. Dolittle and her daughters are reading, and having served this purpose, and that of putting the monster Time to a temporary death, flows peacefully on towards the port of Lethe.

"The nature of this lighter literature and the changes which it has undergone with the fashions of the last twenty years deserve consideration for many reasons, and afford a subject of speculation which may be amusing and, I would add, instructive, were I not fearful of terrifying my readers in the outset. As every age has its own character, manners, and amusements, which are influenced even in their lightest forms, by the fundamental features of the time, the moral and political character of the age or nation may be read by an attentive observer, even in its lightest literature, how remote soever 'prima facie' from morals and politics.

"The newspaper of the day, the favourite magazine of the month, the tour, the novel, and the poem which are most recent in date and most fashionable in name, furnish forth the morning table of the literary dilettante. The springtide of metropolitan favour floats these intellectual deliciæ into every minor town and village in the kingdom, where they circle through their little day in the eddies of reading societies.

"It may be questioned how far the favour of fashionable readers is a criterion of literary merit. It is certain that no work attracts any great share of general attention which does not possess considerable originality and great power to interest and amuse. But originality will sometimes attract notice for a little space, as Mr. Romeo Loates attracted some three or four audiences by the mere force of excessive absurdity; and the records of the Minerva Press will shew that a considerable number of readers can be both interested and amused by works completely expurgated of all the higher qualities of mind. And without dragging reluctant dullness back to-day, let us only consider the names of Monk Lewis and of Kotzebue—they have sunk in a few years into comparative oblivion—and we shall see that the condition of a fashionable author differs very little in stability from that of a political demagogue.

"Mr. Walter Scott seems an exception to this. Having long occupied the poetical throne, he seems indeed to have been deposed by Lord Byron, but he has risen with redoubled might as a novelist, and has thus continued from the publication of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' the most popular writer of his time—perhaps the most universally successful in his own day of any writer that ever lived. He has the rare talent

of pleasing all ranks and classes of men, from the peer to the peasant, and all orders and degrees of mind, from the philosopher to the man-milliner 'of whom nine make a taylor.' On the arrival of 'Rob Roy,' as formerly on that of 'Marmion,' the scholar lays aside his Plato, the statesman suspends his calculations, the young lady deserts her hoop, the critic smiles as he trims his lamp, thanking God for his good fortune, and the weary artisan resigns his sleep for the refreshment of the magic page.

"Periodical publications form a very prominent feature in this transitory literature:—To any one who will compare the Reviews and Magazines of the present day with those of thirty years ago, it must be obvious that there is a much greater diffusion of general talent through them all and more instances of greater individual talent in the present time than at the former period; and at the same time, it must be equally obvious that there is much less literary honesty, much more illiberality and exclusiveness, much more subdivision into petty gangs and factions, much less classicality and very much less philosophy. The stream of knowledge seems spread over a wider superficies, but what it has gained in breadth it has lost in depth. There is more dictionary learning, more scientific smattering, more of that kind of knowledge for show in general society—to produce a brilliant impression on the passing hour of literature, and less, far less, of that solid and laborious research which builds up in the silence of the closet and is the destroyer of perishable fashions of mind, the strong and permanent structure of history and philosophy.

"The two principal periodical publications of the time—the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*—are the organs and oracles of the two great political factions, the Whigs and Tories. Their extensive circulation is less ascribable to any marked superiority either of knowledge or talent which they possess over their minor competitors than to the curiosity of the public in general to learn or divine from these semi-official oracles what the said two parties are meditating. *The Quarterly Review* and *The Courier* newspaper are conducted on the same principle and partly by the same contributors. These are the hardy veterans of corruption. *The British Critic* and *The Gentleman's Magazine* are its awkward squad; *The Antijacobin Review* and *The New Times* are its condemned regiment.

"The country gentleman appears to be in the habit of considering reviews as the joint productions of a body of men who meet at a sort of green board where all new literary productions, are laid before them for impartial consideration and the merits of each having been fairly canvassed, some aged and enlightened censor records the opinion of the council and promulgates its definite judgment to the world. The mysterious 'we' of the invisible assassin converts his poisoned dagger into a host of legitimate broadswords. Nothing, however, can be more removed from the facts. Of the ten or twelve articles which comprise *The Edinburgh Review*, one is manufactured on the spot, another comes from Aberdeen, another from Herefordshire, another from the coast of Devon, another from bonny Dundee, etc., etc., without any one of the contributors ever knowing the names of his brethren or having any communication with any one but the editor. The only point of union among them is respect for the magic circle drawn by the compasses of faction and nationality, within which dullness and ignorance is sure of favour, and without which genius and knowledge are equally certain of neglect or persecution. The case is much the same with *The Quarterly Review*, except that the contributors are more in contact, being all, more or less, kind slaves of the Government, and, for the most part, gentlemen pensioners clustering round a common centre in the terrible shape of their paymaster, Mr. Gifford. This publication contains more talent and less principle than it would be easy to believe coexistent."

A. B. YOUNG, M.A., Ph.D.

*(To be concluded.)*

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THE NATIONAL FLAG. — Through the courtesy of Lord Knollys, the question, which was long disputed, as to the right of British subjects to fly on land the Union Jack, now known as the national flag, was finally settled in the pages of 'N. & Q.' It is therefore of interest to make a permanent record of the official notice just issued respecting the days that have been appointed for the hoisting of the Union Jack on Government buildings, the period being from 8 A.M. till sunset:—

Feb. 20.—Birthday of the Princess Royal.
March 18.—Birthday of Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.
March 31.—Birthday of Prince Henry.
April 14.—Birthday of Princess Henry of Battenberg.
April 25.—Birthday of Princess Mary.
May 1.—Birthday of the Duke of Connaught.
May 6.—Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession.
May 25.—Birthday of Princess Christian.
May 26.—Her Majesty's Birthday.
June 3.—His Majesty's Birthday.
June 23.—Birthday of the Duke of Cornwall.
July 6.—Anniversary of their Majesties' wedding and birthday of Princess Victoria.
July 12.—Birthday of Prince John.
Nov. 26.—Birthday of the Queen of Norway.
Dec. 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra.
Dec. 14.—Birthday of Prince Albert.
Dec. 20.—Birthday of Prince George.

The national flag is also to be hoisted at the opening and closing by His Majesty of the sessions of the Houses of Parliament, and on any day appointed for the official celebration of His Majesty's birthday, should such celebration not take place on June 3.

The Royal Standard is only to be hoisted when the King or the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when their Majesties are passing it in procession.

The official reference to the Royal Standard confirms the intimation given to us in June, 1908, by Lord Knollys.

Our beloved Alexandra, the Queen-Mother, has a special flag of her own, recently designed. This was flown for the first

time from Buckingham Palace (where she is in residence) on Wednesday, the 22nd of June; it is based on a combination of the British and Danish standards, a large cross being a prominent feature.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

[With 'N. & Q.' for 30 June, 1900, was issued a Supplement containing a coloured illustration of the National Flag, and an article by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. This Supplement has been reprinted, and can be obtained from the office. Various questions connected with the National Flag are discussed at 9 S. v. 414, 440, 457, 478; vi. 17, 31, 351, 451, 519; vii. 193; viii. 67, 173; ix. 485; x. 31, 94, 118; xii. 327, 372, 398, 454, 508; 10 S. ix. 128, 154, 174, 255, 292, 396, 502, 514; x. 72, 130, 193, 331. At 10 S. ix. 502 is printed the letter we received from the Under Secretary of State at the Home Office respecting the use of the National Flag.]

SIR THOMAS COOKE, MAYOR OF LONDON.—The 'D.N.B.' article on this civic worthy is not very satisfactory. He is described therein as "*Lord* Mayor," which is certainly an anachronism. It is also stated in the original issue of the 'D.N.B.' that he "was elected Alderman of Vintry Ward in 1454," and discharged from his office of Alderman of Broad Street Ward in December, 1468, but reinstated in "the following year." Now his election for Vintry took place on 4 October, 1456 (Journal 6, fo. 107); he was removed to Broad Street in 1458, discharged by command of the king (Edward IV.) 21 *November*, 1468 (Journal 7, fo. 182), and again elected Alderman (but of Bread Street, not Broad Street) in October, 1470—not 1469, as "the following year" of the text suggests (Journal 7, fo. 225b). Some of these corrections are made, at my instance, in the new issue of the 'D.N.B.' The writer of the article has missed the fact that Cooke was M.P. for London in the Parliament of 1460; and although he refers to him as a member of the Parliament of 1470, he does not note that he represented the City then, as at the earlier date.

"Sir" John Stockton is a misnomer in the case of the Mayor to whom Cooke acted as Deputy in 1470–71, as he was not knighted until after Edward's victory at Tewkesbury.

I do not know upon what authority Cooke is stated to have been one of the leaders of the Yorkist party in the City. All his later associations were with the Lancastrians. He had married the daughter of Philip Malpas, who was a leading Lancastrian; he was ejected from his Aldermanry by Edward IV., and restored to it during the short interval (1470–71) of Henry VI.'s Restoration, being again turned out on Edward's return. It is true that, as is pointed out in the 'D.N.B.,' he was made a K.B. by Edward IV. in May, 1465; but so also at the same time was John Plomer, who was removed from his Aldermanry (and charged with treason, on account of his Lancastrian sympathies) in 1468, a few months before Cooke himself. It is, of course, possible that Cooke may have been a leader first on one side and then on the other; but, if so, I should like to have more certain evidence of his early Yorkist sympathies than the article in the 'D.N.B.' supplies.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

"BULLION."—The 'N.E.D.' tells us that this word is first recorded in the Statutes of the Realm, A.D. 1336, where it is spelt *bullion*, as now. It is further said that this form "appears to point to identity with F. *bouillon*," which is derived from F. *bouillir* (A.F. *boillir*), to boil.

This solution is as good as settled by the fact that, in another MS. of the above Statutes, the word is actually spelt *boillon*, the connexion of which with the A.F. *boillir* cannot easily be missed.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

PORTABLE RAILWAY.—I am sorry not to find in the 'N.E.D.' a reference to the patent granted 5 Feb., 1770, to "Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Hare Hatch (Berks), Esq.: For a new invented Portable Railway, or Artificial Road, to move along with any Carriage to which it is applied." No doubt that sort of thing is re-invented every few years. (See 'Sixth Report of Deputy Keeper,' App. II. 160.)

Q. V.

"PEPITA," A PATTERN.—A recent *cause célèbre* reminds me that "pepita" is the name of the well-known pattern of small black-and-white squares in Eastern Europe (in heraldry: Chequy sable and argent), and that it was called after a famous dancer of the name of Pepita more than forty or fifty years ago. I have heard English schoolboys call it "sponge bags," as these useful articles are very often made of a fabric of the same pattern.

L. L. K.

J. R. SMITH: DR. W. SAUNDERS.—The only reference in Mrs. Frankau's 'John Raphael Smith' (1902) to a portrait of Dr. Saunders is Smith's exhibit at the Royal Academy of 1802 (No. 351). There is abundant evidence that Smith published an engraving of this portrait by himself, inasmuch as a notice of it appeared in *The Monthly Magazine*, July, 1803, where it is

said to be "extremely well engraved." In Evans's 'Catalogue' (No. 9291) the portrait is described as three quarters, sitting. It is entirely omitted from Mrs. Frankau's 'Catalogue.' When the engraving was published the original picture was in the possession of Dr. Curry, physician to Guy's Hospital. W. ROBERTS.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

GEORGE I.'S STATUE AT HACKWOOD.—In front of this house is an equestrian figure, in lead, of George I., presented by him to one of the Dukes of Bolton who resided here in the eighteenth century. I think that it must either have been identical with or have closely resembled the one which I remember as a boy in Leicester Square, and which came to such an ignominious end.

I have read somewhere that there was another mounted effigy of the same king, also of lead, and gilded, which stood in front of Canons in Middlesex.

Readers of 'N. & Q.' have, I believe, made a study of the question of royal and other statues both in and outside of London. I wonder, therefore, if they could refer me to any sources of information about any of these figures, or could tell me if there is any statue of George I. now surviving beyond the one here.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

[Royal and other statues in London are discussed at considerable length at 10 S. ix. 1, 102, 282, 363, 481; x. 122, 211, 258, 290, 370, 491.]

GARIBALDI AND HIS FLAG.—The late Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, who lived long in France, near Autun, and married a Frenchwoman, wrote in his charming book 'Round my House' a very strange story about Garibaldi and his flag during the Franco-German War of 1870.

"The day after his arrival," says Hamerton, "Garibaldi held a little review and sat in a carriage whilst his regiments marched past.....There was unfolded his own personal Garibaldian flag, an invention of his own, a very original invention too, and one not by any means calculated to reassure the lovers of tranquillity. It was all red, to begin with, red as the Sanguinary Revolution, and this is a colour which the lovers of order admire only when it is worn by the Princes of the Church. On the flag were none of the devices of heraldry, no lions, nor eagles, nor any such picturings of the old illiterate ages, but a single word in great legible roman capitals, and the word was

PATATRAC [*sic*]

.....And when, at a later period, I heard of the smashing and crashing that was effected on so large a scale by the Communards, of the falling of ruined palaces and streets, of the upsetting of the Vendôme Column, I said 'This is Garabaldi's *Patatrac*,' and that word on the banner which flapped in the November wind seemed a word of baleful prophecy, a sinister suggestion of all the evil that was to come."—Third ed., pp. 389-90.

Has any one ever seen that flag, with its queer motto? Is it mentioned elsewhere?

R. DE KERALLAIN.

3, Rue de la Mairie, Quimper, Finistère.

WILLIAM PENN'S LETTERS.—With the endorsement and co-operation of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, I hope to arrange for the publication of the complete works of William Penn. I shall therefore be glad to receive information concerning any of Penn's letters in public or private collections. Please reply direct.

ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Kentmere Lodge, Moylan, Pennsylvania.

ANDRONICUS LASCARIS: MUSIC TO ARISTOPHANES.—Is it known who of the Lascaris family had the Christian name Andronicus? I possess a Greek manuscript, apparently of the fifteenth century, containing various classical poetical works, which, as appears from repeated internal evidence, was written by one Alexander for Andronicus Lascaris. Though the manuscript is late, I wish to find out all I can about its provenance, seeing that it apparently purports (a unique feature) to give the actual music of a portion of one of the choruses of Aristophanes.

R. JOHNSON WALKER.

Little Holland House, Kensington, W.

DONNE'S POEMS.—I should be very grateful if any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' could give me information on the following points.

In 'N. & Q.' for 28 May, 1892 (8 S. i. 440), T. R. O'FL., commenting on Grosart's edition of Donne, says that he has in his possession two copies of the 'First and Second Anniversary,' 1612. T. R. O'FL. was, I suppose, the T. R. O'Flahertie whose library would appear to have been broken up, as I have met with MSS. which have come from it. Could any one tell me where I could now see a copy of this edition of 1612, which is the first edition of the Second Anniversary? I have examined and collated the 1611 edition of the First Anniversary, but I cannot find that of 1612.

Could any one tell me where the Hazlewood-Kingsburgh MS., of which Grosart made frequent use in his edition of Donne's poems, now is? I have seen a description of it at the British Museum, but cannot trace its whereabouts.

I should be obliged for information regarding any MSS. of Donne's poems other than those which I know of in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Harvard; and for permission to collate such.

H. J. C. GRIERSON.

University of Aberdeen.

SPEXHALL CHURCH.—Our ancient round tower fell in 1720. Our squire is about to raise it up again, and he and his architect would be grateful if they could look at any picture or print of the tower as it formerly stood. If any readers of 'N. & Q.' possessing the information would kindly communicate with me, I should be very grateful.

J. GARFORTH, Rector.

Spexhall Rectory, Halesworth, Suffolk.

GEORGE II.: POEM ON HIS DEATH.—We are in possession of a MS. poem (96 lines) 'On the Death of the King' (George II.). The opening lines are as under:—

Reclined on Camus' rushy fringed banks,
Which slowly roll'd along his silent stream,
Striking her pensive breast, sad Granta thus
Burst forth into complaints. Ye sisters nine, &c.

The poem is in a contemporary hand. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' assist us in tracing its author? CHAS. J. SAWYER, LTD.

23, New Oxford Street.

CORNELIUS DE WITT.—Can any one suggest how I can find the intervening generations between Cornelius de Witt (murdered with his brother John de Witt in 1672) and John Albra de Witt? I cannot give the exact date of the latter, but his wife Mary was born in 1734, and died in 1814. John Albra de Witt was a sugar merchant in London.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

'SIR EDWARD SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE.'—Can any of your readers give me information as to this work? It has run through several editions; the one before me is 1841. It is edited by Miss Jane Porter, who was a novelist, and is mentioned in the 'D.N.B.,' and professes to be a copy of the diary of the above Sir Edward, which was written in the years 1733–49.

Sir Edward was shipwrecked on some unknown islands near the Mosquito Coast of Central America, and discovered there a pirates' hoard.

Can any one inform me whether this narrative is true, or whether it is due to the imagination of Miss Porter or the friend who lent her the alleged diary? Kindly reply direct. H. WILSON HOLMAN.

4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

[Sir Edward Seaward is an imaginary character.]

THE CIRCLE OF LODA.—Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' acquainted with Northern mythology kindly volunteer information concerning the Circle of Loda? It was, I believe, a circle of stones used as a place of worship among the Scandinavians.

A. B. YOUNG.

DOGE'S HAT.—Can any of your readers tell me the correct word for the hat or cap of office worn by a Doge of Venice, as, for instance, in Giovanni Bellini's 'Portrait of Leonardo Loredano in his State Robes' in the National Gallery? M. W. B.

'THE DUENNA AND LITTLE ISAAC.'—I have an oval stipple engraving (8½ in. by 7¼ in.) with this title, engraved by W. P. Carey from a painting by T. Rowlandson. "The duenna" is, I think, Mrs. Billington. Who impersonated "Little Isaac"? Who was the author of this play?

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

HUGUENOT CHURCH AT PROVINS.—A paper was issued this spring, by a Mr. Williamson, in which was described the rise of the Huguenot Church at Provins, Seine et Marne. If any readers know in what periodical it appeared, or anything about it, they will much oblige the undersigned by giving the wished-for information.

(Mlle.) A. THIRION.

35, Paulton's Square, S.W.

PRINCE EUGENE OF SAVOY.—With regard to the lists of public statues which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' of late, what has become of the statue of this famous general, who, in conjunction with Marlborough, gained some of the most decisive and splendid victories in our military history? It was by Kent, and there are two drawings of it in the Crace Collection, British Museum. It stood in Carlton House Gardens.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Wroxton Grange, Folkestone.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS OF ARMS.—The *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries for the 1st of April, 1897, contains grants of arms to William Rowe, 1651, John Cooke, 1653, and Thomas Moore, 1654. I have been

informed that none of the republican grants now remain in the Heralds' College. Do they exist elsewhere, either in the original grants or in any other form? It is not to be questioned that a large number of grants were issued during that period, and it is almost certain that some of the arms now in use had their origin in this source.

L. S. M.

PARISH REGISTERS BURNT IN 1837.—Is any record to be found of the destruction by fire of the registers in a parish church soon after 16 October, 1837? This church was probably in Sussex, and perhaps in the neighbourhood of Lewes.

HENRY W. POOK, Col.

121, Hither Green Lane, Lewisham, S.E.

STONES IN EARLY VILLAGE LIFE.—What part did large stones play in early village life? They must have had some significance, to judge by the care that was taken of them and the fact that they entered into the construction of place-names. Here in Eastern Hertfordshire, for example, we have three places which derive part of their titles from still existing stones—Standon (or Stondon, as it was originally called), Walton-at-Stone, and Stonebury, the last now only a farm-house. There are two other *-stans*, Stanstead and Stanborough, but there appear to be no stones visible in connexion with them.

The subject has perhaps been dealt with before; if so, references will be valued.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

[Stones are, of course, widely connected with pre-Christian religion and astronomy.]

PRIOR'S SALFORD CHURCH: CLARKE MONUMENTS.—In 1874 the Rev. Thos. Procter Wadley, Rector of Naunton Beauchamp, co. Worcester, prepared a paper, under the name of "Vestigans," upon the above. I possess a copy, privately printed in recent years, but wish to know if the paper ever appeared in the proceedings of any local society. R. S. B.

CLERGY RETIRING FROM THE DINNER-TABLE.—In 'Esmond' Thackeray alludes to the custom of the clergy retiring from the dinner-table at the entrance of the sweets. What was the significance of the custom? When did it commence, and fall into desuetude? Did the prohibition extend to bishops and archbishops?

ENQUIRER.

HEWORTH: ITS ETYMOLOGY.—Can any of your readers kindly say what was the origin of the name Heworth, a suburb of York? It is styled "Heuuarde" in Domesday Book: Orm had land there. SADI.

EDW. HATTON.—Who and what was he? There is a portrait of him engraved by W. Sherwin. XYLOGRAPHER.

SIR ISAAC'S WALK.—In the business part of Colchester there is a thoroughfare known as Sir Isaac's Walk. Who was the local celebrity whose name is thus celebrated?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS: ARTICLES OF INQUIRY.—Can any correspondent refer me to publications containing articles of the following bishops?—

Bell, of Worcester, 1540.
Wakeman, of Gloucester, 1541.
Hoper, of Gloucester, 1550.
Brooks, of Gloucester, 1554.
Cheyney, of Gloucester, 1562.
Bullingham, of Gloucester, 1581.
Goldsborough, of Gloucester, 1598.
Ravis, of Gloucester, 1604.

F. S. HOCKADAY.

Highbury, Lydney.

CHAPEL LE FRITH.—Could any of your correspondents give me trustworthy information as to the meaning of "le Frith" in the place-name Chapel le Frith? I have been told that the name means "Chapel in the Wood," but my informant could not explain how this meaning was arrived at. Here in Devon we are familiar with the word *vraith*, and in Somerset they have *vreath*, which is usually applied to the brushwood cut for firing. Is it possible that *frith* may be the harder northern pronunciation of the same word? OSWALD J. REICHEL.

Alaronde, Lympstone.

["Le" is probably "near," as explained earlier in 'N. & Q.']

M. DE CALONNE'S HOUSE IN PICCADILLY.—In that excellent work 'Round About Piccadilly and Pall Mall' Mr. H. B. Wheatley at p. 37 identifies Nos. 146 and 147 as covering the site of the handsome building erected by Charles Alexandre de Calonne when he fled to this country in 1787. It may be of interest to note that the contents of the mansion were sold 13 May, 1793, and eleven following days by Skinner & Dyke, on the premises, "the extremity of Piccadilly." The pictures were not included in this cata-

logue, so presumably they were sold at the date named by Mr. Wheatley—March, 1795. Was this sale also held on the premises? It is said ('Memorials of Christie's,' W. Roberts, i. 19) to have been conducted by the same firm. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

PRINCE RUPERT.—There is a legend that the Prince, riding by Shepperton Church, fired a pistol at the weathercock and hit it. This being considered an accident he fired again, and brought the weathercock down. I cannot find any authority for this story, and ask for help. J. J. FREEMAN.

GOLDSMITH AND HACKNEY.—It appears that Oliver Goldsmith in 1762 was lodging in Canonbury. Is there any record extant of the celebrated dramatist showing his occasional visits to the neighbouring village of Hackney. Milton and Charles Lamb are connected with this old borough, and I am anxious to discover whether Samuel Johnson and Goldsmith and their coterie paid occasional trips to its rustic shrines.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

## Replies.

### GEORGE BUBB DODINGTON AND HIS LITERARY CIRCLE.

(10 S. xii. 461, 504; 11 S. i. 70, 443.)

I HAVE a long series of letters from Charles Ray (domestic chaplain to Robert Butts, Bishop of Ely) from 1722 to 1750, written to his cousin, my great-grandfather, Samuel Kerrich, D.D., Vicar of Dersingham, Norfolk. In the course of a long letter, dated 29 August, 1741, Ray says: "The Dialogue between Earle and Doddington is admired in that it is so like Earle's manner of expressing himself." I have no means of ascertaining whether this peculiar example of the literature of the time has ever appeared in print. It is as follows:—

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN G. EARLE, ESQ., AND B— DODDINGTON. 1741.

E. My Dear Pall Mall, I hear you are got in Favour
And please the Duke by your late damnd Behaviour,
I live with Walpole—You live at his Grace's,
And thus thank Heaven we have exchangd our Places.

D. Yes—on the great Argyle I often wait,
At charming Sudbrook, or in Bolton Street:
In Wit, or Politics, he is good at either,
We pass our independent Hours together!

E. By G–d that's heavenly! *so* in turn you talk,
And round the Groves at charming Sudbrook walk;
And hear the Cuckow and the Linnet Sing,
Lord G–d!—that's vastly pleasant in the Spring.

D. Dear Witty Marlborow street, for once be wise,
Nor Happiness you never knew despise.
You ne'er enjoyd the *Triumph* of Disgrace,
Nor felt the *Dignity of Loss of Place.*

E. Not lost my Place! yes but I did by G–d!
Tho' y^r Description on't is mighty Odd:
*I* felt *no* Triumph, found *no* Dignity,
*I* cryd, and so did all *my* Family.

D. What! shed a Tear because you lost a Place!
Sure thou art the lowest of the lowest Race,
God's! is there not in Politics a time,
When keeping Places is the greatest Crime?

E. Yes, Yes, that Doctrine I have learnt long since,
I once resign'd my Place about the Prince,
But then I did it for a better Thing,
And got by that the *Green Cloth* for the King.

D. Thou hast no Taste for popular Applause,
Which follows those that join in Virtue's Cause:
Argyle and I are prais'd by every Tongue,
The Burden of each free born Briton's Song!

E. You, and the Duke.—d'ye think you are popular?
By G–d they lye that tell you that you are:
Walpole now has got the Nation's Voice
The People's Idol, and their Monarch's Choice!

D. When the Excise Scheme shall no more be blam'd,
When the Convention shall no more be nam'd,
*Then* shall your Minister and not till *then*,
Be popular with unbrib'd Englishmen.

E. The Excise and the Convention! D–mn your Blood!
*You* voted for them both, and thought them good:
Or did not like the Triumph of Disgrace,
And gave up your Opinion, not your Place.

D. To Freedom and Argyle I turn my Eyes!
For *them* I fell, for *them* I hope to rise,
And after Years in Ignominy spent,
I own my Crime,—I blush,—and dare repent.

E. S^r of Repentance there's *one* charming kind,
But *that's* the voluntary and resign'd:
Yours is a damn'd enforc'd Reluctance,
A Newgate Malefactor's after Sentence:
Who sighs because he has lost the power to *sin*,
As you repent, that you're no longer *in*.
But since we are Rhiming, pray for once hear me
Whilst I like other Poets prophesy:
Whenever Walpole dies, (and not before)
Then shall Arg—e come into power:
And when he shall be paid his long Arrear,
And got once more £9000 P' year.
When every Campbell that attends his Grace,
Shall be restor'd to Parliament and Place,
When every *Scotch man* in his train is serv'd,
One *English* man may chance to be preferrd.
This is a truth, I know it to my Cost,
Tis he can tell it who has felt it most.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

'RAPE OF PROSERPINE,' BY PAUL VERONESE (11 S. i. 328, 398).—I have compiled, but not yet published, a classified list of Italian pictures (earlier than 1580) with subjects relating to ancient mythology and history; so I am able to assert that Paul Veronese never painted 'The Rape of Proserpine.' The subject occurs in the School of Lionardo, and was also treated by Dosso Dossi (Mells Park), Padovanino (Venice Academy), and Jacopo Bassano (Doria Panfili Gallery). A beginner may have taken the last-named picture (photographed by Anderson, No. 5363) for a Paul Veronese. S. REINACH.

Paris, 4, Rue de Traktir.

LONDON CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR GAMES (11 S. i. 483).—From PRINCIPAL SALMON'S list I miss the following:—

1. Woggle, a game on the principle of cricket, but played with a short piece of wood instead of a ball, and holes instead of wickets.

2. Tip-cat, which I saw played a few days ago in a City lane.

3. Prisoners' base. WM. H. PEET.

"ARABIS": "THLASPI" (11 S. i. 406).—"Arabis" is presumably the Greek Ἀραβὶς. It could not be for "[in] Arabis locis," though strange things have happened before now in botanical nomenclature. θλάσπις (or θλάσπι) is explained by Pape and Liddell and Scott as a kind of cress, the seeds of which were crushed and used as mustard. They offer a derivation from θλάω (crush). Liddell and Scott give as a further suggestion "shepherd's purse." Bishop Cooper, 'Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ,' 1573, has, *s.v. Thlaspi* (which is there spelt *Thlapsi*), "An herbe called also *Nasturcium tectorum, Capsella,* and *Scandulacium.* It hath the smacke of mustarde seede, and therefore it is called *Sinapi rusticum.*" Bailey's 'Forcellini' calls *thlaspi* "mithridate mustard." "Drabe" is described in Faber's 'Thesaurus' as "nasturtium orientale."

To determine the precise equivalents in modern scientific classification to the terms employed by Greeks and Romans to describe their own fauna and flora is a very difficult business. An interesting work in this line is Prof. D'Arcy Thompson's 'Glossary of Greek Birds,' published some years ago by the Clarendon Press. But one may sympathize with the practical method said to have been followed as an undergraduate by a distinguished Cambridge classical scholar, who, as the legend runs, when under examination made a point of translating every Greek or Latin name for a bird by *siskin,* and every name for a tree (or plant ?) by *galingale.*

EDWARD BENSLY.

[Replies also acknowledged from MR. JOHN HODGKIN and MR. TOM JONES.]

"TEART" (11 S. i. 466, 497).—This word is in use in North Wiltshire at the present time (I have heard it several times recently) with the significance of something "sharp."

It is described in 'A Glossary of Words used in the County of Wiltshire,' by Y. E. Dartnell and the Rev. E. H. Goddard: 1, painfully tender—sore, as a wound; 2, stinging, as a blister; 3, tart, as beer turning sour.

See also Aubrey, 'Nat. Hist. Wilts,' p. 22, "it is so cold and *tort,*" applied to a river, and "it is so *acrimonious,*" p. 28.

T. S. M.

I have met with the word "teart" in Gloucestershire, where it means something that smarts or is painful. If any one is suffering from a wound or a sore spot, the question there will be, not "Does it hurt ?" but "Is it teart ?" as an expression of sympathy. J. BAGNALL.

Is not this word the adjective "teart" used as a substantive ? The word (pronounced "teert") used to be continually heard in Gloucestershire when I lived in the Cotswold district, and can hardly have become obsolete yet. A painful cut, boil, or wound, too tender to be touched, was always described as "terrible teart." The stinging sensation inflicted by severe cold would often draw forth some such greeting as "Zharp this marnin', zur, yent it ? I d'vind it main teart to the vengers."

CHARLES GILLMAN.

Church Fields, Salisbury.

BUFF AND BLUE AS PARTY COLOURS (11 S. i. 486).—I am glad, in response to W. M.'s request, not only to point to, but supply, an early allusion to Mrs. Crewe's historic toast, which should fairly be held to settle the matter as against either "that rascal Wraxall" or any subsequent narrator who trusted to hearsay or memory. In *Parker's General Advertiser* of 20 May, 1784, it was recorded:—

"Mrs. Crew's Ball in honour of Mr. Fox's victory, was the most pleasant and jovial ever given in the circle of high life; and united all the charms of elegance, ease, and conviviality. The company (which included the Prince of Wales) was select, though numerous, and assembled

about ten o'clock in blue and buff uniforms.... After supper Captain Morrice was placed in the chair, and sang the 'Baby and Nurse' in his very best stile, and the Fair Assembly chorussed with the most heartfelt spirit. The Ladies then drank his health, and cheered him three times with true festive glee; upon which Captain M., after thanking the fair company for the honour of their charming approbation, gave as a toast—

Buff and Blue, and Mrs. Crew;

which Mrs. Crew very smartly returned in a glass with—

Buff and Blue, and all of you."

This disposes of the more romantic story of how the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.)

"after supper concluded a speech sparkling with gallantry by proposing, amidst rapturous acclamation:

Buff and Blue,
And Mrs. Crewe.

To which the lady merrily replied:

Buff and Blue,
And all of you."

But it is easy, of course, to see how a tale of this kind grows with gossip.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

FLAX BOURTON (11 S. i. 389, 438, 497).—The explanation of a place-name does not depend upon whether it is acceptable or not. It depends solely upon evidence.

The guess that Bourton is short for Bournton is idle; for if this were the case, such a spelling could be found. And there would then be evidence, and speculation would cease.

Meanwhile, we know that the name is not uncommon. There is a Bourton in Berkshire, and another in Gloucestershire, both found in Anglo-Saxon charters.

In Birch, 'Cartularium Saxonicum,' i. 516, in a charter dated 821, we find "Scriuenham, Burgtun," &c. This refers to Bourton near Shrivenham, Berkshire, in which Bour- stands for *burg*, another spelling of *burh*, which is now spelt *borough*. It therefore means "borough-town."

In the same, iii. 37, we find "to burhtune"; where *burhtune* is the dative of *burhtun*, as above. The reference is to Bourton-on-the-Water in Gloucestershire. Hence this likewise means "borough-town."

These two independent examples at once establish the probability that the same explanation is applicable to other cases.

The spelling with *ou* proves nothing at all; Burton is a form that arose in the thirteenth century, and Bourton is a later form, commoner in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This is easily verified by referring to the 'N.E.D.' or to Stratmann. In Chaucer's 'Wife of Bath's Tale,' D. 870, we find the plural *burghes;* and in 'Lydgate's Minor Poems,' p. 210, we find the plural *bourghes*. The modern pronunciation is no sure guide, because in a large number of instances it has been affected by the insinuating influence of the usual spelling.

Any one who desires further information will find it in Ellis's great work on 'English Pronunciation'; he convincingly shows that the Anglo-Saxon *u* was replaced by the Norman *ou* in hundreds of instances, chiefly in the thirteenth century or later.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

DUNCAN LIDDEL AND JO. POTINIUS (11 S. i. 447).—Dr. Irving, in a brief sketch of Duncan Liddel contained in his 'Lives of Scottish Writers,' implies that he wrote various mathematical and astronomical treatises as well as the medical publications which generally appear after his name. The 'Propositiones Astronomicæ' was no doubt one of the treatises to which Irving refers. His sketch, however, deals mainly with the medical works which Liddel produced. Potinius is not mentioned; neither is Schindler nor Volcer. Even Moreri apparently knows them not.

Is there not some mistake about Schindler? No. 10 in MR. ANDERSON'S query appears to be the title of some sort of funeral oration or order of service at the death of Schindler in 1604. Yet in Darling's 'Cyclopædia Bibliographica' it is distinctly stated that Prof. Valentine Schindler of Helmstadt did not die until 1611, some years after Liddel had returned to Scotland. Which of the two dates—1604 or 1611—is correct? Or were there two professors named Schindler in succession at Helmstadt? W. SCOTT.

WALL-PAPERS (11 S. i. 268, 350).—The printing of paper for wall coverings seems to have become an established industry in England at the close of the seventeenth century. Houghton, 'A Collection for Improvement of Industry and Trade,' 30 June, 1699, states:—

"The next in course is printing, which is said to be known in China and other eastern countries long before it was known in Europe: But their printing was cutting their letters upon blocks in whole pages or forms, as among us our wooden pictures are cut: And a great deal of paper is now-a-days so printed to be pasted upon walls, to serve instead of hangings; and truly if all parts of the sheet be well and close pasted on, it is very pretty, clean, and will last with tolerable care a great while; but there are some other done by rolls in long sheets of thick paper made for the purpose, whose sheets are pasted together to be so long as the height of a

room; and they are managed like woollen hangings; and there is a great variety with curious cuts which are cheap, and if kept from wet, very lasting."

In 1702 wall-paper is advertised in *The Postman* :—

"At the Blue Paper Warehouse in Aldermanbury (and nowhere else) in London, are sold the true sorts of figur'd Paper Hangings, some in pieces of 12 yards long, others after the manner of real Tapistry, others in imitation of Irish stitch, flower'd Damasks, &c."

In 1752 *The Covent Garden Journal* states :—

"Our printed paper is scarcely distinguished from the finest silk, and there is scarcely a modern house which hath not one or more rooms lined with this furniture."

RHYS JENKINS.

SHAKESPEARE: "MONTJOY ET ST. DENIS" (11 S. i. 447).—At the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, when a certain knight of France hurled himself and his horsemen upon the English archers, his battle-cry was "Montjoie! St. Denis!" This incident, derived from contemporary chroniclers, and related in several popular English histories, proves that the French war-cry must have been in use long before Shakespeare's day. See Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' p. 856. According to Brewer, even the kings of England had as their war-cry "Montjoie St. George." W. S. S.

"WORTH" IN PLACE-NAMES (11 S. i. 389, 458).—A more probable derivation of the word is that from O.E. *weorthan*, preserved in Scott's "Woe worth the chase," &c. It thus corresponds to the Norfolk a Being, familiar to readers of 'David Copperfield, and more satisfactorily explains such words as Padworth, Tadworth, the place of toads or frogs. Cp. Molesworth?

H. P. L.

LONDON TAVERNS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: "THE COCK TAVERN" (10 S. xii. 127, 190, 254, 414; 11 S. i. 190, 472).—There is, I think, a slight error in MR. UDAL'S interesting reminiscences of "The Cock" in Fleet Street. He says that "the gilt effigy" (claimed to be of Grinling Gibbons's carving) "reappeared in its old place over the doorway" of the premises occupied on the south side of Fleet Street, which were built in the place of the old tavern on the north side. The Cock sign, however, outside 22, Fleet Street, is, I believe, but a facsimile of the original, now in the grill-room. This I learnt from personal inquiries some ten years ago, and I was informed that a portion of the original bird had been cut away, for the purpose of more conveniently fixing it in its place.

A few years before the reign of the "plump head waiter," a pleasant picture of the tavern is afforded by a peep into 'The Epicure's Almanack' of 1815 :—

"How we came to think of the Cock at Temple Bar, by daylight, we cannot tell. It has the best porter in London, fine poached eggs and other light things seldom called for before seven or eight in the evening. There are two good reasons for this: 1stly, the room at Mid-day is almost as dark as Erebus, so that the blazing-faced Bardolph himself would hardly be able to quaff a tankard by the light of his own countenance. 2ndly, the situation of the Cock is just half way between the heart of the city and the purlieus of Covent Garden and Drury Lane....One box at the end of the room is occupied by a knot of sages who admit strangers into their fraternity on being presented with a crown bowl of punch. Mine host used to smoke his pipe among them nightly. Marsh, the oyster-man, attends here the whole season with his Natives, Miltons and Pyfleets: he hath the constancy of the swallow, and in the opening of the shells the dexterity of the squirrel."

But some considerable time before Tennyson patronized the chops and steaks and the port of the old tavern, to say nothing of its oysters, and long before the poet jocularly resented on a certain occasion the omnibus conductor's remark "Full inside" as he entered the vehicle after a meal in which the flavour of the meat was quite independent of sauces, William the head waiter had been known to habitués of the place. A writer in *The Sportsman's Magazine* of, I think, the year 1857 (p. 104), says that he "had, like others, no thought superior to the Cock stout from the glass....William knew our ways, and Charles was getting into them. We are inclined, however, to give our more particular directions to James. We think the Cock chops superior to the steaks," &c.

Charles, who for twenty years had been well known to a large circle of barristers and journalists who dined daily at "The Cock," and whose real name was Edward Thorogood, died in July, 1905, having been the successor, as head waiter, of Tennyson's "William."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Wroxton Grange, Folkestone.

KEMPESFELD, HAMPSTEAD (11 S. i. 409, 478).—PROF. SKEAT and the 'N.E.D.' had already been consulted, and it is accepted that A.-S. *cempa* became Middle English *kempe*, meaning a fighter, a warrior; but one desires to find out whether in some cases land named from association with the words owes its origin to having been occupied or owned by a warrior of the local manor, soldiers provided by the manorial lord,

or from the ownership of one having Kemp for his surname. Of course after the fifteenth century places newly named "Kemp's field" would denote such designation to be due to possession or holding; but when the field-name dates from a much earlier period, it would seem likely that the land was attached to an official post rather than to an individual. For instance, Parker's Field and Parkershouse would be the official holding of the parker or park-keeper. The point is one upon which the late Prof. Copinger might have thrown the light of historical facts. Camping fields were what might now be termed "sport-grounds" or "recreation fields," not, as might be supposed, places where warriors pitched their tents. It should also be borne in mind that many of the place-names now beginning with *Kemp*, *Kem*, or *Ken* were certainly not named from association with a Kempe, the earlier spellings being such as Kemys or Chenys.

In the absence of evidence of a manorial warrior holding his field, like a knight, by virtue of his fighting services, I would note that in 1205 Kempe the "Bowmaker" had a grant of a small holding until the King could provide for him by marriage. In this case the lands were to be worth 50 shillings annually, and were worth 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1277, by which time they belonged to the burgesses of Newcastle, Northumberland. This Kempe seems to have been so named from actually being a warrior, acquiring his lands by both using his bow and making bows for other royal archers.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.
51, Vancouver Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

Some years ago I remember writing to a friend whose singular address was Campsbourne, Hornsey—the place being numbered, but without the addition of "Street" or "Terrace." N. W. HILL.

"ONION": ITS PRONUNCIATION (11 S. i. 485).—It may not be amiss to add the Scottish "ingan" to the forms already given. Two literary examples of standard value illustrate the usage in the Lowlands of Scotland. The earlier occurs in Allan Ramsay's satire 'The Last Speech of a Wretched Miser,' in which the victim is made to utter this confession:—

Altho' my annual rents would feed
Thrice forty fouk that stood in need,
I grudg'd myself my daily bread;
And if frae hame,
My pouch produc'd an ingan head,
To please my wame.

The other notable example of the form is in the second chapter of 'A Legend of Montrose,' where Dugald Dalgetty, discussing the religious difficulties he encountered on the Continent, states his dissatisfaction with the Dutch pastor who reminded him that Naaman, an honourable cavalier of Syria, had followed his master into the house of Rimmon. The redoubtable captain proceeds with his sturdy apologia as follows:

"But neither was this answer satisfactory to me, both because there was an unco difference between an anointed King of Syria and our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an ingan, and chiefly because I could not find the thing was required of me by any of the articles of war; neither was I proffered any consideration, either in perquisite or pay, for the wrong I might thereby do to my conscience."

In the 'Scottish Dictionary' Jamieson gives the variant "ingowne" from the MS. 'Registers of the Council of Aberdeen,' v. 16, his entry standing thus: "'Requirit to tak out the ingownis quhilk ves in the schip in poynt of tynasle,' *i.e.*, on the very point of being lost." THOMAS BAYNE.

Another pronunciation of "onion" used to be "inguns." I recollect it as a child; I am now close on sixty years.

In 'Gaieties and Gravities,' by James and Horace Smith, 1826, there is an amusing tale about the steamboat from London to Calais, and there you read these words of the young Cockney: "I 've got a cold beefsteak and inguns in this here 'ankerchief."

M.A.

GREY FAMILY (11 S. i. 469).—Under Kent in G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage' it is stated that Richard Grey, Earl of Kent, died 3 May, 1524, "at his house in Lumberd Street, London, at the sign of the George." The next successor to the title, Sir Henry Grey, de jure Earl of Kent, died 24 September, 1562, "at his house called Graye Hassetts in the Barbican."

Would not the Inquisitions post mortem help MR. MCMURRAY?

The Greys of Werke held property in Aldersgate Street in the seventeenth century.

E. A. FRY.

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONE: COADE AND ARTIFICIAL STONE (11 S. i. 189, 255, 312, 356, 409, 454).—This correspondence has diverged somewhat from the subject of my original inquiry, which thus far has not been answered. An earthenware headstone, of something like orthodox dimensions, exists in St. Mary's Churchyard, Nottingham, bearing inscriptions dated in 1707 and 1714,

and I still anxiously await information as to whether earlier, or even as early, examples exist elsewhere. The first correspondent to reply claimed familiarity with all the churchyards in the Potteries, yet had never seen any earthenware memorial sufficiently large to be described as a tombstone or headstone. Moreover, no correspondent definitely cites early examples of any type.

On the other hand, Church, in his work on 'English Earthenware,' states that earthenware headstones exist in several churchyards in the Potteries (Burslem and Wolstanton being mentioned) bearing inscriptions dated from 1718 to 1767—an odd one being as late as 1828. As Church's 'Handbook' was published but a quarter of a century ago (in 1884, to be exact), it is inconceivable that none of them survives to-day. A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

A monument to Edward Wortley Montagu, made of Coade's Lithodipyra, is in the west walk of the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

A. H. S.

"LITERARY GOSSIP" (11 S. i. 208, 333).—MR. WALTER SCOTT'S contention that this description of newspaper article existed in substance, if not in name, "well back into the eighteenth century" might, I think easily be made to read "to the beginning of the eighteenth century." Speaking of Cave's founding of *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1730–1, the 'D.N.B.' says:—

"The periodical was to comprise varieties of all kinds.....Some of the early numbers were said to be printed by 'Edward Cave, jun.,' an imaginary nephew, others 'printed for R. Newton,' and, sometimes, he falsely described himself as 'Sylvanus Urban, of Aldermanbury, Gent.' His magazine was a vast improvement upon *the gossiping and abusive papers of the time.*"

N. W. HILL.

New York.

The term "Literary Gossip" is surely sufficiently elastic to include 'The State of Learning,' a page of announcements and personal paragraphs contained in 'The History of the Works of the Learned or an Impartial Account of Books Lately Printed in all Parts of Europe. With a particular relation of the State of Learning in each country.' The volume before me contains the twelve monthly parts of 1700, but it was first published January, 1699. Are not the following extracts "literary gossip"?—

"The Abbot Fontanini, Library keeper to the Imperial Cardinal, is upon finishing his 'History of Aquileia,' which will contain a collection of the inscriptions of that city and of the adjacent parts, most of which were never before printed; together with the Profane and Ecclesiastical History of Aquileia and all Friuli, in folio."

"All Mr. Dryden's Plays much corected, are in the Press, and will be published within two months in two volumes in folio."

If it is not already familiar to them, "Claudius Clear," or the contributors who have discussed this matter, are welcome to the sight of this volume. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

There is abundant evidence to support Mr. W. SCOTT'S contention that

"Although as a heading 'Literary Gossip' may not have been in use until the second half of the nineteenth century, it is clear that the information denoted by that title was common long before the century began."

A very striking example can be afforded from a single issue of Mist's *Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post*, which, at the time, was under the editorial control of Defoe. On 18 November, 1721, after opening its budget of London news and gossip with the lament,

"The Town was never known to be so thin within the Memory of Man; not half of the Members are come up, and we see a Bill upon almost every Door,"

it gave *inter alia* the following items of literary intelligence:—

"Ambrose Philips, Esq., a Westminster Justice, has a new Tragedy upon the Stocks, to be launched this Winter. 'Twas this Gentleman who obliged the Town with the beautiful Translation of the Andromache, by Laurie, and we are in hopes he has chosen another piece by the same author.

"Sir Richard Steele proposes to represent a Character upon the Stage this season, that was never seen there yet: This *Gentleman* has been two Years a dressing, and we wish he may make a good Appearance at last.

"The celebrated Mr. Pope is preparing a correct Edition of Shakespear's Works; that of the late Mr. Rowe being very faulty.

"Our Muscovite Merchants have Advice that M. Servani, who some years ago had his Education in this City, and made very great Improvement in all polite Literature, is coming over hither with a Commission from his Czarish Majesty."

There was also a literary flavour about these accompanying pieces of theatrical gossip:—

"We hear that the Theatre in the Hay-Market where lately the French Strolers us'd to perform, will be opened in a little time, for the Diversion of the City and Liberty of Westminster. The Actors, as well as the Plays, they say, will be entirely new, and the whole to be under the Management and Direction of that noted Proprietor, Aaron Hill, Esq.

"The Company at Drury-Lane have reviv'd four plays this Season, and design to raise up the incomparable Tragedy of Phædra and Hippolytus."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

STRETTELL-UTTERSON (11 S. i. 448, 477).—From a list of auction-sale catalogues ranging from 1637 to 1841 it appears that three important book-sales took place in London in 1832. Two of these were conducted by Sotheby & Son, and the third by Evans. The library disposed of by Evans was that of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, a distinguished educationist, and head master for many years of Reading Grammar School. The sale continued, or was advertised to continue, for ten days. Dr. Valpy's library was sold in his lifetime. Having retired from the mastership of Reading School owing to age and infirmity, he went to reside with a son in London, and in consequence of this change got rid of his library. Does this catalogue render any assistance to MR. CLEMENTS? It does not quite tally with the one he mentions, but comes pretty near it. Dr. Valpy, it should be stated, was a great admirer of Shakespeare. On the other hand, it must be remembered that E. V. Utterson possessed a First Folio Shakespeare.

W. SCOTT.

GEORGE COLMAN'S 'MAN OF THE PEOPLE,' ABERDEEN, 1782 (11 S. i. 467).—In vol. ii. of 'Public Characters,' published in 1801, 27 pages are devoted to the early life and writings of George Colman the younger, who was then living. No reference is made to the poem on Fox mentioned in 'Random Records,' quoted by MR. P. J. ANDERSON; but mention is made of young Colman's writing some doggerel verses in an album, in a post-house at Lawrencekirk. The lines, 20 in number, are given, but some of them would now be hardly considered fit for publication. They commence:—

I once was a student at Old Aberdeen;
Little knowledge I got, but a great deal of spleen.

These album lines are said to have been Colman's first attempt; and as in 'Random Records' he says he wrote the poem on Fox immediately after returning from Lawrencekirk, that must have been his second attempt.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

"HOWDE MEN": ROBIN HOOD'S MEN (11 S. i. 346, 493).—It may not be entirely uninteresting to add to MR. A. RHODES'S reply that in the churchwardens' accounts of Stratton, Cornwall, there is mention made of persons who went by the name of "Robyn hode and his men." In 1536 the church received of "John Marys and his company that playd Robin Hoode 1*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*," and in 1538 the still larger sum of 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* These were munificent gifts for ecclesiastical purposes in those days. They probably indicate that the players and those who hearkened to them were adherents of the ancient faith with no ideas of change, but they could not be in any sense a guild attached to the church. Robin Hood, though a highly popular character, not only in England, but, as we have been informed, in the Lowlands of Scotland also, was by no means a saintly person, and neither he nor his followers were calculated to make a religious impression on their neighbours.

The body of young men referred to were probably light-hearted fellows who devoted themselves, when time was not pressing, to the amusement of their fellow-townspeople. Times were, however, rapidly approaching when the entertainment of others became regarded as something in itself unholy, for we find that so early as 1543 Martha Rose and Margaret Martin paid three shillings for the "wode of Robyn Hode is howse." It is impossible to say whether it had been pulled down by some local authority, or whether the owner had demolished it because the sports he had organized in former years had ceased to give pleasure.

N. M. & A.

"BROCHE" (11 S. i. 389, 475).—From a case reported in a Year-Book of 6 Edward II., upon which I am at present working, one gathers that a *broche* was a sword of some kind, and not a lance. It is said of a man accused of murder that he struck his victim on the head "dune espeie qest appelle Broch et lui fist une playe del longur de iiij pouz." Objection is taken that the indictment does not specifically state whether "le laminal [*v.l.*, in another report, le aumail] feust ou de feer ou dasser," &c.

W. C. BOLLAND.

Lincoln's Inn.

HAMPDEN AND SHIP MONEY (11 S. i. 426, 492).—Concerning the actual amount of the ship money attempted to be levied upon Hampden, "Junius" had a pregnant word to say in his Letter to the Printer of *The Public Advertiser* of 28 May, 1770:—

"There is a set of men in this country, whose understandings measure the violation of law by the magnitude of the instance, not by the important consequences which flow directly from the principle .... Had Mr. Hampden reasoned and acted like the moderate men of these days, instead of hazarding his whole future in a law-suit with the crown, he would have quietly paid the twenty shillings demanded of him,—the Stuart family would probably have continued upon the throne, and,

at this moment, the imposition of ship-money would have been an acknowledged prerogative of the crown."

POLITICIAN.

COLERIDGE ON FIREGRATE FOLK-LORE (11 S. i. 349, 415).—The passage in 'Frost at Midnight' can be illustrated from Cowper ('The Task,' iv. 291–5) :—

Nor less amused, have I quiescent watched
The sooty films that play upon the bars,
Pendulous, and foreboding, in the view
Of superstition, prophesying still,
Though still deceived, some stranger's near approach.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

[MRS. B. SMITH also thanked for reply.]

THE RAVENSBOURNE (11 S. i. 468).—The earliest reference I have to this river, although not by name, is 1346. Philipott, in his 'Villare Cantianum,' 1659, says of Deptford that it was "so called from the deep Channel of Ravens-purg'd, the River that here slydeth into the Thames." He further says that the bridge over this river was repaired in the twentieth year of Edward III., as appears by a record in the Tower :—

"Quod reparatio Pontis de Depeford, pertinet ad homines Hundredi de Blackheath, and non ad homines Villarum de Eltham, Moding-ham, and Wolwich."

Kilburne in his 'Survey,' 1659, p. 73, describes Deptford as lying "at the north-west side of the County by the River Ravensborne and Thames."

In December, 1700, there was granted a patent by King William III.

"to supply the Inhabitants of the Royal Manors of East Greenwich and Sayes Court with good and wholesome Fresh Water from the River Ravensbourne, which runs between the said Manors, during the term of 500 years."

Hasted says that the Romans were well supplied with water from the Ravensbourne at their camp on Keston Common, where the river takes its rise.

It was in the mouth of this river that the Golden Hind (in which Drake circumnavigated the earth) was laid up by command of Queen Elizabeth, and on board of this ship her Majesty visited Drake and knighted him.

WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

The earliest references to the Ravensbourne I have noted are as under :—

"A.D. 1208. Through an inundation of the Thames, the whole of the lands on the banks of the Ravensbourne were flooded."—Dunkin's 'History of Deptford,' p. 207.

1373. "Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, dying 16 Jan., 1373, an inquisition taken at his death [Inq. p. m. 46 Edw. III., No. 10, taken at Depford, 6 Feb., 47 Edw. III., 1373] showed that he owned 'also a plot of ground near the water called Rendesbourne.'"—Streatfeild and Larking's 'Hundred of Blackheath,' p. 6.

1570. "There was lately re-edefied a fayre Bridge also, over the Brooke called Ravensbourne, whiche ryseth not farre of in the Heath above Bromley."—Lambarde's 'Perambulation,' 1st Ed., 1576, p. 335.

In the 1826 edition of Lambarde the same reference is slightly varied :—

"....Over the Brooke called Ravensbourne, which riseth not farre off at Hollowoods hill, in the parish of Kestane, and setting on worke some corne milles, and one for the glasing of armour, slippeth by this towne into the Thamyse, carying continuall matter of a great shelfe with it."

CHAS. WM. F. GOSS.

Bishopsgate Institute.

In vol. i. of 'Court Minutes of the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission,' recently printed by the London County Council, in whose custody are the official documents of the Commission, the first entry, dated 3 January, 1569, begins : "Sessio Sewero pro conservacione murorum mariscorum a Ravensborne in Comitatu Kanciaad ecclesiam de Putney in Comitatu Surreia...." There are other mentions of the stream through the volume, for the publication of which gratitude is due to the County Council.

G. L. APPERSON.

My grandfather Thomas Fox bought property at Lewisham about 1790 which was partly bounded by the Ravensbourne stream. Probably this is not a sufficiently early reference for MR. PHILIP NORMAN; but I expect the title-deeds, which perhaps are accessible, would give references of an earlier date.

W. H. FOX.

City of London Club, E.C.

[MR. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

DOOR-KNOCKER ETIQUETTE (11 S. i. 487). The summary of the etiquette of door-knocking in the Spanish periodical of 1836 does not seem very wide of the mark, according to my recollections of thirty years later than that date. Everybody (in London) had a door-knocker, and there was certainly a more or less generally understood code of knocks. I remember that an old lady, who was born at the very beginning of the last century, always said, on engaging a new footman : "Let me hear how you knock"; and according to his proficiency in the art

of rat-tat-tatting, so was he appraised. A sonorous and insistent reverberation on the front door was in those days considered a sign of social importance.

In 'The Footman's Directory and Butler's Remembrancer; or, The Advice of Onesimus to his Young Friends,' London, printed for the Author, and sold by J. Hatchard & Son, 1823, the following instructions are set forth :—

"In knocking at a gentleman's door, you should not ring the bell, unless you see it written on a brass plate to do so, except it should be at a relation's of the family which you live with, then you always should ring, as well as knock; and also at your own door, as this is a mark of respect, and a hint to the family and servants that some of the family are come home. Knock loud enough to be heard, as some of the halls and kitchens are a great way from the front door."

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

Kew Green.

MR. RHODES's concluding query recalls to my mind some lines of Colman's in his 'Newcastle Apothecary.' They may be found in 'The Literary Class-Book,' a volume I used at school in 1853 :—

"Bolus arrived, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double rap.
Knocks of this kind
Are given by gentlemen who teach to dance :
By fiddlers, and by opera singers :
One loud, and then a little one behind,
As if the knocker fell by chance
Out of their fingers."

HARRY HEMS.

COMETS AND PRINCES: JULIUS CÆSAR (11 S. i. 448).—The comet which appeared at the time of Cæsar's death has been identified. It is believed to have been the same as that seen in the time of Justinian in 531 A.D., again in the reign of Henry II. in 1106, and again in 1680. Its periodic time is supposed to be about 574–5 years. It is not expected to return again till the year 2255. See Milner's 'Gallery of Nature,' 1848, pp. 112–13. W. S. S.

CHEVALIER DE LAURENCE ON HERALDRY (11 S. i. 486).—This was undoubtedly the author of 'The Empire of the Nairs' and other works. See 'D.N.B.,' *s.v.* James Henry Lawrence. C. D.

James Henry Lawrence, Knight of Malta, known as the Chevalier de Laurence, was the eldest son of Richard James Lawrence, of Fairfield, Jamaica. He studied at Eton, but completed his education in Germany. On his way home to England, in 1803, he was detained in France, with many other British travellers, by order of Bonaparte on the outbreak of hostilities. He wrote several works, and contributed to *The Pamphleteer*, xxiii. 159, an article entitled 'On the Nobility of the British Gentry; or, The Political Ranks and Dignities of the British Empire, compared with those of the Continent; for the Use of Foreigners in Great Britain, and of Britons abroad.' This was published separately, London, Nickisson, 1840, 12mo, 5*s.*, and is evidently the "work on heraldry" mentioned by MR. FORREST MORGAN.

Some references to the Chevalier de Laurence will be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1841, p. 206.

W. SCOTT.

"PULL" (11 S. i. 407, 457).—From my earliest days I have been accustomed to hear that a person who had been ill was "Much pulled down" or, more shortly, "pulled." G. W. E. R.

"THE FORTUNE OF WAR" (11 S. i. 223, 274).—In what is now named York Road, opposite the Maiden Lane Railway Station, is a small inn or public-house called "The Fortune of War." I remember when this portion of York Road used to be called Maiden Lane. Beginning at King's Cross, it crossed Battle Bridge, and passed Maiden Lane Station and "The Fortune of War," Barnsbury Square being more north on the right, and the Roman Road crossing Maiden Lane diagonally.

The name of this little inn, whatever its origin, seems peculiarly appropriate to its situation; for, as Thornbury says, London tradition considers that Boadicea's great battle with Suetonius occurred here ('Old and New London,' ii. 276). Battle Bridge would commemorate the British queen's last battle, in which she lost her life; Maiden Lane recording that her two maiden daughters (the immediate cause of the war) were with her in her chariot (as in the new sculpture on Westminster Bridge), and there also perished; while the Roman Road, running west, would be the route by which Suetonius hurried up from Wales to save London.

Pinks mentions that an elephant's skeleton, Roman coins, and a Latin inscription mentioning one of the legions in this battle, have been dug up in Maiden Lane; and Suetonius used elephants against the queen of the Iceni ('History of Clerkenwell,' 1880, 17, 358, 500, 502, 571).

As Boadicea's object was to attack Roman London, and she needed water for her troops,

the situation near the stream at King's Cross was exactly suitable for her purpose; and in George III.'s reign, when this cross-way was laid out, it was proposed to call it Boadicea.

A writer in 'N. & Q.' has pointed out that Suetonius encamped on the high ground overlooking London, now called Barnsbury Square, and that the ditch of his square camp may still be seen at the back of at least one side of the square—a fact which I have verified by personal observation.

Wheatley says that old records refer to this road as Maiden Lane ('London Past and Present,' 1891, ii. 455); and Smyth says that the Maiden Way began on the Roman Road (*Archæologia*, 1846, xxxi. 280).

This cluster of place-names and corresponding topographical features, all agreeing with the idea that this district was the scene of the last great attempt of Britain to throw off the yoke of Rome, makes the local inn name of "The Fortune of War" a very appropriate one.

Out of what was formerly Maiden Lane proceeds a smaller turning called Forum Street. L. M. R.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Cornish Coast (South) and the Isles of Scilly.* By Charles G. Harper. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. HARPER has a long row of books about England to his credit, largely illustrated by himself; he is an indefatigable searcher after legend and architecture. and his latest travels have produced a book which will be of real use to the visitor and tourist.

We cannot say that we can always endorse his ideas of taste and humour, and he indulges in some sweeping condemnations, *e.g.*, of golfers—which we do not regard as justified. However, these are matters on which individual opinion doubtless differs, and most people can profit by the author's keenness to see and hear notable things. The book is excellently printed in good type, and the illustrations, though somewhat sketchy, are generally effective.

Mr. Harper's equipment as a traveller is pretty good, but he makes a gross mistake in Latin on p. 86. "Malo quam" does not mean "rather than," and a schoolboy would not need to reach Macaulay's standard to correct the two later lines. They should be concerned with "a wicked man" in the ablative case, and also "in adversity."

*Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice.* Abridged and edited by Mrs. Frederick Boas. (Cambridge University Press.)

*The Cambridge Review* has given utterance to a protest by one of our younger literary hands against this book. He represents a feeling which we certainly share. The young schoolboy or schoolgirl has an ample selection of books already from which he can learn reading and composition. Good story-books which he will enjoy later—and this applies to the vigorous adventure of Scott as well as the delicate art of Jane Austen—should surely not be spoilt by their employment as the lesson-books of an earlier age.

Mrs. Boas has reduced the book to "about half its original size," and added a few notes. The present reviewer, a great lover of Jane Austen, cannot view the result with equanimity, and hopes that the Cambridge Press will cease truncating classics. He very much doubts if Jane Austen's works are suitable for the young at all; in fact, many grown-up persons find them unutterably dull. If this is so, they might be left as they are. If it is not so, the negative needs proof in order to excuse a volume like this.

*A Collection of Eastern Stories and Legends for Narration or Later Reading in Schools.* Selected and adapted by Marie L. Shedlock, with a Foreword by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, and a Frontispiece by Wolfram Onslow Ford. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS lengthy title is rather a mouthful, and we should have been just as well pleased if the 'Foreword' had been omitted, and the frontispiece which figures opposite the title-page also left to speak for itself. The chief point about the stories is not whether they are veracious, but whether they are suitable for telling to children. As Miss Shedlock has already tried them in that way with success, their publication is clearly justified. We have read them with pleasure, and are glad to think that, just as Western art is being revivified by Oriental influences—if all that we read is true—so the tales of the East are being added to our store of legend. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall and other close students of the East have pointed out the delightful humour of Oriental tale-telling, which wins some of the applause here devoted to the novel. Miss Shedlock's selections, which represent the essence of Buddhism and the earnestness of that creed, have also the charm of humour, and of that power of make-believe which modern children know, perhaps, best through Mr. Kipling's 'Jungle-Books.'

Miss Shedlock's 'Notes on the Stories' at the end show their value, and are much to the point. All the stories except the last are told of the Buddha (To Be), or the Bodhisatta, and the first, we learn, has often been told in connexion with a story of Hans Andersen's. Thus East and West meet in a realm in which they have, after all, much in common. The achievement of the simplicity which is needed for effective telling is not easy, as we are often reminded by the Christmas flood of new fairy-tales, and we congratulate Miss Shedlock on her success in an art which has become more difficult since it took on itself the dignity of a science.

WE confess that we are somewhat tired of anthologies which are produced by competing publishers in reckless profusion. We make an exception, however, of *The Time of the Singing of Birds*, which Mr. Frowde publishes, and which is the result of the joint labours of M. A. P., M. S., and G. M. F. Without any knowledge of the persons these initials represent, we may congratulate the selectors both on excellent taste

and on securing some poems guarded by copyright which add considerably to the charm of the volume.

The frontispiece is derived from Giotto's picture of St. Francis and the birds at Assisi, and opposite the first little poem we find three familiar lines on birds from a master of ancient Greece. Two chief contributors are Mr. Robert Bridges with six pieces, and Father Tabb (whose death is a distinct loss to the world of poetry) with seven. Of Shakespeare and Tennyson we get four pieces, of Wordsworth seven, of Swinburne three. The single poems by Francis Thompson and Prof. Santayana are notable, though not entirely successful in technique; while Mr. Hardy's 'Darkling Thrush' shows his wonderful power of gloomy vision.

There are two Indexes, one of first lines, and another of authors. Such aids ought to appear in every book of this sort, but, as they do not, we mention their appearance here.

WE receive four of the earliest copies of the Oxford issue of *The Prince of Wales Prayer-Books*, embodying the alterations necessitated by the recent accession to that title of Prince Edward. We hope that this form will last for many years. The books are, as usual, admirably produced in every respect, and once more show that careful regard both for taste and detail which we have learnt to expect from the Oxford University Press.

THE attractive medley of historical, scientific, and literary information supplied by the *Intermédiaire* is as discursive as usual. Ancient and modern life are dealt with impartially. Feigned marriage by capture, which has barely disappeared in Corsica, and up-to-date aviation are considered equally worthy of a place in its hospitable pages. Several contributors supply notes on mills worked by the tide, others describe the signiorial chapels attached to churches, or the "trees of liberty" which survive from the days of the great revolution. In an answer to a question relating to the origin of Norman apple-trees reference is also made to the bibliography of apple-culture. Nanot's 'La Culture du Pommier à Cidre' and Truelle's 'Les Fruits de Pressoir' are both commended, the second specially so. Genealogists will find the notes on French families of Scotch or Irish origin of interest. Remarks on the belief that lepers poisoned wells and springs touch on a distressing and humiliating subject. The inveterate heartlessness of man to man is also shown when the deportation of French ecclesiastics during the revolution is in question. "In 1793 it was decided that the *déportés* should be conducted to Senegal on the coast of Africa; it was thought that they would return less easily from there than from Switzerland or Spain. Under the Terror those suspected were menaced with being sent to Madagascar, and there was also question of some part of the Barbary coast." The prisoners were, however, brought together at Rochefort and embarked on two worthless vessels, the Washington and the Deux Associés, which could not put to sea on account of the presence of the English fleet. "Herded together between-decks, receiving insufficient and unhealthy food, and treated with unheard-of barbarism, the prisoners died by hundreds. After Thermidor the survivors were landed, and, in the end, set at liberty." In 1797, when the Directory was preparing the political stroke of Fructidor, "a corvette was secretly armed at Rochelle to transport condemned people to Senegal: it was the Vaillante, commanded by Lieutenant Jurien de Gravière. The day that the pretended conspiracy was discovered the vessel had been ready for a month, but at the last moment the destination was changed, and according to the counsels of Lescallier, Cayenne was chosen. The first convoy only included politicians, but the Décade and the Bayonnaise took to Guiana two hundred and sixty-three priests; another vessel was seized by the English, and as leaving the ports became dangerous, on account of English cruisers, the other *déportés*, to the number of one thousand one hundred and seventy-two, were relegated to the islands of Ré and Oléron." The phrase "unheard-of barbarism" can scarcely be exact. It was impossible for the men of the eighteenth century to outdo some of their predecessors in ferocity. But that callousness, combined with lack of organization in providing for the needs of the unfortunates in their grip, destroyed many of their victims slowly and miserably is not to be doubted.

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MR. CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD, Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Sussex Archæological Society, has in the press 'Sussex in the Great Civil War and the Interregnum, 1642–1660.' The book will be published about August by the Chiswick Press, and will be fully illustrated. Any profits from its issue will be given to the Barbican House Fund of the Society above mentioned. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. T. Cripps, Stanford Estate Office, Brighton.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

F. SCHLOESSER ("Habacuc est capable de tout"). —See MR. CURRY'S reply, 10 S. x. 314.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## THE PRINCES OF WALES.

THE fact of the heir apparent to the throne, who was born on the 23rd of June, 1894, being created Prince of Wales, should have a record in 'N. & Q.' The announcement was made in an extraordinary edition of *The London Gazette* of Thursday, the 23rd of June, as follows:—

"The King has been pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal for creating His Royal Highness Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester."

*The Daily Telegraph* on the same day gave such a concise list of all who have borne the title that it should find a place in 'N. & Q.' for permanent reference:—

Edward (1284–1327).
Born at Carnarvon. Created Prince of Wales in February, 1301. Became Edward II. in 1327. Murdered at Berkeley Castle.

Edward of Windsor (1312–1377).
There is no documentary evidence of his investiture as Prince of Wales, but it is believed to have taken place during the Parliament of York in 1322. Became Edward III. in 1327.

Edward of Woodstock, the Black Prince (1330–1376).
Created Prince of Wales 1343, "par assant de touz les grauntz d'Engleterre," during the Parliament of Westminster. The flower of English chivalry. He predeceased his father.

Richard of Bordeaux (1367–1399).
Created Prince of Wales in 1376, on the death of the Black Prince. Became Richard II. in 1379.

Henry of Monmouth (1387–1422).
Son of Henry IV. Created Prince of Wales on Oct. 15, 1399, at the age of 12, and became Henry V.

Edward of Westminster (1453–1471).
Son of Henry VI. Created Prince of Wales in his first year. Killed on the field at Tewkesbury.

Edward of the Sanctuary (1470–1483).
Son of Edward V. Created Prince of Wales 1477. Murdered in the Tower.

Edward of Middleham (1474–1484).
Son of Richard III. Created Prince of Wales July, 1483. Died in Wensleydale Castle, where he was born.

Arthur of Winchester (1486–1502).
Son of Henry VII. An infant prodigy of scholarship and learning.

Henry of Greenwich (1491–1549).
Son of Henry VII. Created Prince of Wales June 22, 1502. Betrothed to Prince Arthur's widow on June 25, 1504. When he came to the throne in 1509, as Henry VIII., Lord Mountjoy wrote: "Heaven smiles, the earth leaps with gladness, everything seems redolent with milk, honey, and nectar."
Henry VIII.'s only son (afterwards Edward VI.) was never created Prince of Wales, though his father made him Duke of Cornwall.

Henry of Stirling (1594–1612).
Son of James I. Created Prince of Wales in 1608. A prince, like Prince Arthur, of very great popularity and learning, and his death was greatly deplored.

Charles (1600–1649).
Son of James I. Created Prince of Wales in 1616. Came to the throne in 1625. Beheaded 1649.

Charles of St. James's (1630–1685).
Afterwards Charles II. It is apparently doubtful whether he was ever created Prince of Wales.

George Augustus (1683–1760).
Son of George I. Created Prince of Wales by his father ten days after his landing in England, Sept., 1714. The first Prince of Wales, since Edward the Black Prince, who had children in the lifetime of his father. Became George II. in 1727.

Frederick Louis (1707–1751).
Son of George II. Born at Hanover. Created Prince of Wales in 1729. Throughout his life always at enmity with George II. and every member of his family.

George (1738–1820).
Son of Frederick Louis. Created Prince of Wales 1751. Became George III. in 1760.
George Augustus Frederick (1762–1830).
Son of George III. Created Prince of Wales when a few days old. Became George IV. 1820.
Albert Edward (1841–1910).
Son of Queen Victoria. Created Prince of Wales on Dec. 4, 1841. Became King Edward VII. 1901.
George Frederick (born 1865).
Son of Edward VII. Created Prince of Wales, Nov. 9, 1901. Became George V. May, 1910.

A. N. Q.

## SWEDENBORG MANUSCRIPT MISSING.

ONE hundred and thirty-eight years ago, viz., on Sunday, 29 March, 1772, Emanuel Swedenborg died in his London lodging at 26, Great Bath Street, Coldbath Fields, s house which, judged by its present appearance, must have been a very modest habitation for a man of his social standing. His "whole library" there, we are told, had consisted of a Hebrew Bible, and it was given, as his burial fee, to his countryman Dean Ferelius. Some of Swedenborg's MSS. (probably memorandum books and indexes to his writings) had accompanied his final journey to London, and these, with his other personal effects, were immediately after his death dispatched to Stockholm by his friend and man-of-business Mr. Charles Lindegren. Swedenborg having left no will, all his property passed into the hands of his heirs-at-law. His library, which had remained in Sweden, was sold at the "Bok-Auctions-Kammaren i Stockholm d. 28 Nov., 1772," and the printed catalogue of the sale, reproduced in facsimile by Mr. Alfred H. Stroh at Stockholm in 1907, forms an interesting conspectus of the great Swede's multifarious studies.

A month before this sale, viz., on 27 October, 1772, the whole of Swedenborg's extant MSS., and the "author's copies" of many of his printed works, were, on behalf of his heirs, formally presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, in the library of which institution they have been preserved ever since, though not wholly exempt from vicissitudes. The gift was accompanied by a list of the MSS., which was printed at Stockholm in 1801, and again in 1820, and is reproduced, with similar lists, upon pp. 729 to 800 of Dr. R. L. Tafel's collection of 'Documents concerning Swedenborg,' vol. ii. part ii., London, 1877.

Several of these MSS. which had not been published in their author's lifetime—some of which, indeed, he seems to have intended only for his own reference—have been since printed by permission of the authorities of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and with their co-operation. Among these is an MS. which bears no title, but which was named by Benedict Chastanier (who in 1791 issued abortive proposals for printing the work) 'Diarium Spirituale,' by which title it has been subsequently known. The 'Diarium Spirituale' was printed by Dr. J. F. I. Tafel, Librarian in the University of Tübingen, at that town in 1844–50. An English translation, as 'The Spiritual Diary,' extending as far as paragraph 1538, was published in London in 1846; and another, continued to paragraph 3427, at New York and Boston, U.S.A., in 1850–72. A complete English translation appeared in London in 1883–1902, and a phototyped facsimile of the original MS. at Stockholm in 1901–5. In each of these five editions paragraphs 1 to 148 are "conspicuous by their absence"; but in the latest English version their place is occupied by a translation of the brief analyses of the contents of these paragraphs as noted by their author in his MS. index to the work.

The existence of this defect has been known from 1772 onwards. It is noted, at No. 7, vols. iv. and v., in the above-mentioned Heirs' List compiled in that year, but is there exaggerated so as to include paragraphs 1 to 205, an error due obviously to a too hasty glance at the MS. which upon its surface seems to justify the statement. Special search has been made for the missing section (*e.g.*, by Dr. J. F. I. Tafel at Stockholm in 1859, and by his nephew, Dr. R. L. Tafel, at the same city in 1868), but without success; and its disappearance has come to be considered absolute and complete.

As long ago as 1842 inquiries made on behalf of the Swedenborg Society elicited the information that in the library of a certain congregation of "New-Church" people was a volume of Swedenborg's writings to which was affixed a fragment of his MS. "evidently cut from some book." The volume in question formed one of the "objects of interest" exhibited to the visitors at the International Swedenborg Congress held in London throughout the week ending to-day.

In his copious 'Bibliography of Swedenborg's Works,' issued in 1906, the editor, the Rev. James Hyde, minutely describes

this fragment, at No. 498 in his numerical system, dates it 1747, and proceeds to draw attention to the connexion of its subject-matter with paragraphs 28 and 29 in the missing section of the 'Diarium Spirituale.' Renewing and extending his researches into this suggested parallelism, Mr. Hyde published their result in *The New Church Review* (Philadelphia, U.S.A.) for July, 1907. Briefly stated, Mr. Hyde's conclusions are that paragraphs 1 to 148 of these "memorabilia" were written by Swedenborg at Stockholm within the months January to July, 1747, in a book entirely distinct from that, or those, in which he subsequently penned paragraphs 149 to 6096; and that the fragment described at No. 498 in the 'Swedenborg Bibliography' is a part of that first used volume which is now, apparently, lost.

The whole subject is discussed at length in an article, divided into three sections, which appears in *The New Church Magazine* for February, March, and April of the present year, to the last-named of which is prefixed a facsimile of the resuscitated fragment. The *Magazine* is procurable at the Swedenborg Society's house, 1, Bloomsbury Street, W.C., or it can be consulted in many Free Libraries throughout the country.

Meanwhile, may I appeal to all my readers who possess, or know of, any anonymous Latin MSS. of the eighteenth century, to examine them with a view to ascertain if they include "a volume [bound or unbound] measuring 12½ by 8 inches, probably without title-page or page-headings, and containing paragraphs numbered 1 to 148, whereof No. 29 lacks the concluding portion"? A copy of the facsimile of the newly identified fragment already mentioned will be forwarded to all applicants by Mr. James Speirs, 1, Bloomsbury Street, W.C. It will serve as a clue to facilitate the search for which I plead, and he or I will gladly receive particulars of any successful results.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

169, Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

## BRISTOL BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

W. C. B.'s list at 10 S. v. 141 I did not see, but I venture to submit some names in addition to those Bristol booksellers and printers appearing in his second list, 11 S. i. 304. The dates I give are the earliest hitherto noted, but the address is not, in quite every case, that of the year given :—

Eliazer Edgar, admitted to the freedom in June, 1620, "for the using of the trade of binding and selling books."
J. B. Beckett, Corn Street, 1774
William Browne, 1792
Ann Bryan, 51, Corn Street, 1794
Thomas Cocking, Small Street, 1767
R. Edwards, Broad Street, 1796
S. Farley & Son, Small Street, 1758
Felix Farley, Castle Green, 1734
Hester Farley, Castle Green, 1774
Grabham & Pine, 1760
Henry Greep, Bridewell Lane, 1715
Benjamin Hickey, Nicholas Street, 1742
Andrew Hooke, Shannon Court, 1745
Mrs. Hooke, Maiden Tavern, Baldwin Street, 1753
William Huston, 4, Castle Green, 1791
Lancaster & Edwards, Redcliff Street, 1792
W. Pine & Son, Wine Street, 1753
James Sketchley, 27, Small Street, 1775
T. Smart, St. John Street, 1792
Edward Ward, Castle Street, 1749
Mary Ward, 1774
Mary Ward & Son, Corn Street, 1781
J. Watts, Shannon Court, 1742
Thomas Whitehead, Broadmead, 1709

William Bonny, mentioned by W. C. B., was the first man to set up an independent permanent press in Bristol. He was originally in business in London, where he had met with little success. When, in 1695, Parliament omitted to continue the law subjecting all printed books and pamphlets to official censorship, and virtually confining the provincial press of England to Oxford, Cambridge, and York, Bonny obtained leave from the Corporation of Bristol to start in business as a printer in the city, but, out of consideration for the local booksellers, it was stipulated that he should carry on no other business than that of a printer.

Bonny printed John Cary's 'An Essay on the State of England, in relation to its Trade, its Poor, and its Taxes. For carrying on the Present War against France,' which was published in November, 1695, and was the first book printed at Bristol by a permanently established local press. John Locke said it was the best book on the subject of trade that he had ever read. Cary was a freeman and merchant of Bristol, and his subsequent essay on pauperism led to the establishment, in May, 1696, of the Bristol Incorporation of the Poor—the first body of the kind in this country created by Act of Parliament. The name continued in use until 1898, when it was changed to Bristol Board of Guardians.

We owe to Bonny the earliest newspaper published in Bristol. This was *The Bristol Post-Boy*. The first numbers are lost, but if No. 91, issued on 12 Aug., 1704, represents a correct numbering, then the first copy

appeared in November, 1702. That must not be accepted as proved, for those early printers were a little careless in the matter of numbering. Still, there is very good reason for believing that 1702 was the year of the start of the enterprise at offices in Corn Street, where, apparently freed from the restrictions imposed when he came to Bristol, the printer dealt in charcoal, old rope, Bibles, Welsh prayer-books, music, maps, paper-hangings, and forms for the use of ale-house keepers and officers on privateers.

In 1713 Samuel Farley published the first number of his *Postman*, the ancestor of the present *Times and Mirror*, and the *Postman* soon sent the *Post-Boy* to oblivion, if, indeed, the latter had not gone there before the stronger paper's advent.

CHARLES WELLS.

Bristol.

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MARLOWE'S 'EPITAPH ON SIR ROGER MANWOOD.' (See 11 S. i. 459.)—The copy of Marlowe and Chapman's 'Hero and Leander,' 1629, in which this Latin epitaph is written on the back of the title-page, is still in my possession. It was lot 1415 in Heber's sale of Old Poetry, held at Sotheby's, 8 December, 1834, and fourteen following days. The note upon the lot shows that the book was then in its present condition, except that the late Mr. Ouvry, after it had passed into his hands, had it bound in morocco by Rivière. At Heber's sale it was bought by John Payne Collier, who parted with it to Mr. Ouvry, at whose sale it came into my possession. Owing to the volume having been Collier's property, some doubt has been thrown upon the authenticity of the manuscript notes in the book, and some correspondence took place in 'N. & Q.' on the subject (6 S. xi. 305, 352; xii. 15). Mr. Arthur Bullen, who printed the epitaph in his edition of Marlowe (Introduction, pp. xii, xiii), said that it had "every appearance of being genuine"; and a few years ago, when he contemplated bringing out a new edition of the dramatist, he borrowed the book from me, and had the page bearing the inscription photographed. The result of his examination was, I believe, to confirm him in his previous view, though it cannot, of course, be stated with absolute certainty that the epitaph was written by Marlowe.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SIR MATTHEW PHILIP, MAYOR OF LONDON.—In Metcalfe's 'Book of Knights' Sir M. Philip is said (on the authority of Sir N. H. Nicolas's 'Orders of Knighthood') to have been made a Knight of the Bath in 1464 (*sic*) at the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., 20 May (*sic*).

My friend Dr. W. A. Shaw in his 'Knights of England,' i. 134-5, gives the same list as that which Metcalfe copies from Nicolas, but with the correct date of the coronation, viz., 26 May, 1465, and describing Philip as a "citizen of London."

Unless there were two contemporary London civic knights of this name, of which there is absolutely no evidence, I am confident that the list of Knights of the Bath from which Nicolas and Dr. Shaw copied is wrong in including Philip amongst them.

Philip, the alderman who was Mayor 1463–4, was not knighted till May, 1471, when he was one of twelve aldermen who received ordinary knighthood, not that of the Bath. This list, with Philip's name included, is given by Dr. Shaw in his second volume (p. 16).

There is both positive and negative evidence that Philip was not knighted before 1471, and that he was not one of the batch of Knights of the Bath made in 1465.

1. His name, with that of the other eleven aldermen included with him in the knighting of 1471, receives the prefix "Sir" in the City records after that date, and never before it.

2. Gregory's 'Chronicle'—the work of one who had himself been Mayor and alderman—records the coronation of Elizabeth, and says: "These v aldyrmen were made knyghtys of the Bathe"; and after recording their names—which, divested of orthographic variants, are those generally known as Wyche, Cooke, Josselyn, Plomer, and Waver—he adds: "And no moo of the cytte but thes v, and hyt ys a grete worschyppe unto alle the cytte" (p. 228).

It is clear from this that Philip, who was then alderman and ex-Mayor, was not included in the list of the Knights of the Bath made at Elizabeth's coronation, nor is it probable that any other "citizen of London" of the same name was then a recipient of the honour.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

THE DIPHTHONG "OU."—I have nowhere seen it definitely stated that the diphthong *ou*, as employed in modern English, almost invariably indicates a French spelling. This is a very useful fact.

Of course, it constantly occurs in native English words, such as *out*. But this is only because the Normans, who obligingly respelt our language for us, used the symbol

*ou* to represent the A.-S. *u*, especially when long. That is how the A.-S. *út* came to be respelt as *out*. I need not take into consideration the hundreds of other cases.

But it is even more interesting to notice how the rule applies to words of wholly foreign origin. Thus *knout* is a French spelling of a Russian word, though the Russian word was itself of Scandinavian origin.

*Caoutchouc* is a French spelling of a Caribbean word; *tourmaline* is a French spelling of a Cingalese word; *patchouli* is a French spelling of a word of Indian origin. Even in such a word as *ghoul*, which might have been taken immediately from Arabic, it is a fact that it first appears in Beckford's 'Vathek' as *goule*, which is simply the French form. I doubt if there are numerous exceptions. Many languages avoid *ou* altogether. WALTER W. SKEAT.

'ALUMNI CANTABRIGIENSES': 'ALUMNI OXONIENSES.'—May one suggest that the editors of the Cambridge work would do well to avoid such conjectural amendments as mar the like work dealing with Oxford men? Let me illustrate the matter from my own case.

I was born at Irthlingborough in Northamptonshire. It is not to my present purpose that the birthplace was accidental. My grandfather was rector of a neighbouring parish, and my father, a barrister living in London, rented for the summer a house in Irthlingborough. The clerk who entered my name in the Oxford Register, mistaking the registrar's flourished I for an O, wrote the village name as Orthlingborough. The editor of 'Alumni Oxonienses,' finding no village of that name, printed the village name as Orlingbury, the name of a parish in the same county.

I could show that this form of error is common in the work, and I should like to suggest that such conjectural amendments, almost sure to be wrong, should find no place in the forthcoming Cambridge list.

J. S.

SOMERSET HOUSE: ROBINSON'S AND CHAMBERS'S DESIGNS.—Josephi Baretti's 'Guide through the Royal Academy,' published in 1780, is, I believe, the first work or pamphlet describing Somerset House, or what was completed of it at that date. It contains a great deal of detail to which neither Mr. F. A. Eaton in 'The Royal Academy and its Members' nor Messrs. Needham and Webster in 'Somerset House Past and Present' have given sufficient attention. In dealing with the first plan for the building the latter work says that "a Mr. Robinson," Secretary to the Board of Works, had prepared designs for a new building:—

> "These designs, as might be expected, were little better than builders' drawings for a plain substantial structure....without pretension to the first proportion and disposition of parts which distinguish true architecture."

Did the writers of that remark see these plans, or is their opinion based upon the fact that they were only designed by a Secretary to the Board of Works? They add, "Mr. Robinson's designs were laid aside," but qualify this by a foot-note:—

> "Actually they were handed to Sir William Chambers, but were found to be of no service, and were not in any way embodied in the new scheme."

Baretti's rendering of this incident gives a different succession of events:—

> "The late Mr. Robinson....was the person first appointed to conduct this great edifice; and the buildings were to be erected in a plain manner, rather with a view to convenience than ornament."

Then it was decided to make it

> "a monument of the taste and elegance of his Majesty's Reign. Mr. Robinson made some attempts upon this double idea; but he dying before anything was begun, or any of the Designs compleated, Sir William Chambers was, at the King's request, appointed to succeed him in October, 1775, and all Mr. Robinson's Designs were delivered to him; of which, however, he made no use, as he thought of a quite different disposition; nor is there the least resemblance between his Designs and those of Mr. Robinson, all of which I have more than once seen and considered with sufficient leisure and attention."

Clearly this indicates that the simplicity of the first plans was not a matter of choice, and the more decorative, but unfinished designs prepared by Robinson were disregarded, not because "they were found to be of no service," but for the better reason that Chambers planned a different disposition of the buildings.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE HATLESS CRAZE.—When did English people begin to find out that all civilized nations until the last few years had been entirely wrong in wearing caps or hats out of doors? These useful articles now appear likely soon to become obsolete, and it may be well to put on record some dates connected with their disuse.

Here in Durham it began with a few of the undergraduates—I cannot say exactly when, but I have notes that it was prevailing

greatly in November, 1906; in June, 1908, it was on the increase; and now, in June, 1910, caps are becoming quite exceptional among undergraduate men, and seem likely soon to be confined to Dons and women students. The cap no less than the gown is a part of the proper academical costume, and a shilling fine at the first would have stopped the irregularity in a week. One result is that the old interchange of courtesy between undergraduates and Dons by mutual "capping" is becoming impossible. The disuse of the cap is just a fashion of the day, based partly on convenience, and partly on that dislike to uniform which we now see in the Army and Navy, and among servants. We have a Territorial corps here, but none of its members would ever think of going about without their caps when on duty, because discipline is better maintained by their officers than by those of the University, and the men themselves seem to think more of their corps than of their Alma Mater. But it is not only while on duty that caps are dispensed with. One day I met a young friend returning from an afternoon walk gracefully handling a walking cane, but with nothing on his head except that covering which nature had so bountifully provided.

The craze is extending into clerical life. I have just heard of a curate who goes about in greatcoat and gloves, but without a hat. It has also invaded the nursery. I now see dear little boys, breeched for the first time, and the pride of their parents, going out hatless with their nursemaids, and thus doubly asserting their early manhood.

J. T. F.

Durham.

CHAUCER'S 'CANTERBURY TALES': EARLY REFERENCE.—The will of Richard Sothewworth, clerk (P.C.C. 44, Marche), dated the eve of St. Andrew the Apostle, 1417, and proved 20 May, 1419, makes mention, among other books, of his copy of the 'Canterbury Tales' ("quendam libru' meu' de Cantrbury Tales"). This is surely a very early note of the work. The will was sealed at Southmorton, but the testator speaks of his church of Esthenreth (East Hendred, Berks).

F. S. SNELL.

APPRENTICESHIP IN 1723.—The subjoined letter is contained among the papers preserved at SS. Anne and Agnes Church. Containing as it does no apparent local reference, I have thought it more suited to the columns of 'N. & Q.' than to the pages of my 'Records.' Notwithstanding its *ex parte* character, the letter may doubtless be held of value for its light upon what was, in all probability, the too common experience of the poor apprentice in the "good old days":—

Sunderland, May y^e^ 10: 1723.

Dear Sister, I am very sory to hear that you have Not heard from me this four months, makes me doubt you have not Received my last Letter which Menshon'd something of my hard Usage which was known to be very hard at that Time which all my neigbours can very well tell, for my master threaten'd to send me aboard of a Ship, and Likewise Hee'd make me an intire Slave dureing my prentisship in spite of my Bondesmen or any friend I could procure to Looke after me, which god knows I have none but what pleases my Bondsmen to do for me, so I leave it to their discression. But I crave y^e^ Favour they will Be so kind as eighther to take me away or otherwise Let me have the coorse of my Indentures. So no more at present, But I remain your ever Loving Brother Matthias Standfast. Pray present my Humble Servise to all my Scoolfellows and all y^t^ Ask after me.

Mrs. Catherine Standfast, at Mr. Bay's in Fell Court in Fell Street near Criplegate, London.

The letter is written in a clear hand on paper of folio size, folded and postmarked.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

SMOLLETT'S "HUGH STRAP." — *The Monthly Magazine* of May, 1809, records the death at the Lodge, Villier's Walk, Adelphi, of Mr. Hugh Hewson, at the age of eighty-five, and states that he was "the identical Hugh Strap whom Dr. Smollett has rendered so conspicuously interesting," &c. Hewson for over forty years had kept a hairdresser's shop in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The writer of the notice says "we understand the deceased left behind him an interlined copy of 'Roderick Random,' with comments on some of the passages." According to Nichols, 'Lit. Anec.,' iii. 465, the original of this character was supposed to be Lewis, a bookbinder of Chelsea.

W. ROBERTS.

SHROPSHIRE NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN LONDON.—From a fragment of *The Shropshire Journal, with the History of the Holy Bible*, for Monday, 12 Feb., 1738/9, it appears that so far from being a real local periodical it came from a metropolitan press "London: Printed by R. Walker in Fleet Lane. Of whom, and of the Person who serves this paper may be had the former numbers to compleat Sets." The paper then claimed to have reached its seventy-third number.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

LIEUT.-COL. COCKBURN, R.A.: ROBERT WRIGHT.—I desire—for historical purposes—to hear of the representatives of Col. Cockburn, R.A., who was a most accomplished officer in Canada in the thirties of last century, and whose grandson Major-General C. F. Cockburn, R.A., died a few months since in the South of England.

I also desire similar information about Robert Wright, who published in 1864 a Life of General Wolfe.

DAVID ROSS MCCORD, K.C.
Temple Grove, Montreal.

GILDERSLEEVE FAMILY.—We have followed the name of our family back to 1273 in the county of Norfolk, England. This person was Roger Gyldersleve, as stated by the Hundred Rolls. Some people, however, think that the family came from Holland. We should be very grateful for any information on the subject. Please reply direct.

OLIVER GILDERSLEEVE, Jun.
Gildersleeve, Connecticut.

'SHAVING THEM,' BY TITUS A. BRICK.—I wish to learn who was the author of "Shaving Them; or, The Adventures of Three Yankees on the Continent of Europe. Edited by Titus A. Brick, Esq. London, John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly," pp. 230.

The title-page has no year of issue, but the publisher's advertisements at the end are dated 1872. The British Museum Catalogue treats the book as anonymous, entering it under 'Yankees.' It does not appear in Halkett and Laing. Has the work been reprinted? P. J. ANDERSON.
Aberdeen University Library.

ALDERMEN OF LONDON: DATES OF DEATH WANTED.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply me with dates, actual or approximate, of death of any of the following, all of whom were at various periods aldermen of London?

Alexander Bence (M.P. Suffolk 1654, Master Trinity House 1659–60).
Tempest Milner (Sheriff London 1656–7).
Rowland Winn or Wynn (Committee E.I.C. 1670–1677).
Sir William Bateman (knighted May, 1660).
Nicholas Delves (M.P. Hastings 1660).
Sir William Warren (frequently mentioned by Pepys; knighted April, 1661).
Sir Charles Doe (knighted while Sheriff, June, 1665).
John Owen, stationer (Colonel of the Yellow Regiment 1659).
Sir Ralph Ratcliff of Hitchin (knighted Feb., 1668).
Dannet Forth (Alderman of Cheap 1669–76, Sheriff 1670–71).
Sir Edward Waldoe (knighted Oct., 1677).
Sir Thomas Griffiths (knighted Jan., 1682).
Alexander Master (Sheriff London 1758-9).
Thomas Wooldridge (Alderman Bridge Ward 1776-1783).

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.
Leamington.

JOHN WILKES.—Being engaged in collecting materials for a Life of Wilkes, I shall be greatly obliged if some of my fellow-contributors to 'N. & Q.' can give me information about any unpublished manuscripts concerning the famous politician.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.
Fox Oak, Hersham, Surrey.

T. L. PEACOCK'S PLAYS.—I am editing for publication in the autumn the plays of T. L. Peacock, of which mention has already been made in 'N. & Q.,' and should be grateful to any reader who could supply me with references to their existence made before 1904. I am acquainted with Sir Henry Cole's brief allusion to them.

A. B. YOUNG, M.A., Ph.D.
4, Cardigan Terrace, Northgate, Wakefield.

VIRGIL, 'GEORG.' IV. 122: "NARCISSI LACRYMAM."—What did Virgil mean by this "tear of Narcissus," employed by his bees in building up their combs? Was he thinking of their nectaries, or of their pollen, or of dew and rain clinging to the petals? Milton annexes the phrase, bidding daffadillies fill their cups with tears to bedew the hearse of Lycidas; but Milton who saw plants not in nature, but in books, and never worried himself about floral consistency, was merely imitating Virgil.

What, again, was Virgil's narcissus? The commentators make it a daffodil, *Narcissus poeticus*, or *N. serotinus* of our flora. Linnæus too assumed it to be a daffodil, having in mind the legend of the lovesick youth concerning whom Ovid sang and Bacon moralized. But Proserpine was gathering narcissi in Sicilian fields centuries before Narcissus was born, and she wore them as an appropriate crown in hell. In the Athens chorus the flower is called by Sophocles καλλίβοτρος, an epithet which fails to suit the daffodil; and its derivation, the Sanskrit *nark*=hell, points to a narcotic effect of the scent which the daffodil does

not possess. If, as some think, Sophocles meant the hyacinth, which is at once fair-clustering and narcotic, when did the flower change its name ? and, once more, what was its *tear ?* W. T.

'MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,' III. i. 5.—In his answer to the question of Sir Hugh Evans, Simple says: "Marry, sir, the *pittie*-ward, the park-ward, every way," &c. Here I would read "the *spittle*-ward." For in what direction would one be more likely to look for "Master Caius, that calls himself doctor of physic" ?

In 'Every Man in his Humour,' I. i., Jonson writes :—

> From the Bordello it might come as well,
> The *Spittle* or Pict-hatch;

where Gifford notes :—

"Here the allusion is local, and without doubt applies to the *Loke* or *Lock*, a spittle for venereal patients, situated, as Whalley observes, at Kingsland in the neighbourhood of Hogsden."

Was there one at Frogmore or at Windsor ? Perhaps some local archæologist will help me. K. D.

NEW BUNHILL FIELDS, DEVERELL STREET, BOROUGH.—Where am I likely to find the records of burials in this place ? An ancestor of mine was buried there in 1832. Basil Holmes in 'The London Burial-Grounds,' p. 308, states that it was closed in 1853. E. A. FRY.

227, Strand.

DAME ELIZABETH IRWIN: SIR JOHN MURRAY: GENEALOGICAL PUZZLE.—Elizabeth Bunbury, formerly Dame Elizabeth Irwin of the city of Dublin, made her will with a codicil 20 February, 1720 (1720/21). She signs them Eliz. Irwin. She mentions her husband Walter Bunbury, her brother Sir John Murray, her sister Lillias Byrne, her niece Hellen Fox, her daughter-in-law Lettice Bladin (*sic*) *alias* Loftus, her late husband Mr. Broughton. She desires to be buried in the parish church of Lambeth.

Elizabeth Broughton, widow, and Walter Bunbury were married in Dublin in 1720. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court, Ireland, 24 February, 1735/6. Musgrave's 'Obituary' (Harleian Soc.) has the death, 7 February, 1736, of the Lady of Sir John Irwin, Bt. (? relict of Sir Gerard). Is this the same lady ? Who was she ? And who was "Sir" John Murray living in 1720 ? He is not to be found in G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage' nor in Shaw's 'Knights of England.'

Lillias Byrne was widow of William Byrne of Dublin, surgeon, whose will, dated 19 September, 1699, was proved 12 October following. William Byrne and Lillius (*sic*) Murray *alias* Reade were married at St. John's Church, Dublin, 16 July, 1695. Lettice, only surviving child of Dudley Loftus, LL.D., and Frances, daughter of Patrick Nangle, married Charles Bladen. How was she "daughter-in-law" to Dame Elizabeth Irwin ? G. D. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can you tell me the authors of the following ?

1. He sailed into the setting sun, and left sweet music in Cathay.

2. May the sun of thy life, like that of the morn, be an ascending one! Whether its rays rise in mist or pure air, it is all one if only the light increase, if only the day brighten.

MARY A. FELL, Librarian.
Philadelphia City Institute Free Library.

> What Hell may be I know not. This I know:
> I cannot lose the presence of the Lord.
> One arm, humility, takes hold upon
> His dear humanity: the other, love,
> Clasps His divinity, so where I go
> He goes; and better fire-walled Hell with Him
> Than golden-gated Paradise without.

HENRY SAMUEL BRANDRETH.

> Launched point-blank his dart
> At the head of a lie, taught original sin
> The corruption of man's heart.

NORTH MIDLAND.

MONEY AND MATRIMONY.—The following quotation is prefixed to the English translation of Zola's 'Money' :—

"God has set the world on two pillars, Money and Matrimony; and on the right use of money, and on the right relations of the two sexes, everything depends."—C. MERIVALE, Dean of Ely.

Could any one oblige me with a reference to the exact part of Merivale's writings from which this is taken ?

J. ROBERTSON.

Glasgow.

CHRISTMAS FAMILY OF BIDEFORD.—Did any of that family, hailing from Waterford, own land or live near Bideford in Devon in the eighteenth century ? A certain John Christmas Smith is stated to have been born there in 1757 or 1759, and when settling in Denmark in 1790 he obtained royal licence from the Heralds' College to use the name—and arms—of Christmas as his surname, instead of Smith, Christmas being presumably the name of his mother. His descendants are still settled in Denmark.

W. R. PRIOR.

POLL-BOOKS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can see the Poll-Books of the City of London for the following years ?—1702, 1705, 1707, 1708, 1715, 1741, 1742, 1747, 1754, 1758, 1761, 1770, 1774, 1780, 1781, 1790, 1795, 1806, 1807, 1812, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1826, 1830. ARTHUR W. GOULD.

Constitutional Club, W.C.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES.—Is it correct in making a genealogical table to mention children not specified by name as "et ceteri," or is there any recognized abbreviation in such cases ? C. J.

[The symbol ⊥ is used to indicate issue not named.]

BARABBAS A PUBLISHER.—In which of his poems does Byron compare publishers in general (or Murray in particular ?) to Barabbas ? "And Barabbas was a robber," I think it runs. J. D

"ABRAHAM'S BEARD," A GAME.—What was this game, of which one reads in 'Reginald Bosworth Smith: a Memoir' (p. 15) ? On Sundays, writes Bosworth Smith's sister Mrs. Caledon Egerton of their childhood days,

"after supper, we would adjourn to the study, where our father would read aloud to us some ponderous memoir; the dulness of which we would while away by looking at pictures in old missionary records. We sometimes indulged in the game of 'Abraham's Beard' until our father directed us to change the name of the father of the faithful to 'Cæsar,' when the frankly secular nature of the amusement stood revealed."

ST. SWITHIN.

DUCHESS OF PALATA.—Can any one inform me whether a family bearing this name or title exists or existed in Italy ?

S. A. D'ARCY.

Clones, Ireland.

ST. AGATHA AT WIMBORNE.—In a short article on Tetta by the Rev. Charles Hole in Smith's 'Dictionary of Christian Biography' (vol. iv. p. 875), mention is made of St. Agatha, who with St. Lioba was educated at Wimburn (Mabillon, 'Acta SS. O. S. B.,' Sæc. III. pt. ii. p. 223). I should be glad of any information about the St. Agatha alluded to here. JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster.

BOTANY: TIME OF FLOWERS BLOOMING.—Can any one recommend a simple manual of botany which contains a classification of flowers according to the months in which they are in bloom ? LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

Theological College, Lichfield.

MELMONT BERRIES=JUNIPER BERRIES.—In Jamieson's 'Dictionary of Scottish Words' occurs the following: "Melmont berries, juniper berries, Moray." Can any reader say if this name is so applied anywhere else, and suggest an origin for the word ? F. R. C.

SHENSTONE AND THE REV. R. GRAVES.—Shenstone the poet, in a letter to the Rev. Richard Graves of Claverton, dated 26 October, 1759, says: "I have three or four more of these superb visits to make.... then to Lord Lyttelton, at our Admiral's." He does not give the Admiral's name. Can any one tell me whether any of the Admirals Graves were related to the Rev. Richard Graves of Claverton ? E.

THAMES WATER COMPANY: THE WATER HOUSE.—Among some old deeds, I have lately found a lease, dated 25 December, 1679, from five persons described as "Undertakers for the raising Thames water in York-House Garden in the County of Middlesex," of

"one Water-course conveniently furnished with Thames water, arising and running from certain waterworks belonging to the said undertakers in York-House Garden aforesaid, running in and through one Branch or Pipe of Lead,"

for the use of two houses in Oxenden Street in the parish of St .Martin's-in-the-Fields. The rent (thirty shillings) is made payable

"at the House commonly known by the name of the Water-house, seituate in York Garden in the Parish aforesaid, belonging to them the said undertakers."

The lease is in a printed form.

Is anything known of this forerunner of the modern water companies, or of where the "Water-house" stood ? I presume that it was in some part of the grounds of the Duke of Buckingham's mansion York House.

C. L. S.

FOLLY: PLACE-NAME.—In this village there are two by-roads called "The Folly" and "The Little Folly." The general idea among the old inhabitants seems to be that a "folly" is a lane. I cannot find that meaning of the word in the 'Dialect Dictionary' nor in the 'N.E.D.' Is it general in Hertfordshire ? JOHN CHARRINGTON.

The Grange, Shenley, Herts.

"THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVED."—On one of the medals struck to commemorate the taking of Porto-Bello by Admiral Vernon, and others, the obverse has "The British Glory Revived by Admiral Vernon"; on

the reverse "Who took Porto-Bello with six ships only, November 22nd, 1739." What may be the meaning of the word "revived" in connexion with Britain's naval prestige? Of three medals I have struck in commemoration of this event only one has "The British Glory Revived." THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

## Replies.

### TURKEY CAPTIVES: BRIEF AT WINCANTON.

(11 S. i. 488.)

THE story of this unusual circumstance is given fully in a rare single sheet dated 10 August, 1670, and issued in the form of letters patent by Charles II. The sheet is entitled "Letters patent for collections towards the redemption of English captives taken by the Turks. London [Thomas Milbourn dwelling in Jewen Street] 1670." This open letter was addressed by Charles II. to the clergy of all degrees and denominations, as well as to all Justices, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, Headboroughs, Collectors for the Poor, &c. It proceeds:—

"Whereas a great number of our good subjects, peaceably following their employments at Sea, have been lately taken by the Turkish Pyrates, under whom they now remain in most cruel and inhumane bondage, who by their friends and relations have humbly besought us to take their miserable and deplorable estates into our princely consideration," &c.

On 27 July, 1670, a Committee of the Privy Council was held, Charles himself being present, when it was reported that

"by certificates of several ships taken, as by several letters from the respective masters, officers and seamen now in slavery; to their friends and relations here in England, it doth evidently appear that the said poor slaves, assaulted by these inhumane Thieves and Pyrates, did in their several fights behave themselves with remarkable valour and courage.....not yielding to the enemy till they had been often boarded and the enemies slain upon their decks, and till their own ships were fired about them; when being forced to cast themselves into the sea to avoid the devouring flames were seized on by these barbarous enemies, with whom they now lead a life much worse than death; bought and sold like beasts in the market, held to most insupportable service, and fed only with a slender allowance of bread and water; many of them chained to their work, and beaten daily with a certain number of stripes.....That the number of these poor slaves is so great, and the demands of their Taskmasters is so high that the money needful for the accomplishing their redemption is represented by the Committee to amount to the sum of Thirty Thousand pounds; which sum our said distressed subjects are utterly unable to procure of themselves," &c.

Charles therefore says he appoints "Extraordinary Wayes and rules for Collection of the same [sum] upon such an extraordinary occasion":—

"We.....do give and grant unto the said poor distressed subjects, the captives aforesaid, or to their agents, or other persons, who shall be lawfully authorized.....full power.....to take the almes and charitable benevolence of all our loving subjects (not only householders, but also servants, strangers, and others inhabiting within all and every the Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns corporate, Cinque ports, Priviledged places.....and all other places whatsoever in England.....for and towards the redemption and relief of the said poor captives."

The King desires

"especially to stir up the inferiour clergy to give effectual arguments to their flocks, both by exhortation and example, for a Liberal contribution towards the redemption of these miserable wretches, whose cases are much more deplorable than theirs who ordinarily seek for relief by collections of this nature.....Witness Our Self at Westminster, the tenth day of August in the two and twentieth year of our Reign."

The evidence for the sad state of affairs in the Mediterranean in the seventeenth century is scattered but ample. There is a letter dated 1617 in the Buccleuch MS. (Hist. MSS. Comm., vol. i. p. 197) in which reference is made to the pirates then interfering with the Levant trade. These Barbary Turks and the condition of Tangier at the end of the seventeenth century are also dealt with in the Dartmouth MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm., Eleventh Report, App. V. p. 18). The first Lord Dartmouth was sent to effect the destruction of Tangier.

The actual circumstances which brought matters to a crisis and forced Charles II. to take the steps he did to relieve these sufferers are found (printed) in Domestic State Papers, 24 June, 1670—S. P. Dom. Car. II. 276 (186). Here are given letters addressed to Williamson (secretary to Lord Arlington), in one of which, dated 14 April, 1670, Samuel Daukes, aged 20, a captive at Algiers, says that he and his fellows were taken near Sardinia,

"sold like horses, and made to lie down on our backs, and two men with ropes beat us until the blood ran down our heels. For three months my diet was bread and vinegar, and that only once a day. Had I been seen writing this letter, I should have received at least 200 blows for it."

Then follows a series of petitions upon the same subject, including one from the relatives of "140 men of Stepney" in the hands of the Turks.

Sir Thomas Allin (his name is often incorrectly given as Allen), who was commander-in-chief of the English fleet in 1670, and whose principal duty at that time was to overawe the piratical Barbary cruisers, writes to Williamson on 26 August, 1670, and gives a most spirited relation of an encounter with Turks with the object of freeing these prisoners, and he supplies a list of 62 for whom he had just secured freedom—S. P. Dom. Car. II. 278 (50). See also in this connexion "A True Relation of the Victory of His Majesties Fleet.....against the Pyrates of Algiers....taken out of the Letters of Sir Thomas Allin. T. Newcomb in the Savoy. 1670"; and a less painful story which is given in "The Adventures of Mr. T. S., an English Merchant taken prisoner by the Turks of Argiers [*sic*] and carried into the In land countries of Africa. Moses Pitt in Little Britain. 1670."

That munificent lady of the seventeenth century known as Alice, Duchess Dudley (wife of Sir Robert Dudley, and created Duchess Dudley in her own right 23 May, 1645), left money for the relief of captives in the hands of the Turks:—

"Alice, Dutchess Dudley, who died at her house near St. Giles Church, Holborn, 22 Jan., 1668/9, bequeathed £100 a year for ever for the redemption of Christian captives out of the hands of the Turks. She also bequeathed 6*d.* apiece to every indigent person meeting her corpse on the road from London to Stoneley (Stoneleigh, Warwickshire), where she was buried."—S. P. Dom. Car. II.

Some people made capital out of Charles II.'s letter, for in December, 1670, there appeared an announcement that as the letters patent granted

"to make collections to redeem Turkish captives are now expired, the persons still collecting money thereon are to be apprehended, and punished according to law."—S. P. Dom. Car. II. 281 (118).

The best general history of England's relations with Tangier in 1670 is found in 'Tangier as a Naval Station,' viz., the twenty-second chapter of 'England in the Mediterranean, 1603–1713,' by Julian Corbett, 1904.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

MR. SWEETMAN will find much to interest him in two papers on 'Devonshire Briefs' written by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, F.S.A., and published in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for 1895 and 1896.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Teignmouth.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

THE EDWARDS, KINGS OF ENGLAND (11 S. i. 501).—In his interesting notes at the above reference MR. A. S. ELLIS employs a term which, as a Scot, I cannot allow to pass unchallenged. "Edward the Elder," says MR. ELLIS, "was himself the first who extended his authority over the whole of Great Britain."

*Non inultus premor!* Here we have reasserted the claim in successfully resisting which my countrymen waged almost incessant war for three hundred years. The sole basis for that claim is the well-known passage in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' *ad ann.* 924. Be it far from me to join issue in a matter whereon so much blood and ink has been shed in the past; but I venture respectfully to ask how MR. ELLIS can justify the use of the term "Great Britain" as applied to any dominion in the tenth century.

If he means to imply the territory now known by that name, I would remind him that the designation was used for the first time officially by James VI. and I., who, greatly to the displeasure of his English subjects and in the very teeth of the highest legal opinion, instituted the new title by royal warrant in 1604, although the judges declared that all legal processes would thereby be invalidated.

That, however, cannot be MR. ELLIS's meaning in the phrase "the whole of Great Britain," for the Western Isles were not ceded by the King of Norway till 1266, and Orkney and Shetland were not incorporated in the Scottish realm till 1471. If we assume (for argument's sake, but without prejudice) that the statement in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' is correct in the main (though it varies in detail in the seven extant copies), and that Edward the Elder did acquire the suzerainty of the Kingdom of Alba (the title Scotia or Scotland was not in use until the following century), the utmost that can be claimed is that his authority was conterminous with the realm of Constantin II., which only comprised the district between Forth and Clyde on the south and the Helmsdale and Inver rivers on the north, from sea to sea, but without the adjacent islands. And although the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' (the sole authority) asserts that Regnwald of Northumbria and the King of the Strathclyde Welsh also submitted, it is certain that King Edward's writs would not have run in Caithness, Moray, Ross, and Galloway.

What we reckon to be the true nativity of the Kingdom of Scotland is 15 August, 1057, one hundred and thirty-two years

after Edward the Elder's death, on which day King Malcolm Ceann-mor defeated and slew the usurper Macbeth at Lumphannan. Founding upon Edward the Elder's alleged suzerainty over part of North Britain in the tenth century, the Norman and Plantagenet kings claimed supremacy over the entire realm of Scotland in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, but failed to establish it. HERBERT MAXWELL.

BATH KING OF ARMS (11 S. i. 510).—This is perfectly correct. When the Order of the Bath was reconstituted by writ of Privy Seal, 18 May, 11. Geo. I., *i.e.*, 1725, one of the officers then specifically appropriated to the Order was the King of Arms.

Grey Longueville, F.S.A., was the first Bath King of Arms, and was appointed 1 June, 1725. In the January following the King by his sign manual created Longueville "Gloucester King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the parts of Wales," this appointment being then vacant, and ordained that "this office of Gloucester shall be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated with the office of Bath King of Arms"; and in the same letters patent (14 January, 1725/6) Longueville was also created Hanover Herald.

See Hugh Clark's 'History of Knighthood,' 1784, vol. i. pp. 77–91, and Mark Noble's 'History of the College of Arms,' 1805, pp. 366–7.

JOHN HODGKIN.

Bath King of Arms, though not a member of the College, takes precedence next after Garter. The office was created in 1725 for the service of the Order of the Bath. He has a crown like the other Kings of Arms, and a peculiar costume directed by the Statutes of the Order. See Parker's 'Glossary of Heraldry.' J. BAGNALL.

[LEO. C. also thanked for reply.]

TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS (11 S. i. 406).—Collections of toasts and sentiments, even in English, are not very common. I have noted only one such collection in 1789, 'The Toast-Master: being a Genteel Collection of Sentiments and Toasts,' a sixpenny pamphlet, published in London, which subsequently did duty, under a slightly altered title, as a Scottish chapbook.

My imperfect acquaintance with foreign publications prevents me from saying definitely whether or not there are collections in French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Scandinavian. But would not a good dictionary of quotations and foreign phrases, published for the use of English-speaking people, enable the querist to find what he wants? Such a work is the "New Dictionary of Foreign Phrases, comprising extracts from great writers, idioms, proverbs, maxims, mottoes, technical words and terms, press allusions, &c. &c. Edited by H. P. Jones," new edition, London, Deacon & Co., 1902. 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' edited by Benham, and Hoyt and Ward's 'Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations' also contain long lists of phrases, proverbs, maxims, and reflections from French, German, Italian, and Spanish sources. A considerable number of humorous and patriotic sentiments might be gleaned from works like these. But perhaps still more suitable for the purpose required would be "The Library of Humour," emanating from the Walter Scott Publishing Company, and including 'The Humour of France,' of Germany, Italy, and Spain, in separate volumes. W. SCOTT.

BOOK-PURCHASES OF CHARLES II.: SAMUEL MEARNES (11 S. i. 481).—When I transcribed the purchases made for the library of Charles II. by Samuel Mearnes, I was not aware of the work done by Mr. Cyril Davenport of the British Museum, nor of his beautifully produced life of Samuel Mearnes, the royal bookbinder. Therein he gives full details of his remarkable career, and states that some of his book-lists had been discovered. Fortunately, however, those printed in 'N. & Q.' are new to him.

C. C. STOPES.

PAUL KESTER (11 S. i. 448) is a resident of Gunston, Virginia, U.S.A., and can be reached by letter addressed to him there.

JOHN T. LOOMIS.

1726, Corcoran Street, Washington, D.C.

INITIALS ON RUSSIAN IKON (11 S. i. 487).—I suggest that L. L. K. is right in reading a *tse*, but that this is followed by an Old Slavonic letter derived from the Greek ἰῶτα, and consisting of a single perpendicular stroke. This combination with a mark of contraction (like a Z lying on its side) stands for Tsar Judeiski, "King of the Jews." If this is not right, I can perhaps help L. L. K., if he will send me a copy of the letters on a post-card.

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Grindleton Vicarage, Clitheroe.

I would suggest to L. L. K. that the Russian initials TsC (the Ts forming one letter in the Russian) and HC, that is TsS and NS, may stand for Tsarstvo Nebesnoe, the heavenly kingdom, or the kingdom of

heaven, *tsarstvo* signifying kingdom. There is little or no difference between the Russian and the Church Slavonic form of the letter *tse*. There is no letter *s* in either language in the equivalents to our Nazarene and Nazareth. H. RAYMENT.

Sidcup, Kent.

"CANABULL BLUE SILKE" (11 S. i. 488).—Might I suggest that the first word may be a misreading or mistranscript of "Changabull"=changeable? That which is now called "shot silk" was in olden time known as "changeable silk," and is not infrequently mentioned.

George Meriton in his 'Nomenclator Clericalis,' 1685, 8vo, gives a fairly long list of fabrics, and for the silks mentions "Silk, Sleave Silk, *Changeable Silk*, Flowred Silk, Strip'd Silk, Silk Crape, Say, or thin Silk, Damask Silk."

The 'Law-Latin Dictionary,' 1718, 8vo, also mentions "A Garment of *Changeable Silk*." JOHN HODGKIN.

By this phrase would not canopy-blue silk be intended, that is, canopy-of-heaven blue? "Canopy" occurs amongst old writers as a synonym for the overhanging firmament, as appears from several passages in the 'N.E.D.,' *s.v.* The word is also met with in the forms "canape," "canaby," "cannabie," &c.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

COURT LEET: MANOR COURT (10 S. vii. 327, 377; viii. 16, 93, 334, 413).—Under this head it may be worthy of record that *The Hampstead and Highgate Express* of 11 June contains an interesting account of the proceedings in connexion with the "Summer General Court Baron and Court Leet" of the manor of Hampstead. After the usual quaint ceremonies had been enacted, the company adjourned to famous "Jack Straw's Castle" for luncheon. Toasts, with speeches, followed, the chairman tracing the history of the ancient manor from the days of its charter—a very instructive survey of a notable suburb. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

SIR ANTHONY AND ANTHONY STANDEN (11 S. i. 388, 469).—An Anthony Standen who had been in the service of Philip II. is mentioned at p. 146 of the "Historia del Saqueo de Cádiz por los Ingleses en 1596, escrita por Fr. Pedro de Abreu, religioso del Orden de S. Francisco," a contemporary account, but not published until 1866 at Cadiz (Taylorian Library, Oxford).

Before the negotiations with the English commanders began,

"Mas antes que estas cosas se tratasen ni concluyesen con el General, siendo convidado Mateo Márquez Gaitan del coronel padrastro del Conde [*i.e.*, Sir Christopher Blount, stepfather to the Earl of Essex] y con ellos Antonio Estandec [Standen], el cual habia servido á S.M. en estos reinos, y el Conde de Sigues [Essex] y otros dos coroneles...."

In 'Acts of the Privy Council of England, 1596–7,' p. 368, is a letter to Richarde Hickman (for payment of a private debt):—

"Whereas you were to paie a certaine somme of money to Sir Anthony Standen, knight, and should have given him assuraunce for the same, which you have not performed by reason of his goinge in the voyage of Cales [Cadiz]...."

These two references probably relate to the same person. A. D. JONES.

Oxford.

MODERN NAMES DERIVED FROM LATINIZED FORMS: GALFRID (11 S. i. 186, 338, 436, 494).—*The Kentish Gazette*, 4 September, 1804, announced the death, "at her house on Richmond-green, Surry, in the 88th year of her age, [of] Mrs. Mann, widow of late Galfridus Mann, Esq."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Yet another Galfrid, and a very early one, emerges from the dim past. Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk, records the fact that one Galfrid Kemp was living at Norwich in 1272; but though he elaborately explains the surname, he is silent as to the Christian one.

The querist probably remembers Horace Walpole's friends Galfridus Mann and his son Galfrid. Y. T.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (11 S. i. 508).—The lines which GAMMA asks about are from the exquisite poem 'At Last,' by that poet of the American people John Greenleaf Whittier. They were written in anticipation of the time when his feet should pass "to paths unknown." All he seeks for is for his good and ill to be unreckoned, and that there may be found for him

Some humble door among Thy many mansions,

so that he may "find at last"

The life for which I long.

Pickard in his life of Whittier (vol. ii. p. 690) states that

"in sending to T. B. Aldrich the copy of the poem 'At Last' for *The Atlantic*, Whittier writes: "As the expression of my deepest religious feeling it may not be without interest, and it may help some

inquiring spirit. Apart from this, I think I have succeeded in giving it a form not unworthy of the theme."

Whittier died on the 7th of September, 1892, at the early dawn of a lovely day. Pickard says :—

"Under the overshadowing of Infinite Peace, which was sweetly felt by all present, his pure spirit passed upward to the never-ending day. His poem 'At Last' was recited in tearful voice by one of the little group of relatives at his bedside as the last moment of his life approached."

It is curious that W. J. Linton in his life of the poet should record his death as taking place on the 7th of December, and the public funeral on the 10th of the same month. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

[MR. J. ELIOT HODGKIN, MR. T. C. MCMICHAEL, and the REV. J. WILLCOCK also thanked for replies.]

EDWARD = IORWERTH : IORWERTH VII. (11 S. i. 387, 490).—MR. MAYHEW'S partial solution of the Iorwerth-Edward problem is very welcome. There is no phonetic reason why mediæval Welshmen should not have said *Edward*. *Edwart* would perhaps have been slightly easier for them, and that form does appear in 1565, in the dedication of a Radnorshire parish church, "yn Ref y Clawdd," to St. Edward the King. The form *Iorwert* adduced by MR. KREBS from Aneurin Owen's 'Ancient Laws' was doubtless intended for *Iorwerth*. The oldest MS. of the laws of Hywel Dda, namely, 'The Black Book of Chirk,' was written *c.* A.D. 1200. At that time Welsh orthography was undergoing great alteration, and the scribe of 'The Black Book' had particular difficulty with the dental aspirates. For instance, he wrote *pet*, *pedh*, and *peht*, as well as the true form *peth*: cf. Dr. J. G. Evans's 'Report on MSS. in the Welsh Language,' i. 359.

With regard to MR. MAYHEW'S solution, it is noteworthy that we are not instructed why Welshmen commence the name for *Edward* with the palatal spirant *y*. MR. MAYHEW has only accounted for the displacement of *d* by *r*. Now

"*e* before a vowel at the beginning of words, as *Eadweard*, *Eoforwic*, was clearly sounded like *y*, or the High-Dutch *j*. Thus we still say *York*; and *Yedward* is found in Shakespeare, and *Earl* is in Scotland sounded *Yerl*, like the Danish *Jarl*."—E. A. Freeman, 'Old English History for Children,' 1869, p. xvi.

If MR. MAYHEW could show that the theme *ēad-* was sounded anywhere in the Welsh Marches as a rising diphthong (*eád*) like *yer-* or *yar-*, Welshmen would be acquitted thereby of the charge of haphazard substitution. Since reading MR. MAYHEW'S reply I have not the least doubt that Welshmen first heard *Yaro-werd*, or something very like that, and that they naturally equated that word with the nearest name to it in sound that they knew. That name happened to be *Gere-werth*, **Ier-werth*, *Ior-werth*, *Ior-woerth*, and *Ior-werth* again, in different periods of Welsh literature since the fourth century. The first audition by the Welsh of **Yaro-werd* must have taken place a very long time ago, and I hope that MR. MAYHEW will examine the chronology of the phonetic changes involved, and that he will give us the benefit of his erudition.

He is, however, mistaken in supposing that *Iorwerth* could be a Welsh mode of representing a dialect form of the O.E. royal name *Eadweard*. As M. GAIDOZ said in his query, this Welsh name is a very old one. It appears in Welsh history as early as the second quarter of the fifth century; whereas no early instance of *Eadweard* has come to light.

The earliest appearance of any form of *Iorwerth* occurs in a thirteenth-century tract of three pages in the Cotton codex Vespasian A. XIV. (3), which is entitled 'De Situ Brecheniauc.'

"The Welsh forms and glosses in it show it to have been copied by some one who did not understand Welsh from an earlier MS. at least as old as the eleventh century."—See Mr. Egerton Phillimore's article in the *Cymmrodor*, 1886, vii. 105-6.

The tract contains the oldest account we have of the Welsh prince Brăchān of Brecheiniauc (*c.* 390–450), and it gives the names of Brachan's sons, daughters, sons-in-law, and, in several cases, grandchildren. The tenth daughter is thus described: "Aranwen uxor Gereuerth regis de Powis"; and these words are glossed "inde dicitur Ioruerthiaun." In the 'Cognacio Brychain,' a seventeenth-century copy in the Cotton MS. Domitian I. (13) of a thirteenth-century MS. (cf. Phillimore, *u.s.*, p. 106), we get "(10) Arganwen apud Powys." The 'Cognacio Brychani' agrees in many things with the 'De Situ Brecheniauc,' but unfortunately it does not yield the name of Arganwen's husband. The form "Gĕrĕwĕrth" may be relied on, however. I read the manuscript when preparing an analysis of the Brychan documents for my 'Indexes to Old-Welsh Genealogies,' published in Stokes and Meyer's *Archiv für celtische Lexicographie*, i. 522–33, and the documents have since been edited and annotated by the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans; see the *Cymmrodor*, 1906, pp. 18–50. The letter *g* in *Gereuerth* and

*Arganwen* is the forerunner of the palatal spirant which disappeared eventually from between vowels, and became *I* initially. Compare the words *argant*, among the eighth-century glosses in the Codex Oxoniensis Prior; *scamnhegint*, in the eighth- or ninth-century Juvencus codex; and the alternative spellings *Conhage*, *Conhae*, in two eighth-century charters in the 'Liber Landavensis.' *Ar-gant=ar-yant*, now *ariant*; *scamnhegint=ysgafneynt*.

Gereuerth was son of Tegonwy map Lēon (M.S. *teon*) map Gwineu, and as he married a daughter of Brachan, his *flōruit* may be dated provisionally 445–80. Other and later instances of this name may be found in my Indexes, *u.s.*, vols. i., ii., iii., Nos. 502, 503, 1082, 1083, 1084. The prototheme of *Gereuerth* is clearly dissyllabic. Consequently, on the one hand it cannot equate *Iôr*, as M. GAIDOZ suggests; on the other, some examination of the prototheme of *Edward* is called for. It is not easy to account for the change from *d* to *r* in *Earwaker* if the first element was a monosyllable. Now Edbald of Kent, who is called *Æodbald* by Bede ('H. E.,' II. ix.), is referred to as *Audu-baldus* in Pope Boniface's letter to Edwin of Northumbria. This recalls the forms *Audo-vacrius* and *Odo-acer*, the second of which was adduced so aptly by MR. MAYHEW in order to explain the English *Earwaker*. *Eadwacer* appears twice in Searle's 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum,' p. 189, and both instances are assigned to the eleventh century. Mr. Searle also gives *Eadu*, uncompounded, from the Durham 'Liber Vitæ,' as the name of a queen and abbess. The prototheme of *Edward* has been monosyllabic, in composition, for 1,300 years; but the forms *Eadu* and *Audu-* warrant the assumption that it was originally a dissyllable in composition in O.E. To this may be added the fact that the root occurs twice in the ninth-century 'Winchester Chronicle' as *eaþ-*, *eaδ-*; see annals 827, 828. Now a form *eáþu-weard* (with the rising diphthong) might become *yaru-werd*. But that is not *Gereuerth*.

*Gere-* in *Gere-uerth* receives no elucidation from Brythonic sources. Among Welsh names it is unique. For illustration of both themes we must turn to Old English, and particularly to Mercian. The elements occur as follows: 1, *Gearu*-red; 2, *Iaru*-man; 3, *Gearo*-man; 4, *Geara*-god; 5, *Ieru*-man; 6, *Ciol*-uerth. Of these, 1 is from the Durham 'Liber Vitæ'; 2 and 5 are Latin forms of the name of 3, *Gearoman*, Bishop of the Mercians in 662; 4 is the name of a tenant in 1055; and 6 is the name of a Mercian *dux* in 811; *vide* Searle's 'Onomasticon' for more exact references. In face of these illustrations I judge that Gereuerth or Iorwerth, King of Powys Iorwerthiaun in the middle of the fifth century, was of Germanic descent.

It is a curious coincidence that the name *Earwaker* should come to us from Cheshire, which was once a part of Powysland, and may even have comprised the kingdom of Iorwerthiaun. ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

Owing to the miscarriage of a proof, there are two or three corrections needed in Welsh words in my reply at the second reference. L. 10, for "Ienan" read *Ieuan*; l. 14, for "amner" read *amser*; and in l. 18 "cywyeld" should be *cywydd*. H. I. B.

'JONATHAN SHARP' (11 S. i. 466).—As far as I am aware, the identity of the author has never been disclosed. The title-page reads "Jonathan Sharp; or, The Adventures of a Kentuckian. Written by himself." Allibone accepts this indication of authorship, and enters the book as the production of "Sharp, Jonathan." The evidence in favour of Sharp being the author is extremely slight. The book is classed among novels in the 'Index to the London Catalogue of Books.' *The New Monthly Magazine*, quoted by Allibone, says of it: "His [Sharp's] narrative is worthy of Defoe." It is not mentioned in Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary.' As a copy of the work is contained in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library, and must have been known to the compilers of the 'Dictionary,' their omission to enter it as anonymous or pseudonymous may perhaps be understood as acquiescence in Allibone's view of its authorship. W. SCOTT.

GEORGE KNAPP, M.P.: KNAPP FAMILY (11 S. i. 389).—I have been forwarded the following reply by a correspondent:—

"George Knapp was the eldest son of George Knapp of Abingdon, gent., by Katharine, daughter of Joseph Tyrrell of Kidlington, Oxon. He was born 29 January, and baptized 21 February, 1753/4, at St. Helen's, Abingdon. He was Governor of Christ's Hospital, Abingdon, 1776–1784; Chamberlain 1790; Principal Burgess 1791; Mayor 1792, 1797, 1799, and 1807. His monument in St. Helen's says that his 'liberality of mind and benevolence of heart endeared him to all who knew him. He was elected by his fellow-townsmen to represent them in Parliament May 4, 1807. This important and honourable trust, during the short time he was permitted by Providence to devote his services to them, he executed with the strictest integrity. He d.

Nov. 12, 1809, aged 56, and his remains were deposited in the family vault at Chilton.' The slab has the arms and crest as borne by this family, viz. (Or,) 3 helmets in chief, and a lion passant in base (sa.). Crest, an arm embowed in armour (ppr., garnished or), the hand grasping by the blade a broken sword (ar., hilt and pommel or) with a branch of laurel (vert). He is buried at Chilton, Berks, under an altar-tomb to the south of the chancel, and there is also an inscription on a mural slab inside.

"Perhaps I may be permitted to add that, being engaged on a Knapp family history, I shall be glad to hear from any one interested in the family or any individual of the name. O. G. Knapp, Hillside, Maidenhead."

R. J. FYNMORE.

There is little to be said about this gentleman. He was a banker in Abingdon. In 1807 he ousted Sir Theophilus Metcalfe from the Parliamentary representation of the burgh, thus breaking a tie which had lasted from 1790. He did not long enjoy his success. In 1809 he died, and was succeeded by Sir George Bowyer.

W. S. S.

Another George Knapp was born 5 February, 1772, at Haberdashers' Hall, London, and baptized the next day at St. Michael's, Wood Street. He died at Warlingham, Surrey, 28 February, 1809, and was buried in that churchyard. This George Knapp was seventh child and fourth son of Jerome Knapp, citizen and Haberdasher of London, and of Chilton, Berkshire (*Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1754, and June, 1792).

Several other members of the Knapp family are mentioned in the 'Miscellaneous Writings' of S. Grimaldi, F.S.A., 1881, Part III. p. 319. D. J.

THE WOE WATERS OF LANGTON (11 S. i. 468).—Possibly that part of the Swale river which flowed (in 1822) past the few houses constituting the parish of Langton-upon-Swale was so called because they were situated so near the brink of the river that they were frequently in danger of being swept away (see Langdale's 'Topog. Dict. of Yorks'). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

NELSON'S BIRTHPLACE (11 S. i. 483).—Some years since I was told, on what seemed respectable authority, but which I have no permission to name, that the traditional story in the parish of Burnham Thorpe was that on Michaelmas Day, 1758, the rector's wife was visiting her poor, when she was unexpectedly taken with the labour pains, and that the child was actually born in a very humble cottage at some distance from the Rectory. There is nothing impossible or improbable in the story, which may be true; but, on the other hand, there is no evidence that it is true, and I, for one, should be very sorry, on the strength of it, to contradict the received story that Horatio Nelson was, in regular course, born in his mother's home.

Y. T.'s story seems very much of the same kind, except that it professes to be drawn, in a succession of hearsays after long intervals, from people who could not possibly know anything about it. The story may be true; I do not say it is not; but I do refuse to receive it without satisfactory evidence. This, at present, stands thus: Y. T. heard it from Mrs. Girdlestone, who heard it from her sister, who heard it from Aunt Susie, who seems, as far as Y. T.'s story allows of identification, to have been either Aunt Ann (Bolton), born in 1781, or—and perhaps more probably—Grandmamma (Susannah) Bolton, born in 1755, and therefore three years old at the time. The story is interesting, but it rests on no satisfactory evidence. J. K. LAUGHTON.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BIOGRAPHY (11 S. i. 349).—There is reason to fear that no *small* history of English literature, dealing with such minor writers as those named in the query, can now be procured. The best means of obtaining information about them will probably be to consult some old biographical dictionary of convenient size. Such a work is Dr. John Watkins's 'Universal Biographical Dictionary,' published in 1800. In the third edition of 1807 sketches of all the persons named in the query are given. The dictionary has the further advantage of referring its readers to the sources whence its information was derived. Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' in 9 vols., and 'Illustrations of Literary History' in 8 vols., provide a mine of information, and supply (in the words of Lord John Russell) "the best-furnished warehouse for all that relates to the literary history of the period." W. SCOTT.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE IN HERALDRY (11 S. i. 508).—Few early examples of the elephant omit the castle. The elephant and castle are seen in the arms of Dumbarton and the crest of Corbet, and form the sign of a well-known tavern in South London. The elephant, a symbol of priestly chastity, is noticed in the 'Physiologus' and the ancient Bestiaries. The elephant and howdah figure in the first book of Maccabees,

chap. vi. ; and howdahs occur on misericords in Beverley Minster (also on a stall), Beverley St. Mary's, Gloucester Cathedral, on a misericord formerly in St. Katherine's by the Tower, St. George's Chapel, Windsor and Manchester Cathedral. A. R. BAYLEY.

The elephant and castle occur in the carving of the ancient stalls of the chapel of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine, removed from St. Katherine by the Tower to Regent's Park in 1825. St. Katherine's by the Tower was founded in 1148 by Matilda, wife of King Stephen ; augmented in 1273 by Eleanor, widow of Henry III. ; and re-founded by Edward III. Whether or not any date be assignable to the stalls and their carving I cannot say ; but if a date can be assigned, the elephant and castle charge could no doubt be identified with one of the above queens, or with one of the distinguished persons buried in the chapel. I think there are drawings of the carving in the Archer Collection (Print Dept. B. Mus.).
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ABRAHAM FARLEY (11 S. i. 468).—May not the Abraham Farley admitted to Westminster School in 1720 have been the Abraham Farley, F.R.S., to whom was entrusted the publication of the 'Domesday Book' about 1773 ? He is described by Timperley as "a gentleman of great record learning.... who had access to the ancient manuscripts for upwards of forty years." His transcription of the 'Domesday Book' was completed in 1783, in 2 vols. folio, with types prepared from designs by Farley and cut by Jackson. W. S. S.

'MAKE" OR "MAR" IN GOLDSMITH (11 S. i. 467).—If the context of Goldsmith's couplet is examined, it will, I think, be seen that the substitution of "mar" for "make" would spoil the author's meaning :—

Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay ;
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade ;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made :
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supply'd.
'The Deserted Village,' ll. 51-6.

Surely the sense of the last four lines is that it is of no importance whether princely and noble houses flourish or die out, because nobility can be created in the future as it has been created in the past, but when a peasantry has become extinct its place can never be supplied.

DR. KRUEGER quotes lines (*e.g.*, "A breath revives him, or a breath o'erthrows") where the predicates are contrasted, but the contrast between present and future (for "can make them" is equivalent to a future) of the same verb is no mere colourless repetition, and can be plentifully illustrated. To take one poet only :—

Hæc seges ingratos *tulit* et *feret* omnibus annis.
Hor. 'Epist.' I. vii. 21.

Sed improvisa leti
Vis *rapuit rapietque* gentes.
'Odes,' II. xiii. 19-20.

EDWARD BENSLY.

GENERAL WOLFE'S DEATH (10 S. xii. 308, 357).—At the latter reference is a statement that "a private soldier" caught Wolfe as he fell. Does any one know the name of this "private soldier" ? I find, in a Life of Thomas Campbell by his son, Alexander Campbell, both of them ministers of the Gospel, a statement that Archibald Campbell (1719–1807), father of Thomas aforesaid, was the man ("private soldier") who caught Wolfe as he fell. The Rev. T. Campbell was born in county Down, Ireland, 1 February, 1763, and died in Bethany, West Virginia, 4 January, 1854. The Rev. Alexander Campbell was born in Ballymena, county Antrim, 12 September, 1788, and died at Bethany aforesaid 4 March, 1866, being founder of the college there. The Campbells, father and son, were men of the highest standing in America in their day, the son in particular being a great leader in the religious movement known as Disciples of Christ, beginning in 1809, and now numbering far more than one million communicants. Alexander Campbell was on one occasion asked to address the U.S. House of Representatives, and did so in the old House.
RICHARD WARREN BARKLEY.
New York City.

'MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE FRENCH': B. ROTCH (11 S. i. 468).—Benjamin Rotch, the alleged author of 'Manners and Customs of the French,' was a barrister-at-law. He married in 1828 Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of William Archer Judd, Esq., of Stamford, Lincolnshire. In 1832 he was chosen M.P. for Knaresborough. His election was petitioned against on the ground of his being an alien, but the petition does not appear to have been proceeded with. The following year he was made chairman of the bench of Middlesex magistrates. He did not contest Knaresborough in 1835. A magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex, he was for several

years chairman of the Quarter Sessions. His residence was at Lowlands, Harrow. He died in 1854.

I have no note of Rotch being the author of 'Manners and Customs of the French,' but his career and evident ability together with Mr. Sotheran's statement as to authorship, seem on the whole to justify the attribution of the book to him.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

"GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE!" (11 S. i. 328, 392.)—In his letter of 2 January, 1776, quoted by MR. ROBBINS, Sir Grey Cooper was mistaken in saying that the above words ended a Massachusetts "proclamation for a fast," as the proclamation in question was not for a fast, but for a thanksgiving. It was issued 4 November, 1775, and 'A Proclamation for a Public Thanksgiving' was printed in *The Boston Gazette* of 13 November. On 12 June, 1775, the Continental Congress issued a proclamation for a fast day on 20 July. This was signed "By order of Congress, John Hancock, President." In his 'Fast and Thanksgiving Days of New England,' 1895, Dr. W. De L. Love says :—

"The thanksgivings in the autumn [of 1775] were not omitted even in this dark and distressing time, but the Continental Congress left the appointments to the several colonies. That of Massachusetts was signed by the members of the council, as were several thereafter, and ended with the words, 'God save the People.'.....There came a time, however, when Thomas Hutchison [Governor of Massachusetts], got through making proclamations in Boston, and then the broadside was suddenly put into very democratic homespun. The earliest of this group was issued by the Provincial Congress [of Massachusetts] for the thanksgiving, December 15, 1774, and was signed by 'John Hancock, President.'.....What seemed to exercise the authors most was the proper substitute for the legend 'God save the King.' Before independence was declared, they wrote 'God save the People.' The proclamation which was issued upon that memorable day, July 4, 1776, had 'God save America.' The next had 'God save the United States of America,' which was usual thereafter, though we note also 'God save the people,' 'God save the People of the United States,' and 'God save the American States.'"—Pp. 340, 439–40.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

GRIERSON, GREREson, OR GREIR FAMILY 11 S. i. 428, 496).—W. S. S. is wrong in his inference at the latter reference that Thomas Greer died about 1885. He died at the age of 68 on 20 September, 1905.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

ST. AUSTIN'S GATE (11 S. i. 408, 451).—Sufficient data are provided in MR. HARBEN'S reply to prove the identity of this place-name. John Bartlett's other imprints still further assist. Even if the following do not refer to a single site, they are useful for our purpose :—

"Gilt Cup, near St. Austine's Gate." 1641.
"In St. Faith's Parish." 1643-4.
"In the new buildings on the south side of Paul's, neer St. Austine's Gate, at the sign of the Gilt Cup." 1655.

*Vide* H. R. Plomer's 'Dictionary of Booksellers and Printers,' &c., p. 15.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"GOOGLIE": CRICKET SLANG (10 S. xii. 110, 194, 274).—This word exactly expresses the nature of the bowling if, as seems most probable, it is the Scandinavian *gögle* (pronounced almost like "googly"), which means to trick or humbug. Possibly this word was introduced into cricket by some one of the many Englishmen who go to Norway to fish. It would be interesting to know if this is the case.

GEORGE RANKING.

Park Town Oxford.

RUMBELOW (11 S. i. 224, 276, 475).—I came across two men bearing this surname in the Army, belonging to different corps, and in widely separated places. At the present time the composing-room of a London paper has a deputy-foreman of this name.

CHARLES S. BURDON.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Political Satire in English Poetry.* By C. W. Previté-Orton. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS book of 240 pages represents the essay which won the Members' Prize at Cambridge in 1908. As is the way of prize essays, it is not distinguished either for originality or brilliance, but it is a sound and careful summary of the subject, which should be of use to students.

Beginning with the Middle Ages, the author comes down to Swinburne, Mr. Kipling, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Owen Seaman, whose characteristics are fairly hit off in brief summaries. Some of the works mentioned, however, can hardly be regarded as political at all. That the survey is not perfect appears from the neglect of Bulwer Lytton's 'St. Stephen's,' an effective piece of 1860 which has left some famous phrases with us, and was a continuation of that 'New Timon' which raised Tennyson's ire. Lytton wielded Pope's metre with considerable force, and an older generation than that to which Mr. Previté-Orton belongs did not disdain to recall his descriptions of famous men from John Hampden to O'Connell. In later days we have had no sustained or considerable effort in the heroic

couplet, though there is plenty of material for satire. The superabundance of jeremiads in prose, or worse than prose, on politics would certainly be relieved by an occasional comment in verse. In earlier days Mr. Kipling's onslaught on Irish moonlighters was fierce enough, but at present he seems to prefer to support the Empire by rather obscure parables.

To *The Cornhill* for July Mrs. Margaret L. Woods contributes the third of her 'Pastels under the Southern Cross,' which is a vivid view of South Africa and the half-seen impressions left by a railway journey. Incidentally she calls a Rhodesian express the "most comfortable express in the world." Mr. W. H. Hudson tells in 'Cardinal' the story of the first and last caged bird he possessed. It is a poignant little sketch done in his usual excellent style. Dr. W. H. D. Rouse in 'Humanistic Education not without Latin' replies to a paper by Mr. A. C. Benson, and refers to the success which has attended his methods of teaching at the Perse School. Dr. Rouse's results are, we believe, remarkable, and deserve to be widely known. In ''Neath Bluer Skies' the Dean of Perth, Western Australia, writes of the past and present of the colony in homely and effective style. Mr. C. Holmes Cautley's collections gathered from 'Old Folk who knew the Brontës' do not amount to much, but give us a suggestive glimpse here and there. The short stories in *The Cornhill* are generally good reading, and 'At Wessel's Farm,' by Mrs. Allhusen, is a striking little picture of the Boer War. Mr. John Barnett in 'Benbow and his Last Fight' shows up well the vigour of an old sea-dog. A well-varied number is completed by the beginning of a story by Mr. Eden Phillpotts, 'The Flint Heart.' Mr. Phillpotts has the courage to begin on Dartmoor in the New Stone Age.

AMONG several political articles in *The Fortnightly* we content ourselves with mentioning Mr. Garvin's 'Imperial and Foreign Affairs: a Review of Events,' for this writer has a force which is uncommon to-day, and, whatever may be thought of his opinions, always puts his case well. We learn that Mr. Roosevelt has taken up his journalistic work on the American *Outlook*, and will not open his mouth on politics for two months. This is a relief for which some people will be glad. A valuable and singularly outspoken article is that on 'The Reading Public' by "An Ex-Librarian." It expresses the thoughts of a good many people, we feel sure, who merely grumble at a state of affairs they feel powerless to alter. Publishers, booksellers, and libraries alike are accused of commercialism and ignorance. The various sections which make up the "reading public" are analyzed, and the sort of books they want. Librarians, timorous and distrustful of critical views, are said to have made an egregious mistake over Mr. Galsworthy's book, 'A Man of Property.' Though the writer's views and statements seem to us somewhat exaggerated, there is everything to be said for the general truth and soundness of his conclusions, and we thank him heartily for speaking out. Experts are wanted in this, as in other lines, to give their views: people with taste and knowledge behind them, not the soi-disant critics for whom the call of commerce is the chief standard, and who pose as authorities. Mr. Yoshio Markino contributes, in charmingly imperfect English, 'Some Thoughts on Old Japanese Art,' and we hope he will give us some day the book he meditates on the subject. Meanwhile his stories of Oriental artists of old days are fascinating. In 'The Wits' Mr. Norman Pearson has a good subject. Dealing with the "illuminati," at once fashionable and literary, of the latter part of the eighteenth century, he takes some celebrated examples, such as Selwyn, Dodington, and Horace Walpole. We do not think Selwyn is so poor a jester as he makes out, and remark that a student of the period will find many of the jests quoted stale. The Latin quip by Burke has been familiar for many years in Boswell's 'Johnson.' Mr. Pearson's dicta do not exactly impress us as those of a real master of the period. Mrs. Shorter has an agreeable little poem 'In the Carlyle House, Chelsea.' Of the other articles the pleasantest is entitled 'Paris: King Edward VII. and Henri Quatre,' by Mr. John F. Macdonald, who shows clearly the affectionate way in which the late King was regarded in that city. To the people of Paris he was worthy to be compared with that great figure of tradition who was Queen Elizabeth's contemporary on the French throne.

IN *The Nineteenth Century* the editor's name now appears as W. Wray Skilbeck. Monsignor Moyes opens with an article on 'The Royal Declaration' in which he explains the position of the Roman Catholics. There are two or three political articles, but the number, as a whole, takes a wider range of subject than some of its predecessors, which we regard as an improvement. Prince Kropotkin has an important article on 'The Direct Action of Environment on Plants,' in which, fortified by the recent experiments of botanists, he is inclined to believe. Some of these experiments are very striking in their results, and should go some way to establish a tendency which has been largely denied on the ground of preconceived theory. Such, at least, is the present writer's view. Mr. R. B. Townshend deals in an interesting way with 'Shooting from the Saddle,' in the Boer war especially, and gives some reminiscences of things he saw done in his earlier days of ranching. 'Towards Educational Peace,' by Mr. D. C. Lathbury, exhibits the well-known prepossessions of the writer. Mr. Edward McCurdy in 'Leonardo da Vinci and the Science of Flight' shows once again his knowledge of all that concerns the great artist. Two articles on the registration of nurses and the Colonial supply of them follow. Mr. E. D. Rendall has a well-written 'Plea for the Introduction of Music among the Upper Classes.' The democracy are better served in this way, he points out, than schools of a more expensive kind, where music is an off-subject, apt to give way to other studies or games. In 'Quare Things' Maude Godley supplies a glimpse of Irish Banshees and the like. The article pleases us, but is too short to be satisfactory. Sir W. F. Miéville has gathered much of interest in his 'Side-lights on the Story of the Suez Canal,' the success of which was, it appears, promoted by two or three odd causes—one, the ability of Lesseps as a horseman; another, the early help he gave to a distant cousin who rose to be the Empress Eugénie. The circumstances of the sale of the Khedive's shares to this country are pretty well known, but the story is dramatic, and distinctly well told here.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JULY.

MESSRS. S. DRAYTON & SONS' Exeter Catalogue 215 contains the new volumes of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' issued by *The Times*, 11 vols., 4to, original green cloth, 5*l.* 5*s.* *The Naval Chronicle*, 40 vols., half-leather, with 517 plates (should be 524), wanting 7 engraved title-pages, edges entirely uncut, 1799–1818, is 10*l.* 10*s.* Under Dickens is the first edition of 'Hard Times,' 1854, 12*s.* 6*d.* Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of England,' 8 vols., cloth, 1851, is priced at 4*l.* 4*s.* There is an excellent copy of the rare first edition of Matthew Arnold's 'The Strayed Reveller,' original cloth, B. Fellowes, 1849, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and a set of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 11 vols., 4to, parts as published, 1843–92, 3*l.* 10*s.* (cost a subscriber about 30*l.*). There are some old children's books, and works under Oxford, Scotland, &c.

Mr. Francis Edwards reminds us by the date on his Catalogue 304, as we read it by our fireside, that it is Midsummer. It contains books in all classes of literature—Biblical archæology, bibliography, books about books, Court memoirs, and folk-lore. Trials include those of Thistlewood, Eugene Aram, Sacheverell, Sir Francis Burdett, Hone, and Palmer. There is a set of Hansard to 1905, 609 vols., binding almost new, 220*l.*; and a complete set of the Oxford Historical Society, 48 vols., 11*l.* The general portion contains the first edition of Jerrold's 'Men of Character,' 3 vols., full calf by Bedford, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Jesse's Historical Works, 30 vols., cloth, 1901, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Lingard's 'England,' 10 vols., half-calf, 4*l.* 4*s.*; first edition of Lytton's 'Eugene Aram,' 2*l.*; a set of Whyte-Melville, 24 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; Nash's 'Mansions,' 5 vols., imperial 4to, text in folio, half-morocco, 18*l.* 18*s.*; "Sacred Books of the East," 49 vols., 20*l.*; Caldicott's 'Silver Plate,' 1*l.* 10*s.*; the Library Edition of Thackeray, 26 vols., 1883, 9*l.*, or in half-morocco, 15*l.*; and a set of Valpy's Classics, 160 vols., full russia, 40*l.*

Mr. Edwards is indefatigable in his issue of Catalogues, for hardly had we written the above before another reached us from him. This is devoted to Naval and Military Literature, and should be possessed by all interested in those subjects. We find old Army Lists; works relating to Napoleon, Marlborough, Wellington, and the Crimean War, and costumes of the Indian Army, the Home forces, and the French army. There are pamphlets on military organization and many coloured plates. The extremely rare work of Marcuard, 1825, is 25*l.* The Naval portion contains among coloured plates the action between the Endymion and the President on the 15th of January, 1815, 14*l.* There are four lithographs from paintings by Schetky of the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake on the 1st of June, 1813, 12*l.*

There is one work of more general interest. Under Versailles is a magnificent copy of the Edition de Luxe of Gavard's 'Galeries historiques de Versailles,' specially printed on large paper, with the series of 1,422 steel engravings on China paper, and the Arms of the Crusaders illuminated in gold, silver, and colours, 18 vols., red morocco extra, with the initials of Louis Philippe, 120*l.*

Messrs. Maggs Brothers' Catalogue 257, Part I., is devoted to works in English before 1800. The first edition of Abbot's 'Devout Rhapsodies,' 1647, is 4*l.* 4*s.*; and that of Addison's 'Campaign,' Tonson, 1705, 6*l.* 18*s.* Under Bacon is the sixth edition of the 'Essays,' 12mo, full levant extra, 1613, a fine copy, 26*l.* A memorandum by the Duchess of Marlborough in Vol. I. of her copy of Beaumont and Fletcher states that the set was given to her by Mr. Tonson the publisher, 7 vols., full calf by Rivière, 11*l.* 11*s.* There are many Bibles and Prayer Books and a unique copy (privately printed, entirely on vellum, at Milan by Pogliani in 1873) of the canonical histories and apocryphal legends relating to the New Testament, represented in drawings with a Latin text, small folio, original half-morocco, 30*l.* Fry's facsimile of Tyndale's New Testament, full morocco by Rivière, 1862, is 7*l.* 7*s.* There are some magnificent bindings, including a very early specimen of Henry VIII. binding, Erasmus's 'Enchiridion,' 1524, 34*l.* There is much of interest under Charles I., Cromwell, and the Civil War, including many valuable collections of pamphlets. Under Cowley is the first collected edition, folio, fine copy in the original calf, 1656, 10*l.* 10*s.* Under Cowper are an uncut copy of Homer, 2 vols., 4to, original boards, 1791, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and the first edition of the 'Olney Hymns.' There is a magnificent copy of the first issue of 'Robinson Crusoe,' with 'The Farther Adventures,' 2 vols., original calf bindings, 1719, 250*l.* Among early dictionaries is Cotgrave. Items under Gay include the first edition of the 'Fables,' 2 vols. bound in 1, 4to, full levant by Rivière, 1727–38, 22*l.* 11*s.* Under Goldsmith is 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' a fine tall copy of the first edition, 2 vols., 12mo, levant by Rivière, 1766, 110*l.* Under Milton is the rare first collected edition of his poems, 1645, 12mo, levant by Rivière, 185*l.*; and under Sir Thomas More is the first edition of his Works including the 'Youthful Poems,' 1557, 28*l.* 10*s.* Among works on the Quakers is 'A Battle Door for Teachers,' folio, original calf, 1660, 18*l.* 18*s.* A tall copy in fine condition of the First Folio Shakespeare (genuine throughout except that the title with verses opposite, two preliminary leaves, and the final leaf are in facsimile, and the blank margins of one or two others have been repaired), full levant, is priced 900*l.* There is also one of the tallest copies of the Second Folio, 210*l.*, and Halliwell's edition of Shakespeare's Works (No. 83, of 150 copies), 16 vols., large folio, 1853–65, 80*l.*

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

A. BIRD.—We do not answer questions as to the value of old books or engravings.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

# Notes.

## GOLDSMITH'S 'DESERTED VILLAGE.'

IN *The Athenæum* for 20 June, 1896, the late Col. Francis Grant described a small octavo edition of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' W. Griffin, 1770, which had recently been sold by auction in London, and which had hitherto escaped the notice of bibliographers. On the 8th of August following *The Athenæum* published another letter which drew attention to a copy of 'The Deserted Village,' 8vo, with Griffin's imprint, which differed materially from that described by Col. Grant. A third variation was not long afterwards discovered, and a most exhaustive comparison of the three octavos and the six quartos of 1770 was subsequently made by Mr. Luther S. Livingston, who, after causing a transcript to be made of the supposed first octavo, had each of the four hundred and thirty-two lines copied on separate sheets, and had written in below every variation in text, spelling, and punctuation which occurred in the nine editions. Such a conscientious and painstaking piece of work is probably unparalleled in the annals of bibliography; and although an infinite number of variations in spelling, abbreviation, and punctuation were discovered in the different editions, it nevertheless proved to be impossible to reach a satisfactory conclusion with regard to the actual priority of the octavos relatively to the first quarto.

The only real textual variation occurred in l. 37, which in the supposed first octavo reads

Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's head is seen.

In the first quarto and in the other two octavos, as well as in every later edition, the line reads

Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen.

Mr. Livingston's results, which were published in the New York *Bookman* for February, 1901, under the title of 'A Bibliographical Puzzle,' have generally been considered the last word upon the subject, and Mr. Austin Dobson, in referring to them in his most recent edition of Goldsmith's 'Poems' ("World's Classics"), 1907, p. 172, note, merely mentions the existence of the octavos with the remark that they "are certainly not in the form in which the poem was first advertised and received, as this was a quarto." Another small octavo edition, has, however, recently come into my possession, which may possibly throw some light on the relative positions of the supposed first octavo and the first quarto.

This is a small octavo pamphlet, measuring 6½ in. by 4¼ in., and is in its original condition, the pages being still untouched by the paper knife. It is sewn in grey-green wrappers, and the title-page is engraved, with the following inscription: "The | Deserted Village, | A | Poem | By Dr. Goldsmith. | [Oval vignette.] London: | Printed for J. Barker, Russell Court, | Drury Lane." There is no date. It is printed on one large folio sheet, folded into quarter sheets, and each signature ([A], B, C, and D) consists therefore of four leaves. The collation is: Half-title, p. [i], verso blank; title, p. [iii] verso blank; Dedication, p. [v]–vii; advertisement, p. [viii]; text, pp. [9–32]. The title is not separately inserted, but, though engraved, forms part of quarter-sheet A.

The peculiarity of this edition is that it contains the errors of the supposed first octavo, including the "tyrant's head" in l. 37, with two exceptions. In the supposed first octavo the word "each" in l. 8 is misprinted "earch," and in l. 302 "peasant" is misprinted "peasants." In the Grant copy—the only one of the supposed first

edition examined by Mr. Livingston—a line in old ink had been drawn through the "r" in "earch" in l. 8, and through the "s" in "peasants" in l. 302. It is curious that in the Barker copy in my possession both these words are printed correctly.

Every one knows the oval engraving on the title-page of the first quarto of 'The Deserted Village,' "Isaac Taylor del. & sculp.," which represents the old watercress woman, "the sad historian of the pensive plain," telling her sorrowful story to the pilgrim leaning on his staff. In the little Barker edition a copy of this engraving appears on the title-page, "Mutlow & Woodman, sculp$^{t}$"; it is by no means badly engraved, but the fact of it being reversed shows that it is a copy.

Mr. Livingston observes that "it is generally considered, in comparing similar editions of any book, that the edition with the errors antedates the corrected edition." Barker's edition contains the errors of the supposed first octavo, but the presence of the copied engraving on the title-page shows that it must have been issued later than the first quarto. It seems clear, therefore, that the fact of the supposed first octavo containing these errors does not conclusively establish its priority over the first quarto.

All these octavos may have been pirated, though as Griffin's name appears on three of them it must have called for some audacity to forge the imprint of the genuine publisher upon their title-pages. It would seem more likely that cheap reprints of popular poems were circulated as chapbooks in country towns and villages. This would account for the extreme rarity of these little pamphlets, and perhaps for the careless manner in which they were printed. The reading of these poems to his rustic audience was perhaps one of the most grateful duties of the village schoolmaster in the long evenings that brought the peasant "sweet oblivion of his daily care." W. F. PRIDEAUX.

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282.)

ROYAL PERSONAGES (*continued*).

Belfast.—A colossal equestrian statue of William III. surmounts the Orange Hall, Clifton Street. It was erected at the cost of the Orangemen of Ulster in 1889. It is the work of Mr. Harry Hems of Exeter, and represents William mounted on his celebrated white charger, waving his sword aloft, and cheering his followers to the charge as at the battle of the Boyne. Mr. Hems kindly informs me:—

> "Great pains were taken to have the apparel worn by the rider historically correct. To attain this end the more successfully, the actual equipment in which William was dressed (now in the possession of the Baroness von Staiglitz) was loaned to me for that purpose."

It was unveiled by Col. Sanderson, M.P., on 18 November, 1889, in the presence of a concourse of more than 20,000 people.

Bristol.—In the centre of Queen Square is an equestrian statue of William III. It is generally stated to be constructed of copper, but I am informed that it is more probably composed of lead. The sculptor was Rysbrack, who received 1,800*l.* for the work. In 1833 a writer stated that "perhaps as a work of art [it] is not surpassed by anything of a similar nature."

Petersfield, Hants.—Here is a lead equestrian statue of William III. It was the gift of William Jolliffe, Esq., and stands on a lofty pedestal near the church. I am informed by a correspondent that it is much warped by the sun.

Paignton, Devon.—About three miles from Paignton, on the road to Totnes, stands an old house known as the Parliament House. Here William III. held his first Parliament after landing at Brixham, 5 November, 1688. The incident is commemorated on a stone erected in the garden.

Minehead, Somerset.—A white marble statue of Queen Anne was presented to the town in 1719 by Sir Jacob Bankes, or Bancks, who represented Minehead in Parliament for sixteen years. Its first site was on or near the pier, but to save it from the action of the weather it was eventually removed to the church. It was re-erected in Wellington Square by public subscription in 1893, being placed within a domed structure upon a pedestal of red granite.

Barnstaple, Devon.—In the Strand, opposite the bottom of Cross Street, is the Exchange, built in the reign of Queen Anne. Her Majesty's full-length statue graces the centre of the parapet. The piazza is known as Queen Anne's walk.

Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.—Over the main entrance to the Town Hall, built in 1840, is placed a leaden statue of Queen Anne, which occupied a niche in the previous structure.

Basingstoke, Hants.—Near this town is Hackwood, the seat of the Duke of Bolton. The house was built by Inigo Jones in 1688. In front of it stands an equestrian statue of

George I. presented by that monarch to the then Duke of Bolton. See LORD CURZON's query, *ante*, p. 7, and also *post*, p. 51.

St. Helier, Jersey.—Royal Square was originally named the Market Place, and here formerly stood the old market cross. The same site now contains a gilded statue of George II. erected by public subscription. It was unveiled 9 July, 1751, and represents the King in Roman costume.

Bath.—When William, Prince of Orange, came to England in 1734 to espouse the Princess Royal (Anne), daughter of George II., he visited Bath, and experienced great benefit from drinking the waters. In memory of this visit Beau Nash caused a pillar to be erected in the Orange Grove. On it was placed the following inscription, composed by Nash :—

In Memoriam
Sanitatis
Principi Auriaco
Aquarum Thermalium potu,
Favente Deo,
Ovante Britannia,
Feliciter Restitutæ,
MDCCXXXIV.

The 'Guide to all the Watering and Sea-Bathing Places' (1806) describes it as "a small obelisk, which a Bath waggon might carry to London at once, without being overloaded."

Bath.—In the centre of Queen's Square stands a tall obelisk 70 feet high, "shaped and pointed like a bookbinder's needle." It was erected by Nash in memory of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, son of George II., and his consort Augusta, youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg. It contains the following inscription, written by Pope :—

In memory
of honours conferred,
and in gratitude
for benefits bestowed
on this city
by his Royal Highness
Frederick, Prince of Wales,
and his
Royal Consort,
in the year MDCCXXXVII,
This Obelisk is erected
by Richard Nash, Esq.

Hagley, Worcestershire.—In Hagley Park is a tall column surmounted by a statue of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales. It was erected in 1737 by George, Lord Lyttelton, who was at that time the Prince's secretary.

Windsor.—On the summit of Snow Hill, at the end of the Long Walk in the Great Park, is a colossal bronze equestrian statue of George III. It was erected by command of George IV. from a design by Sir Richard Westmacott, being completed and placed in position in 1832. The statue is raised upon a pedestal consisting of a mass of rough stones intended to represent a rock. The total elevation is over 50 feet, the statue itself being 26 feet in height. At the time of its erection a writer said :—

"The likeness to the face of George III. is very admirable; but those who recollect that monarch in his plain blue coat or his military jack-boots will have difficulty to recognize him in his Roman costume."

Weymouth, Dorset.—It was right and fitting that the people of Weymouth should erect a statue to their tutelary monarch George III., whose frequent visits added so much to their prosperity. This "imposing," though "somewhat unsightly" work of art stands on the Esplanade at the junction of St. Mary and St. Thomas Streets. It was erected in 1809 by

The Grateful Inhabitants
to George the Third
on his entering the 50th year
of his reign.

Liverpool.—An equestrian statue of George III. is erected on the London Road. It was designed by Westmacott in imitation of that of Marcus Aurelius at Rome. It was placed in position in 1809, being originally intended for a site in Great George Square. Its total height is 30 feet.

Liverpool.—On the west wall of the south shed, No. 1 Branch of the Alexandra Dock, is a granite tablet containing a representation of the Arms of Great Britain and the Crest of the Prince of Wales. It is thus inscribed :—

"These arms of Great Britain in the reign of George III. were removed from an old building on the Dock Estate, and re-erected here, as a memorial of the auspicious visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the occasion of the opening of these Docks, September 8, 1881."

Bristol.—There was apparently at one time a statue of George III. here. A writer *circa* 1833 states :—

"A stone statue of George III. was erected in Portland Square; but during the French war party feeling ran so high that the head of the statue was knocked off one night, and the pedestal now alone remains."

JOHN T. PAGE.

In *The Lady's Magazine*, 1901, there is an article by Milton Brooke on 'Statues to Women.'

A memorial to Sir John Moore, killed at Corunna, was unveiled on 19 November last at Sandgate. R. J. FYNMORE.

## HALLEY AND PYKE FAMILIES.

(See 10 S. ix. 166 ; xi. 407.)

MR. R. J. BEEVOR, of Reymerston, Manor Road, St. Albans, has kindly supplied abstracts of five Halley wills recorded at Lichfield. Brief extracts are given below :—

Will of Henry Halle of Youlgreave, co. Derby ; dated 26 May, 1536.—To be buried in the churchyard of *All Hallows*, Youlgreave ; mentions daughter Mawde and others ; executors Agnes my wife and John my son. Proved by executors 4 Oct., 1536. Inventory dated 29 Sept., 1536; amount, 15*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Will of Richard Halley of Ashborne, co. Derby (upper part of will eaten away).—Bequeaths to cousin Ric. Halley my parte of the treyne which Will'm Dickonson of *Uttoxeter* oweth unto us, that is to witt xxi galons for my pte. Inventory dated 3 February (no year given—lower part missing). Proved 13 Sept., 1552.

Will of Robert Halley of Derwent, p'ch Hathersage, co. Derby ; dated....1557.—To be buried in the churchyerde of St. Peter of Hope ; mentions *Nichs.* Halley, brother ; John Halley, brother, executor. Inventory dated 12 April, 1558 ; amount, 8*l.* 10*s.* Proved 20 April, 1558, by the sole executor.

Will of Robert Halley of Gretton, parish of Youlgreave ; dated 8 Feb., 1557.—To be buried ; in the parish church of All Saints in Youlgreave ; goods to be divided into three parts, one part to wife Agnes Halley, and the two other parts to *Homfrey* Halley and *Wylm* Halley my sons. Inventory dated 2 April, 1559 ; amount, 17*l.* 10*s.* Proved by *Homfrey* and *Wylm.* Halley, executors, 5 April, 1559.

Will of John Halley of Stanton, p'ch Youlgreave, co. Derby ; dated 15 March, 1576.—No place of burial named ; eldest son Henry Halley ; wife Elyn ; six children (no names given); son George Halley. Executors : wife Elyn and son Henry. Inventory dated 11 April....amount 59*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Proved by both executors, 17 April, 1577.

The italics are mine. There are other entries of Halley wills in the index of the Probate Registry at Lichfield, but some of the (perhaps most relevant) documents, including two William Halley wills, are non-extant. Among such missing documents is the administration of the estate of Humphrey and Margaret Halley of Cheddleton (Ad., 190 b, 1 July, 1597). Perhaps this Humphrey Halley was identical with the Homfrey Halley, son of Robert Halley of Gretton, in the parish of Youlgreave (see above), and also (?) with his namesake mentioned in the following item, recently supplied by a record-searcher in London :—

" Duchy of Lancaster : Hawley. Pleadings in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; printed calendar, p. 311, has (35th year of Queen Elizabeth) 'Humfrey Hawley & Wynifride Streethey or Stretye.' Both are defendants as to tenements and lands at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. Occupant of the premises was William Walker, and the lessee was Robert Wells. Uttoxeter is on the border of Derbyshire."

Here, no doubt, we have a clue to the earlier ancestry of the famous astronomer. The latter's paternal grandfather was Humphrey Halley, vintner, of London, of whose history some new facts have lately been recovered.

Mr. Beevor, after consulting the early records of the Stationers' Company, printed by E. Arber, sends this item :—

" ' Received of Edmonde Hallye at his making free of this Company the 26th day Feb., 1560, 3*s.* 4*d.*' There are also entries relating to licences to print accorded to the same Edmonde Hallye 1562–6. Can it be that this was an ancestor of the astronomer ? It seems possible."

'N. & Q.,' at 3 S. iii. 283–4, gives some entries from the registers of *All Hallows*, Barking, in Essex. I repeat three below :—

" 1575. Robt. *Ward*, who dyed in the streat, bur. 28 Jan$^{y}$."

" 1582. William, sonne of Will$^{m}$ *Dethick* al's Yorke, One of the Heraultes, bur. March 28."

" 1684, April 22. M$^{r}$ *Edmund Halley* of London, Merchant, murthered, & buryed in linen, 2*l.* 6*s.* p$^{d}$ to this parish for y$^{e}$ use of the poor."

Again the italics are mine. The contributor, MR. EDWARD J. SAGE of Stoke Newington, mentions a " valuable paper " on the Barking registers by Mr. Henry W.. King (*Transactions Essex Arch. Society*, vol. ii. part iii.), but examination thereof reveals nothing new in our quest.

The Rev. J. W. Eisdell, Vicar of Barking, Essex, obligingly supplies Mr. Beevor with the following interesting entries :—

" 1684, April 22. Mr. Edmund Halley of London, Merchant, murthered and buryed in linen, 2*l.* 10*s.* p$^{d}$ to this Parish for the use of the poor."

" 1672, Oct. 24. Ann, wife of Edmond Hawley,"

" ....There is a hiatus in the registers (marriage) 1645–1661. I can find no trace of the baptism of Edmond Halley [1656]."

" I think this is a correct transcription :—

" '1617. November, Humphrey Hayly & Katherine Newes, married ye 24th day of November' ; but the writing is difficult."

The bride's maiden surname was, undoubtedly, Mewes or Mewce.

A search of the registers of St. Giles, Cripplegate (1606 - 1719), had already revealed this entry :—

" Ann, w. of Ed$^{m}$ Halley, Gent., buried 24th Oct., 1672, at Barking."

Thus we learn the Christian name of the astronomer's mother. Who was she? Among the baptismal entries at St. Giles, Cripplegate, is:—

"Katherine, daugh of Edm Hally, salter, & of Ann, b. 7th Feb., 1658, baptized 17 Feb."

Ann was also the name of the wife of William Halley, brother of E. Halley, salter.

Francis Halley, sen., son of the said William Halley, married, 17 Aug., 1696, Elliner Pyke. The printed register of St. Christopher le Stocks has this entry:—

"Frans Hally and Elliner Pike, Boath of Allholows Staeing, married Aug. 17, 1696."

The groom was a first cousin of the astronomer Halley. There is some indication of an earlier relationship (as well as a later) between the Halley and Pyke families. Did Ann Pyke, daughter of Edward Pyke of Queenhithe Ward, London (fl. 1634), marry? If so, whom?

The 'Register of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London: Vol. I. Christenings' (Harl. Soc., Lond., 1909), gives on pp. 10-14 the baptism of six children of one Dr. Hally or Halley, named Henry, Elizabeth, John, Rachel, Dorothy, and Richard (between 1629 and 1635). The same work (p. 48) mentions the baptism of Margaret (1 May, 1685), daughter of Edmund and Mary Hally. This serves to establish the astronomer's residence at that period.

Will of Edward Hawley of London, Knight; dated 17 May, 1627.—Mentions brother Gabriell H.; brother Halton H.; nephew Robert H., son of deceased brother Sir Henry H.; children of brother Gabriell H.; brother Gabriell sole exr, but if he is not living, brother Robert H. exr. Adm. 24 Oct., 1629, to Francis Hawley, brother of Robert H. Edward H. nuper in partibus transmarinis defs. Gabriell died before administering. (P.C.C., Ridley 89).

Will of Richard Hawley of London, doctor of physick. — Eldest son Henry H.; loving wife Dorothie H.; five children, Henry, John, Richard, Rachell, and Dorothie; loving friend Gilbert Dethick and loving brother James H. exrs. Dated 25 April, 1636; proved 16 May, 1636, by James H., power reserved to Gilbert Dethick. Signature copied Richard Hawly; name throughout will written Hawley. (P.C.C., Pile 65).

In a list of Somerset House wills Richard Hawly is described as of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf (presumably based on the probate act book), but he is not so described in his will.

"The Dethicks were a Derbyshire family."[1] A pedigree thereof appears in the 'Visitation of Norfolk' (Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc., vol. i., pp. 237–42). See also 11 S. i. 308.

Will of James Pyke of *Deptford*, Kent.—Wife Catherine; sons *William*, George, and *James*; wife and eldest son Wm exrs. Witnesses: Geo. Edge, Thos. Wellings, John Sendall his sert. Dated 17 Feb., 1718; proved 11 March, 1718. (P.C.C.)

Will of James Pike, mariner, of H.M.S. Dreadnought.—All to wife Sarah Pike of parish of Aldgate, sole exix. Dated 13 April, 1743. Witnesses: Ed. Boscawen, Mich. Tisdell. Proved by executrix 29 July, 1762. (P.C.C.)

Will of James Pyke of Upper Moorfield, in the psh. of *St. Leonard's, Shoreditch*, silk dyer.—Sister Mary Cooper, wife of William Cooper of Newgate Street, weaver, sole exix and residuary legatee; sister Elizabeth Norton, wife of Thomas Norton of Refford, Northants, husbandman; nephew Thomas, one of sons of late brother *William* Pyke; nephews and nieces James Pyke, John Pyke, Elizabeth P., and Mary Watson, wife of ....Watson, Baker; other children of W. P.; nephew *Wm P.* (son of brother Wm) and *Sarah* his wife. Dated 18 July, 1750. Witnesses: *John Parry*, Thos. Upton. Proved 21 June, 1751, by executrix. (P.C.C., Busby, 186.)

Once more the italics are mine in the wills of James Pyke of Deptford and of James Pyke of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. A search was made of the baptismal register (1702–8) of St. Nicholas, Deptford, to ascertain whether the older James (will proved 1718) had a daughter Mary or Elizabeth, but in vain. This makes one doubt a little the identity of his son James with the James Pyke of St. Leonard's, Shoredith. It will be noted that the latter mentions a nephew William Pyke and Sarah his wife. What was the maiden surname of the wife Sarah? Was she a daughter of Mrs. Sybilla Halley of East Greenwich (*ob.* 1772) by a marriage before that with the astronomer's only maturing son, Edmund Halley, jun., surgeon R.N. (*ob.* Feb., 1740/41)? He seems to have died without issue (10 S. vii. 446). What was the surname of Mrs. Sybilla Halley's (supposed) first husband? Was it Stewart or Bruce? Did they have two daughters, Sybilla and Sarah? Did one daughter, Sybilla, marry John Parry and have issue (see 10 S. xii. 344; 11 S. i. 286)? Did the other (supposed) daughter, Sarah, marry William Pyke and have issue one son James, born *c.* 1751? See 9 S. xi. 205–6; xii. 468. The answers to these queries may solve the entire problem.

Nearly all the foregoing notes were generously supplied to the present writer by Mr. Beevor. EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

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"LATIFUNDIA PERDIDERE ITALIAM."—A correspondent asked recently for the source of this quotation, which was sent direct. It is well known to students of Roman history, but as I now find that it is unrecorded alike

in the 'Dictionary of Quotations (Classical),' by T. B. Harbottle, and King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' I add the text and reference :—

"Verumque confitentibus latifundia perdidere Italiam : jam vero et provincias."—Pliny, 'Natural History,' xviii. 6.

EDITOR.

JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY : DANTE CODEX.—Lest it should escape the attention of your readers, kindly allow me to bring to their notice the long article by Dr. Cossio on 'The Landi Dante Codex at Manchester,' which appears in the June number of *The Antiquary*. The precious manuscript, fully described, is preserved in the John Rylands Library, and Dr. Cossio, the well-known Dante scholar, suggests that it should be called "The Codex Manquniensis."

MINIME.

PROVERB QUOTED BY BISHOP FISHER.—At 10 S. vi. 486 W. C. B. quoted the following words from Bishop Fisher's 'Assertionis Lutheranæ Confutatio,' 1523 (p. 463), and asked for the origin and reference :—

"Sic enim (renitente prouerbio) Thylaco maior erit accessoria sarcinula."

The source is a passage in chap. x. of Lucian's dialogue 'Demosthenis Encomium.' One of the speakers is meditating a panegyrical address on Demosthenes. His friend encouragingly reminds him of the wealth of material that lies to hand, and begins by enumerating at length the many points that can be made in connexion with the importance and splendour of Demosthenes' native city—Athens, but breaks off to remark that perhaps he may be anxious not to draw down on himself the gibe that want of proportion is apt to provoke, the proverb about the label being bigger than the bag : σοὶ δ' ἴσως εὐλάβεια τὸ τῆς παροιμίας σκῶμμα ἐπὶ τῇ ἀσυμμετρίᾳ ἐπαγαγέσθαι, μή σοι μεῖζον προσκέοιτο τοὐπίγραμμα τῷ θυλάκῳ.

The explanation of the curious form in which the proverb is quoted by Fisher, where "accessoria sarcinula" has no correspondence to τοὐπίγραμμα, may be seen by consulting Erasmus's 'Adagia,' p. 24, in Grynæus's edition of 1629, under the heading 'Accessio pusilla aut nimia.' Erasmus, after quoting the Greek words, with the substitution of τοὐπίσαγμα for τοὐπίγραμμα, and translating them "At tu fortasse vereris, ne in te torqueatur illud proverbiale dicterium, de male respondente proportione : nempe, ne tibi thylaco maior sit accessoria sarcinula," adds that he is aware the ordinary reading is τοὐπίγραμμα, "verum nisi scripturam mutaris, nulla sententia potest elici." Erasmus meant ἐπίσαγμα to mean an extra packet taken by a carrier besides his proper load. But the change is uncalled for. The proverb of the label being larger than the bag is unintentionally illustrated by a picture postcard that may be seen in Wales, on which an adhesive label of interminable length, imprinted with a notorious Welsh place-name, is being produced to decorate a very diminutive valise.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Aberystwyth.

WITCHCRAFT IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.—The following advertisement appeared in *The Worcester Daily Times* of 18 June :—

To the Inhabitants of Eckington and to all whom it may concern.

Whereas Mary J. Dance, wife of John Dance, of your Parish, has been repeatedly slandered in common talk and gossip as a Witch, with other false and injurious accusations against her person and character, and has thereby suffered grievously in mind and body, and in the esteem and fellowship of her neighbours, this is to give notice that upon any repetition of these offences legal action will at once be taken against the slanderer; and, further, that any person giving to me, at the address below, such information of any such offence as will justify the taking of legal proceedings, will be suitably rewarded.

L. RONALD NEEDHAM,
51, Foregate-street, Worcester.
Solicitor for the said Mary J. Dance.

A. F. R.

HANOVER CHAPEL, PECKHAM.—The demolition of this well-known place of worship, which for many years has stood at the corner of Rye Lane, will remove another famous South London landmark. The congregation has an unbroken history of over two centuries and a quarter, and originally worshipped in a building known as the "Meeting House," which stood on a site close to High Street, Peckham, and is still commemorated by the thoroughfare known as Meeting-House Lane. This chapel was started in 1657 by the Rev. John Maynard, the ejected vicar of Camberwell Parish Church. In 1751–4 the pastor was Dr. John Milner, who also kept a school near by, where Oliver Goldsmith was an usher. This old building, afterwards known as Goldsmith House, was pulled down some thirty years since. From 1801 to 1854 Dr. John Collyer was the minister, and the fame of his preaching attracted crowds of fashionable people, including the Duke of Sussex, the uncle of Queen Victoria, who presented the organ still in use. The name of Hanover was given

to the chapel out of compliment to the royal house to which the Duke belonged.

The Collyer Memorial Schools, which were erected in memory of Dr. Collyer, have long been famous as a political centre for South London Liberalism.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

"BUDGET" AS A VERB. — Mr. Lloyd George is reported (*Standard*, 5 July) to have said in Parliament the previous day: "I have budgetted for exactly the same figure this year as last."

This free formation of verbs out of nouns is to be deprecated. It smacks of the degraded English prevalent in the average City prospectus. Poets, of course, have taken this licence, *e.g.*, Shakespeare's wind that "hath ruffian'd so upon the sea"; but poets have a taste and instinct for language which financial experts lack.

The House of Commons has now, I am told, a higher standard of culture than it had in earlier years. While I do not doubt this, I see no signs of a raising of the standard of English which prevails among M.P.s. Quotations from foreign languages having gone out, one might hope for a more skilful use of the native tongue.

NEL MEZZO.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"TENTH" OR "TENT."—In connexion with the various forms of this numeral, I want to know how far over England the form *tent* extends. Dr. Wright, in his 'Eng. Dial. Grammar,' says, p. 269: "In the dialects, especially of Scotland, Ireland, North England, Leicester, Worcester, Shropshire, the ordinals after 'third' take the suffix *-t* instead of the literary Eng. *-th*." Will readers of 'N. & Q.' elsewhere kindly inform me by post-card whether *tent* is the form in their locality? We know that it is in Scotland, but its limits in England and Ireland are wanted. Dialect glossaries unfortunately do not give the information.

Oxford is sufficient address.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

"TILLEUL."—This, the French name of the linden or lime tree, appears to be used in English as the name of a colour or shade. What colour does it mean? Is it the pale green of the leaves of the linden, or the yellowish whity-brown of linden bast? A quotation of 1884 has "a light tilleul ground, just the tint of lettuce."

And what is the tilleul variety of tea? *The Daily Chronicle* of 14 November, 1908, had "Ordinary tea has been replaced by the bitter-tasted tilleul variety, which was first on show at an hotel in Paris."

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

ENGLISH SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS, 1300-1350.—I should like to know if there is any modern collection of reproductions of sepulchral monuments in stone or brass of the period 1300–1350, for use in the study of the weapons of that time. I am writing an essay, chiefly philological, on the subject. I am already acquainted with Meyrick, 'A Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour,' &c., London, 1844, and Hewitt, 'Armour and Weapons in Europe,' London, 1855–60; but I should be glad to have some modern complete work. Has Meyrick's work found any modern continuator?

FRIEDRICH DETERS.

Heidelberg.

GARRICK'S VERSION OF 'ROMEO AND JULIET.'—On p. 2297 of the 1890 edition of Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual' I find notice of an edition of Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet,' with alterations and an additional scene by David Garrick, printed in London in 12mo in 1748. Will any of your readers who know of the existence of a copy of this edition inform me of its location? W. P. CUTTER, Forbes Librarian.

Northampton, Mass.

SWIFT FAMILY: PENDLEBURY.—About 1820–25 Charles W. C. Fisher, in the Irish Civil Service, married a Miss Pentland, who had taken the name of her godfather, an excise officer in the same service, in place of her original one of Pendlebury. She is known to have been descended from some portion of the Swifts of Dublin, the Dean's family, but I do not know which, or what was the exact line, and should very much like to obtain the information. One of the issue of this marriage was the late T. P. Fisher of Ballymena, in the service of Lord Waveney. FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

ABBÉ SE...—A book in my possession has a page of MS. in French. A note subjoined states that the writing is that of the Abbé Se..., and that the book was No. 2119 in his sale catalogue. Unfortunately, the writ-

ing of the name is so illegible that neither I nor my friends can make out more than the first two letters. Some of your readers may be able to tell of a French book-collector (of, I should judge, the eighteenth century, who was an Abbé, and whose name began with Se..... R. S.

COL. SKELTON OF ST. HELENA.—Before Napoleon went to live at Longwood during his exile at St. Helena it was occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Skelton. Who was Col. Skelton, and what was his record before and after his St. Helena days ?

CLEMENT SHORTER.

'DRAWING-ROOM DITTIES' IN 'PUNCH.'—In one of the earlier volumes of *Punch* there were some clever poems called, I think, 'Drawing-Room Ditties.' They professed to translate popular Coster songs into elegant drawing-room language, *e.g.* :—

If I had a Neddy wot wouldn't go,
D'ye think I'd wallop him? No, no, no.
I'd give him hay, and cry "Gee-wo,
Gee up, Neddy."

The same for drawing-room use :—

Had I an ass averse to speed,
Deem'st thou I'd strike him! No, indeed!
I'd give him hay and say, "Proceed!
Go on, Edward!"

There is no general index to *Punch*, and I should be much obliged to any one who would give me the exact reference.

HENRY N. ELLACOMBE.

Bitton Vicarage, Bristol.

SNUFF-BOX INSCRIPTION.—I have in my possession my grandfather's snuff-box, of horn and pewter. The following inscription in Roman letters surrounds a sun with eight rays (or an eight-pointed star) on the lid: WITHE TEREP. I should be much obliged if any one could explain these words. I suggest a possible Cornish signification.

(Major) S. WILLCOCK.

8, Alexandra Terrace, Dorchester

UPPER CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA.—Has the barred and deserted house on the right-hand side of Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, going from Oakley Street, any history ?

HENRY BRIERLEY.

Thornhill, Wigan.

[A Chelsea correspondent favours us with the following note:—

There are two barred and deserted houses on the north side of Upper Cheyne Row, one of which is called Cheyne House, and dates from Queen Anne. The other is labelled "Renaissance de Château de Savenay," and is the whim of the owner of both houses, Dr. Phené. The house at the corner is intended to represent a reconstruction of a French Château, such as belonged to Dr. Phené's French ancestors, and has been pulled to pieces and put together again, with its rococo decorations, a good many times within the last fifteen years. The older house is a storeroom for some of the stones which Dr. Phené has collected. No history attaches to either house, though a good deal of local legend has been framed to account for Dr. Phené's refusal to open or let Cheyne House.]

DR. JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, who was born 12 April, 1651, and died 8 May, 1743, and whose monument is in Worcester Cathedral, was the son of John Hough, citizen of London.

I shall be glad if any of your readers can give me particulars of Dr. Hough's family history and connexions. Had he any children, brothers, sisters, or uncles, and if so, where did they reside ?

I should also like to know the names and birthplace of any descendants connected with this family, and to have a brief summary of the will of Dr. John Hough.

Please reply direct. E. MAYO.

14, Burgess Road, Basingstoke.

MARKET DAY.—I am just now in a boat-train speeding towards Harwich, and am endeavouring to assuage a hungry mind on Great Eastern Railway timetables. A list of markets in places served by the G.E.R. absorbs my attention. Fifty-seven towns are mentioned, and of these thirteen only have Saturday markets, seven of them having likewise a market on some other day of the week. Cambridge has Monday and Saturday; Lynn and Saffron Walden, Tuesday and Saturday; Norwich, Peterborough, and Yarmouth, Wednesday and Saturday; and Wisbech, Thursday and Saturday. To me Saturday seems to be such a specially appropriate time for storing manna that I am surprised to find the farming world is of a different opinion, and I am led to ask what originally regulated the appointment of market days. ST. SWITHIN.

OZIAS HUMPHRY'S PAPERS.—In the MS. Department, British Museum, are a few notebooks, &c., formerly the property of this painter (Addit. MSS. 22947 to 22952), also a few of his letters (Addit. MS. 21113).

From communications made by T. C. SMITH at 5 S. iv. 5, and by W. I. R. V. at 9 S. iii. 401, it is clear that other letters and papers of Ozias Humphry's were in existence not so very long ago; indeed, T. C. SMITH expressly says: "Looking over the very interesting correspondence of the celebrated miniature painter Ozias Humphry,[22] &c. There is also reason to think that the artist

had a collection of old deeds, &c., relating to property in Devonshire which formerly belonged to his family.

Can any one tell me into whose hands all these documents and papers have fallen, or in any way assist me to trace them? I am anxious to obtain access to them for historical purposes. M. F. H.

The Grove, Hampstead, N.W.

WIMBORNE A DOUBLE MONASTERY.—A note in Alban Butler's 'Lives of the Saints' (Dublin, Coyne; London, Booker, 1833), vol. iv. p. 515 (St. Lioba, 28 Sept.), speaks of "the ancient great monastery of Winburn" as being "double." Is there any authority for this statement, beyond the impression that the Anglo-Saxon monasteries were as a rule "double" ones?

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster.

LIARDET.—Lionel Liardet was admitted to Westminster School 26 Jan., 1778, and John William Tell Liardet 14 Jan., 1788. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning them. G. F. R. B.

GEORGE MAN was elected from Westminster to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1681. I should be glad of further information concerning him. G. F. R. B.

GILBERT THACKER was elected from Westminster to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1677. Any information about him would be useful. G. F. R. B.

SIR W. B. RUSH, BT.—In the 'D.N.B.' it is stated that Dr. E. Daniel Clarke married Angelica, fifth daughter of Sir W. B. Rush, Bt. I shall be much obliged if your readers can tell me if this is correct, as I cannot find any baronet of that name among extinct or living baronets. M. A.

WOLNEY HALL, MICKFIELD.—In 'Excursions in Suffolk,' 2 vols., published in 1818, on p. 219, I read:—

"Mickfield. Two manors are mentioned here, viz. Wolney Hall and Flede Hall. The first belonged to the alien priory of Grestien in Normandy, and is supposed to have been sold by that convent to Tydemmanus de Lymberg about the year 1347."

I shall be glad if 'N. & Q.' readers can give me information confirming the above statement, or tell me how I can find any facts relating to the aforesaid Tydemmanus, who and what he was.

BRICE TYDEMAN.

66, Cecil Road, Upton Manor, E.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: CONSECRATION CEREMONY.—Can any reader give information as to the origin of the remarkable ceremony at the consecration of this Cathedral on Tuesday, the 28th of June? I believe that its history has long been a puzzle to ecclesiastical archæologists. Archbishop Bourne traced the letters of the Greek and Latin alphabets on forty-seven heaps of ashes on the floor of the Cathedral. *The Illustrated London News* of the 2nd of July, under an illustration of the ceremony, states:—

"The most popular theory is that it originated in the procedure of the Roman land surveyors, who traced two transverse lines in the first instance on the lands they wished to measure."

The Rev. Herbert Thurston, writing in *The Month*, suggests that Celtic influences have much to do with the ceremony, and quotes as one of several points in favour of his view, Nennius's statement concerning St. Patrick:—

"He wrote three hundred and sixty-five alphabets or more, and he also founded churches in the same number, three hundred and sixty-five. He ordained three hundred and sixty-five bishops also, or more, in whom was the Spirit of God."

A. N. Q.

CHIDEOCK.—What is the origin of the above as a Christian name? Elizabethan times supply two fairly well-known Hampshire examples in the persons of Lord Chideock Paulet, and Mr. Chideock Tichborne, the conspirator. HARMATOPEGOS.

PIGEON-HOUSES IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—Is anything known as to the right to keep pigeons in columbaria in the Middle Ages? Is it a fact that it was a privilege enjoyed only by lords of manors? At Broughton in Hampshire is a well-preserved columbarium standing near the Rectory, and still inhabited by semi-wild pigeons. This columbarium is mentioned in 1341, when Broughton Church was taxed for the French wars of Edward III. There was at that time "a rectory house, with forty acres of land, two acres of pasture, and a columbarium." The structure stands in a field (adjoining the churchyard) which anciently belonged to the glebe, but in the course of time it passed to the lords of the manor, and was lost to the church. In recent years, the churchyard requiring an extension, Mr. Baring of Norman Court (the then lord) made over the field containing the pigeon-house to the church. At that time the question was raised of removing the building, but the

then Bishop of Winchester desired that so ancient and unusual a rectorial possession should be preserved. Is anything known as to grants of columbaria to country rectories? F. H. S.

## Replies.

### GEORGE I. STATUES.
(11 S. ii. 7.)

THERE have been four statues of George I. in London, viz. :—

1. In Leicester Square.
2. In the Royal Exchange, burnt in 1838.
3. On the so-called steeple of St. George's Church, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.
4. In Grosvenor Square.

Of the four, only one, that on St. George's steeple, remains.

The equestrian statue of George I. which stood in the centre of Leicester Square came from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos. It is said to have been cast by Van Nost, was erected in Leicester Square by Frederick, Prince of Wales—Walpole says to vex his father, George II.—and uncovered with some ceremony 19 November, 1748. When the building for "Wyld's Great Globe" was erected in 1851, the statue was taken down and buried. On the removal of that structure in October, 1862, the statue was again set up, but minus a leg and otherwise disfigured. It was sold 22 May, 1872, for 16*l.* This is part of the story as told by Mr. Henry B. Wheatley in 'London Past and Present,' 1891, *s.v.* Leicester Square.

John Hollingshead in 'The Story of Leicester Square,' 1892, p. 24, says :—

"It could not have been erected in 1748, as generally stated, as a print of the Square in the British Museum, dated 1751, shows a Dutch-looking tree in the middle. Perhaps the print is wrongly dated."

On this point Peter Cunningham in his 'Handbook of London,' new edition, 1850, p. 285, says :—

"I have a proof of the view of Leicester Square, in the 1754 ed. of Stow, *without* the statue in the centre. The print in the book contains the statue; it was therefore in all likelihood erected about 1754."

As Mr. Wheatley's book is based on Peter Cunningham's 'Handbook,' he possibly had good reason for stating 1748 as the date, notwithstanding what Cunningham had written.

It will be remembered that some practical jokers painted the statue, white with red spots (I think). This was in 1866; see Hollingshead's book, p. 73. Some time afterwards the statue of the king was thrown off the horse. I remember it lying on the ground, and the horse on the pedestal with the hollow in its back in which the statue had sat.

In Hollingshead's little book are the following prints :—

P. 11. 'Baron Albert Grant, M.P.'—A caricature of him sitting on the spotted horse.

P. 53. 'The Last of the Old Horse.'—"Water-Colour by Mr. John O'Connor, the Scenic Artist, when he had a studio in Sir Joshua Reynolds' house in Leicester Square."

P. 71. 'The Statue in 1866.'—This is a caricature of the statue after it had been painted (as above). Written on a scroll in the background is the following :—

"The Statue"
in Leicester Square, on
Wednesday morning
October 17th
A.D. 1866.

On the pedestal are inscribed the initials "A.D.G." In the sinister corner of the print is "W. Gee RA. delt."

P. 72. 'After the Fire at Savile House.'—This gives a back view of the statue, with Stagg & Mantle's shop, &c., in the background.

According to 'Paterson's Roads,' 18th ed., 1826, p. 176, the Duke of Chandos's mansion, Canons Park, was pulled down, and the materials sold by auction, after his death in 1744. Presumably the statue was sold about that time.

There were statues of the first two Georges by Rysbrack, as well as one by Wilton of George III. and one of George IV., in the second Royal Exchange, *i.e.*, that built after the Great Fire of 1666. This building was also destroyed by fire 10 January, 1838. Apparently the only statue which escaped was that of Sir Thomas Gresham. It had also escaped in the Great Fire. ('London Past and Present,' iii. 183–4.)

There is a statue of George I. on the top of the steeple of St. George's Church, Hart Street, Bloomsbury. It was erected by William Hucks, the rich brewer (d. 1740 The steeple appears in the background of Hogarth's 'Gin Lane' (*ibid.*, ii. 97). The figure is, I think, in Roman military costume.

Now as to the statue in Grosvenor Square.

"In the centre [*i.e.* of Grosvenor Square], on the now vacant pedestal, was 'a doubly gilt' equestrian statue of George I. by Van Nort [Nost], erected in 1726 by Sir Richard Grosvenor. In March, 1727, the

statue was maliciously defaced and mutilated by some virulent partizan of the Pretender—as appeared from a coarse paper attached to the pedestal."—*Ibid.*, ii. 164.

'London,' edited by Charles Knight, 1844, vi. 202, speaks of it as existing at that time (1844) "within the enclosure.... almost hidden in summer by the surrounding foliage."

Mr. E. Beresford Chancellor in his 'History of the Squares of London,' 1907, p. 39, says it was long since removed, its site being occupied by a summer-house. He reproduces, facing p. 23, a view of Grosvenor Square with the statue in it from Strype's edition of Stow, 1755, adding that it is practically identical with a smaller plan by Rocque, 1741–5 (p. 39).

Mr. Chancellor in his book, p. 170, gives Van Nost as the author of the statues in Leicester and Grosvenor Squares, and remarks that the date of the unveiling of the Leicester Square statue, 19 November, 1748, was the anniversary of the birth of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and of Charles I. A footnote says: "Curiously enough, the horse had been modelled from Le Sueur's beautiful statue of Charles at Charing Cross."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

It may interest LORD CURZON, and others, to know that the gilded lead equestrian statue of George I., which stood for some time in Leicester Square, is the same one by Van Nost that stood at the Duke of Chandos's place, Canons, at Edgware till it was pulled down. It is frequently stated in guide-books, notably in 'London Past and Present,' by Wheatley, that it was uncovered with some ceremony on 19 November, 1748. But as to this ambiguity exists, and there was some interesting correspondence on the subject in the Third Series of 'N. & Q.' in 1862 (i. 227 and ii. 150, 170, 400, 416, 436, and 495).

The statue of George I. on the top of St. George's Church in Hart Street, Bloomsbury, was characterized by Horace Walpole as a masterpiece of absurdity. Some wag wrote of it:—

When Henry VIII. left the Pope in the lurch,
The Protestants made him the head of the Church;
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
Instead of the Church made him head of the steeple;

and yet another at the time of its erection:—

No longer stand staring,
My friend at Cross Charing,
Amidst such a number of people,
For a man on a horse
Is a matter of course,
But look, here's a king on a steeple!

There used to be a statue of George I. in Grosvenor Square, but what has become of it I have failed to discover. MR. PAGE asked if any one knew (10 S. x. 123), but I do not think his inquiry elicited any response.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

[See MR. PIERPOINT'S reply on this page.]

The equestrian statue of George I. which was in Leicester Square was the one formerly at Canons. It was the work of Buchard, and was executed for the Duke of Chandos.

In 1747, when Canons was dismantled, the inhabitants of Leicester Square bought the statue and placed it in the centre of the Square. In 1812 it was regilt, but after a time it was allowed to perish, and ultimately was pulled to pieces by the populace.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

The statue of George I. which embellishes the steeple of St. George's, Bloomsbury is the work of Nicholas Hawksmoor.

W. A. H.

The statue at Hackwood is included in my fifth list of 'Statues and Memorials in the British Isles' (see *ante*, p. 43). I am, however, unable to furnish further information concerning it. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

In the issue of *The Weekly Irish Times* for 2 July is a paragraph which may be of interest to LORD CURZON:—

"The equestrian statue of George I., which at present stands at the left hand of the Mansion House, Dawson Street, was originally erected in the year 1720, on Essex Bridge (now Grattan Bridge), where it continued until the rebuilding of that structure in 1755. It was then removed to Aungier Street, where it remained until 1798, when it was 're-elevated' in its present somewhat obscure position. It is a fine specimen of the old-fashioned equestrian type, but few people know whom it is intended to represent. The following is the inscription on the pedestal:—

Be it remembered, that
at the time when Rebellion and Disloyalty
Were the Characteristics of the Day
the loyal Corporation of
the City of Dublin
re-elevated this Statue of the
First Monarch of the
Illustrious House of Hanover.
Thomas Fleming, Lord Mayor.
Jonas Paisley and William Henry Archer,
Sheriffs.
Anno Domini 1798."

The above account, which occurs in a series called 'Dublin Monuments and Statues,' is illustrated with a photograph, but, owing

to the printing, it is only a pale silhouette. As no mention is made of the sculptor's name, that is doubtless forgotten.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

[J. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

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"SENPERE": ? BRIDGEKEEPER (11 S. i. 510).—I think the sense is not exactly "bridgekeeper," but simply "porter." If we refer to Lumby's edition of 'Floriz and Blauncheflur, which gives a much older text, we find (l. 138)—

> Whane thee comest to the yate,
> *The porter* thee schalt find tharate.

As to the connexion between this and "senpere," see my 'Etym. Dict.,' *s.v.* 'Samphire.' I there quote from Cotgrave to show that *sampire* (as it was formerly spelt) is short for *herbe de St. Pierre*, or "herb of St. Peter"; that is to say, the M.E. *Senpere* or *Sanpere* means "St. Peter." There is no difficulty in explaining St. Peter to mean "porter." See the first line of Byron's 'Vision of Judgment':—

> St. Peter sat by the celestial gate.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTERS (11 S. i. 203, 269, 294, 431).—It may be as well to record the fact that there are omissions from the excellent and valuable 'Register of Merchant Taylors' School,' edited by the late Rev. C. J. Robinson; indeed, he expressly states in his preface that "no accurate record was kept until the institution of the School's Probation in 1607," and therefore he had to compile his list for the first forty years from various sources, and principally from the "Minute Books of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company."

The following information, taken from the 'List of Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge,' edited by Mrs. S. C. Venn, and printed in 1887, five years after the issue of the M. T. S. Register, supplies names which apparently do not appear in the records examined by Mr. Robinson:—

Estofte, John, of Eastoft, Yorks, s. of Thomas, Esq. Admitted *(to the College)* 9 Oct., 1571, æt. 20. M.T.S. 4 years, St. John's College 3 years.

Muffet, Thomas, s. of Thomas, citizen of London. Adm. 6 Oct., 1572, æt. 19. M.T.S. 5 years, Trinity College 4 years.

Garwaye, William, s. of Walter, merchant. Adm. 4 Aug., 1574, æt. 20. M.T. and Tunbridge Schools 4 years, Trinity College 2 years.

Tippinge, Edward, of Hoxton, Middlesex, s. of Rodolph, Yeoman. Adm. 2 April, 1577, æt. 16. M. T. S. 4 years.

Abell, Samuel, of Earith, Cambs., s. of John, yeoman. Adm. 27 June, 1577, æt. 18. M. T. S.

Hunnings, Roger, s. of Peter, citizen of London. Adm. 27 April, 1579, æt. 17. M. T. S. 3 years.

Kempe, Arthur, s. of John, citizen and merchant of London. Adm. 14 May, 1579, æt. 19. M. T. S. 3 years.

Claydon, William & John, of Bures, Suffolk, sons of Barnabas. Adm. 8 April, 1583, æt. 17 & 15. M. T. S.

Hosier, Geoffrey, s. of John of London, deceased. Adm. 29 Sept., 1584, æt. 17. M. T. S.

Iken, James, par. St. Mildred London, s. of Thomas, citizen of London. Adm. 6 Aug., 1604, æt. 16. M. T. S.

Probably the early matriculation books of Pembroke College would give the names of other scholars from my old school unrecorded by Mr. Robinson.

H. HOUSTON BALL.

PROVINCIAL BOOKSELLERS (11 S. i. 303, 363).—The useful lists of provincial booksellers contributed to 10 S. v. and at the above references by W. C. B. are very incomplete as regards Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead. Many additional booksellers and printers in these towns will be found in *Archæologia Æliana*, Third Series, vol. iii. pp. 128, 129, 134. RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Under Greenwich W. C. B. gives Thomas Cole, 1770. For bibliographical purpose I should be pleased if W. C. B. would oblige with a reference, as the date is earlier than any in my list of that place. A. RHODES.

An 'Account of the Parish Church of Fairford in the County of Gloucester,' published 1791, was printed by John Nichols, London, for Richard Bigland, Esq., and sold in the following towns by the booksellers named:—

Bath.—Bull and Marshall.
Cheltenham.—S. Harward.
Cirencester.—T. Steevens.
Bristol.—J. Lloyd.
Gloucester.—J. Washbourn.
Stroud.—Jenner.
Tewkesbury.—Wilton.

The subjoined names, I think, are additional:—

Canterbury.—J. Abree, 1740.
Gosport.—J. Legg (date ?).
Gravesend.—R. Pocock, 1798.
Margate.—Silver and Crow, 1776.
Sandgate and Folkestone.—Thomas Purday, 1799.
Sandwich.—Mrs. Silver, 1741.
Sevenoaks.—B. Holland, 1753.
Tunbridge Wells.—Smith, J. Sprange, 1797.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

"BARN" OR "BARM" IN PLACE-NAMES (11 S. i. 468).—The places your correspondent mentions are almost certainly of Scandinavian origin, hence I should suggest (particularly from regard to their situation) that they have been named from Danish *barm*=bosom or hollow (Skeat's 'A.-S. Dict.'), and that *barn* is in the cases mentioned merely a variant of *barm*. In other instances *barn*=storehouse (A.-S. *bere*, barley; + *ern*, a house, receptacle).

A possible, but not very probable, derivation might be from a Saxon personal name *Barm*; cf. Barming, in Kent, &c.

R. A. H. UNTHANK.

I feel confident that in many instances this "Barn" or "Barm" represents the O.N. personal name *Björn*=bear, or the A.-S. personal name *Beorn*=warrior, nobleman. The latter name seems to have been fairly common, and many instances of it are noted in Searle's 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum.' We see the patronymic in the various Barninghams that are found in Norfolk and Yorkshire. Barnsley appears in Domesday Book as *Berneslai*, which probably means "Beorn's Lea." This change from *eo* to *a* through M.E. *e* is not uncommon; cf. "farm" from A.-S. *feorm*, "barm" from A.-S. *beorma*, "far" from A.-S. *feor*. In some cases, perhaps, "Barn" represents A.-S. *bern*, i.e., *bere-ern*=barley house, barn. Compare what Prof. Skeat says about Barton in his 'Etymological Dictionary.'

C. E. LOMAX.

B. R. HAYDON AND SHELLEY (11 S. i. 461).—The "Dear Mayor" of Haydon's interesting letter is, I suggest, William Mayor, not "M. Mayor." He was a friend of William Bewick, and similar enthusiastic, but not gifted artists in the early nineteenth century.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

PARIS FAMILY (11 S. i. 508).—The following notes on the Paris family of Cambridge may interest E. H.

A Thomas Paris was in 1781 the residuary legatee in the will of his father John Paris, a bookseller, in St. Benedict's Parish, Cambridge: 40*l.* a year was left to his mother Ann, and certain property to his sister Bridget, a minor.

This Thomas Paris was the owner of four messuages in (what is now) Silver Street, on the site of the Pitt Press. These houses he had inherited in 1768 from an aunt of the same name as his sister, who had acquired them in 1757. Thomas parted with them in 1795, when he moved into Trumpington Street (St. Edward's parish), where he lived till his death, which apparently took place in 1814.

This Thomas Paris was perhaps the father of John Ayrton Paris, M.D. (It may be noted that in Cooper's 'Annals,' v. 242, the physician is said to have been the son of John Paris, organist of Peterhouse.)

An earlier Thomas Paris (who may have been the father of the bookseller) lived at the south-west end of University Street, or Regent Walk, the celebrated street which ran from the west door of Great St. Mary's Church to the University Schools. The building in which he dwelt had formerly been a well-known coffee-house, and has a history as the property of Prof. Christopher Green. This Thomas, who was churchwarden of Great St. Mary's in 1729 (see G. J. Gray's C.A.S. paper on the buildings near that church), died in 1744. His name and that of his widow occur frequently in connexion with property in that neighbourhood.

H. P. STOKES.

St. Paul's Vicarage, Cambridge.

'WATERLOO BANQUET': 'THE NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS': KEYS WANTED (11 S. i. 408, 515).—W. S. S. in his reply says he would be glad to know where a key to the 'Waterloo Banquet' may be got. Some ten years ago I purchased one at Messrs. Graves's in Pall Mall, and, so far as I know, the key may be got there now.

'The Waterloo Banquet' was painted by Mr. Salter, and is now in the possession of Mr. Mackenzie of Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames.

O. E. G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LONDON (11 S. i. 407, 495).—This suggestion is not exactly novel, and something has been achieved. It was discussed in *The London Argus* by the late Mr. Harland-Oxley and others; and William Upcott made large MS. collections towards a volume on London to supplement his important work on the 'Bibliography of English Topography.'

I am not familiar with the bibliography which W. S. S. says is "issued by the British Museum authorities"; perhaps he can afford us further particulars. The section 'London' in the General Catalogue cannot be meant, as he adds: "As this work, however, does not appear to be generally accessible, I am unable to speak of its nature and contents." It is hardly necessary to indicate such well-known works of reference, but W. S. S. might supplement his list with the Catalogue of the Guildhall

Library, the Catalogue of Gough's Collections at the Bodleian, the Catalogue of the Library of the London Institution, ii. 347 *et seq.*, and such sale catalogues as Jolley (1853), Tyrrell (1864), W. L. Newman (1835), Thomas Whitby (1838), and James Comerford (1881). Russell Smith's 'Catalogue of 10,000 Tracts,' &c., 1878, is very useful.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

VENICE AND ITS PATRON SAINT (11 S. i. 468).—The following five words constitute the motto of Venice: "Pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus!"

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS: THEIR PRESERVATION (11 S. i. 249, 476).—I have not seen the references mentioned by W S. S. in his reply but I fancy they would relate rather to works bound in volume form. For portfolio (loose) prints, provided they are not too far gone, I do not think one could do better than copy the professional colourer, and size the backs with a broad flat brush (or, if preferred, pour on or spray the liquid).

As alternative protecting I might suggest:

1. 5 parts of bleached shellac dissolved in 100 parts of absolute alcohol.

2. 7-5 parts of gum sandarac dissolved in 100 parts of alcohol.

3. 40 parts of white shellac, 20 parts of gum sandarac, 940 parts spirits of wine.

Any of these should be passed over the back.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

EDW. HATTON (11 S. ii. 9).—No doubt the person about whom XYLOGRAPHER inquires is the Dominican who, under the pseudonym of "Constantius Archæophilus," wrote the 'Memoirs of the Reformation of England.' He lived from 1701 to 1783; see 'D.N.B.'

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

INDEX TO THE CHRISTIAN FATHERS (11 S. i. 248, 334, 453).—In the 'Catalogue of Books in the Free Reference Library, Birmingham,' which was printed 1883–90, under 'Patrologia Græca' and 'Patrologia Latina,' pp. 920–36, will be found an index of the names of the Fathers.

When is this library, one of the best in the provinces, going to print another edition of its Catalogue? If printed in sections, as was the one of 1883–90, at popular prices, a portion, at all events, of the cost would be covered.

E. A. FRY.

227, Strand, W.C.

PEDLAR'S ACRE, LAMBETH: THE PEDLAR AND HIS PACK (11 S. i. 487).—In connexion with the stained-glass window in Lambeth Church representing the pedlar and his pack, associated with the piece of land known as Pedlar's Acre, it may be noted that there was a sign of "The Pedlar and his Pack" on London Bridge in the seventeenth century. George Herbert, in a letter written on 6 October, 1619, and printed at the end of Isaak Walton's 'Lives' (4th ed., London, 1675, 8vo, p. 340), says:—

"I pray, sir, therefore, cause this enclosed to be carried to his brother's house [Sir Francis Nethersole], of his own name, as I think, at the sign of the Pedlar and his Pack on London Bridge, for there he assigns me."—'Chronicles of London Bridge,' 1839, p. 274.

I have no note of where I obtained the following rimed description of the pedlar and his wares and ways, but it seems to be curious and accurate enough to reproduce in 'N. & Q.':—

Needles and pins! Needles and pins!
Lads and lassies, the fair begins!
Ribbons and laces
For sweet smiling faces;
Glasses for quizzers;
Bodkins and scissors;
Baubles, my dears,
For your fingers and ears;
Sneeshin for sneezers,
Toothpicks and tweezers;
Garlands so gay
For Valentine's day;
Fans for the pretty;
Jests for the witty;
Songs for the many,
Three yards a penny!

I'm a jolly gay pedlar, and bear on my back,
Like my betters, my fortune through brake and through briar;
I shuffle, I cut, I deal out my pack;
And when *I* play the knave, 'tis for you to play higher!
In default of a scrip,
In my pocket I slip
A good fat hen, lest it die of the pip!
When my cream I've sipp'd
And my liquor I've lipp'd,
I often have been, like my syllabub—whipp'd;
But a pedlar's back is as broad as it 's long,
So is my conscience, and so is my song!

There is a very interesting account of the pedlar and his roguish ways and means in Jusserand's 'English Wayfaring Life,' 1901, pp. 231 *et seq.*

An announcement with regard to the issue of pedlars' licences, at the Hawkers' and Pedlars' Office, Holbourn Court, Gray's Inn, will be found in *The London Evening Post* of 26 February and 25 May, 1732.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Wroxton Grange, Folkestone.

W. Bray in his 'Collections relating to Henry Smith,' &c., 1800, gives in a footnote at p. 7 an interesting table showing the increase of the rent received from Pedlar's Acre estate between 1505 and 1705.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

The Lambeth estate was the Pedlar's Acre referred to in George Almar's drama of that name, produced at the Surrey Theatre in 1831, and published in Cumberland's 'Minor Theatre.' The book of the play contains a note that the dress of the Pedlar was copied from the painted window in Lambeth Church.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

"DICKY BIRDS"=OMNIBUS CONDUCTORS (11 S. i. 510).—Was it not the driver of the omnibus who was known as a dicky bird? The driver's seat in a carriage is the "dicky," and the dicky of the driver of one of the old-fashioned omnibuses was perched so high that I always imagined that that fact appealed to the Cockney humorist of a past generation. It may be that the said humorist saw some occult resemblance between the conductor perched upon his footboard and a canary upon its perch, but I believe that the connexion between the driver and his dicky gave rise to the expression. F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford.

A "dicky" was not only the seat used by the driver of a horsed vehicle, but also one at the back of a carriage for servants, &c., or of a mail-coach for the guard ('H.E.D.'). Presumably "dicky bird," therefore, bore no allusion to the vocal powers of the conductor as he "sang out" the destination of the omnibus, although vocalists of every grade who performed publicly were thus known in theatrical language. Is this so?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In Barrère and Leland's 'Dictionary' "dicky bird" is mentioned as a theatrical expression meant to include "vocalists of every description from Madame Patti down to a singer in the chorus." Among the meanings assigned to "dicky" in dictionaries is one in which it signifies "the tail-board of an omnibus on which the conductor stood." The conductor hanging on to his perch or dicky, and with raucous voice bawling out the destination of his 'bus, no doubt suggested to London humorists that he was rivalling by his efforts the finest orchestral music. Hence probably the application of the phrase to the omnibus conductor. I do not however recollect it in quite this sense.

W. S. S.

Possibly the expression is connected with "Dickey-box, the seat at the back of a stage-coach, outside."[2] See 'Slang. A Dictionary of the Turf, the Ring,' &c., by "Jon Bee, Esq." 1823.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

HORACE, 'CARMINA,' BOOK I. 5 (11 S. i. 488).—An answer to this query will be found in 'N. & Q.' for 1880 (6 S. ii. 399) in a review of "Horace's Odes Englished and Imitated by Various Hands. Selected by C. W. F. Cooper." The author of the translation of Ode V. was Thomas Hood the younger, son of Thomas Hood the elder. Under the title 'To Golden-Hair' the version appeared for the first time in the second number of *The Cornhill Magazine*, February, 1860.

W. SCOTT.

LATIN QUOTATION (11 S. i. 426).—

I pete cœlestes, ubi nulla est cura, recessus.

This line belongs to the epitaph of Lord Brougham's only daughter, who died in 1839. The epitaph was composed by Lord Wellesley, then eighty years old. The verses will be found in Linwood's 'Anthologia Oxoniensis,' p. 201; and NEL MEZZO can see the tablet itself if he will mount a few steps of the left-hand staircase leading to Lincoln's Inn Chapel. H. E. P. P.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 408, 455, 514).—The quotation, "An ounce of enterprise is worth a pound of privilege,' is taken from 'The Companionship of Books,' which was published for me by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1905. The line may be found on p. 318. The book was reprinted in 1906. So far as I know, I am the author of the line. I knew there were sayings in other languages that resembled my line in form, but I am sure your correspondents will find no line elsewhere that has the same meaning.

FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN.

Troy, N.Y.

[As MR. MARVIN is the author of the phrase we print his letter, although another New York correspondent supplied the reference to MR. MARVIN'S book at p. 514 of our last volume. MR. J. MCDONOUGH also supplies the reference.]

'THE DUENNA AND LITTLE ISAAC' (11 S. ii. 8).—The original representative of Little Isaac (Isaac Mendoza) was Quick. Mrs.

Billington never played the Duenna. If she ever acted in the piece, it must have been in the part of Clara, the first singing character. Probably the print has some satirical allusion to persons not connected with the theatre.

'The Duenna' was one of Sheridan's most successful pieces. WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

COUNT D'ORSAY'S JOURNAL (11 S. i. 447).—In a sketch of Count D'Orsay contained in the 'Maclise Portrait Gallery,' edited by Mr. William Bates, reference is made to the journal which excited in Byron so great an admiration. The editor shrewdly discounts its probable literary value, and states that the proprietor of *Fraser* made overtures to the author to communicate the journal and its continuation to the pages of the magazine, but that he declined to accede to the request. In view of this fact the likelihood is that the manuscript of the journal was destroyed in Count D'Orsay's lifetime. W. S. S.

ST. PANCRAS CHURCH: ENGRAVING (11 S. i. 408, 517).—If A. C. H. will give some particulars of size and style, the identification of his engraving will be facilitated. It is probably an oblong folio (8¾ in. by 13 in.) line engraving, with the old church in middle distance to left, tiled sheds and buildings in centre, and a view of London on the right. A driver is seated on a stone with his dog in foreground. Robert Wilkinson evidently got possession of the plate and had the clouds re-etched. It was then issued as "A North View of Pancrass [*sic*] London, Re-published 4th June, 1805, by Robt. Wilkinson, No. 53, Cornhill." It was possibly the original drawing which occurred in his sale, 22 March, 1826, as lot 508, "St. Pancras Church in its ancient state, and others" (Evans, 13*s.*). If so, it may be in the Coates-Gardner Collection.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

PRINCE RUPERT (11 S. ii. 10).—In 'A Royal Cavalier: the Romance of Prince Rupert Palatine' by Mrs. Steuart Erskine, there is an illustration, facing p. 139, called 'Contemporary Caricature of Prince Rupert,' representing him firing a pistol at the weathercock of a church.

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

Craigston Castle, Turriff, N.B.

The legend MR. FREEMAN seeks authority for is perhaps the one told in Dr. Plot's 'History of Staffordshire.' The story is related there of Prince Rupert practising with his pistol in a garden at Stafford, and using the weathercock on St. Mary's tower as a target. R. B.

Upton.

FEOFFMENT SEPARITITE (11 S. i. 510).—The word which A. F. H. supposes to be "separitite" is no doubt "tripartite."

An explanation of conveyance by feoffment would take up too much space in your columns, and would be too technical for the general reader. Any good textbook on the law of real property would explain this old mode of conveyance, though possibly a "layman" might have difficulty in understanding the description of it.

MISTLETOE.

Would not this be a conveyance by common law of property for the separate use of a married woman? See Wharton's 'Law Lexicon' *s.v.* 'Feoffment' and 'Separate Estate'

J HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

DOGE'S HAT (11 S. ii. 8).—Molmenti says:

"The cap of crimson velvet, formed like an ancient mitre, and generally known later on as the 'Corno Ducale,' came to assume the shape of a Phrygian cap, and in the thirteenth century the Doge Rinieri Zeno gave it a golden circlet, while Lorenzo Celsi (1361–5) added a golden cross on the top. In 1473 Niccolò Marcello made the 'Corno' entirely golden."

At the opening of the fifteenth century the ducal corno was studded with precious gems. In his private habit the Doge's cap was of red. I know of no other name for it than "corno" or cap. C. R. DAWES.

The following extract from p. 10 of 'The Dogaressas of Venice,' by Edgcumbe Staley (T. Werner Laurie), gives the answer required:—

"Paolo Lucio Anafesto of Aquileia was hailed as the first of Venice Doges.....The Patriarch of Grado blessed the new Head of the State, and the twelve electors joined in crowning him with the 'Corno'—the horned Phrygian bonnet of renown and liberty."

G. S. PARRY.

In Mueller and Mothes's 'Archaeologisches Woerterbuch' this hat is illustrated on p. 535 of vol. i., fig. 122. In the text the hat granted to the Dukes of Austria in 1156 is described as "ducalis pileus circumdatus serto pinnito," which fits the Venetian ducal hat very well. The illustration, however, differs slightly from the one in Bellini's picture. L. L. K.

[The REV. L. PHILLIPS also thanked for reply.]

COMETS AND PRINCES: JULIUS CÆSAR (11 S. i. 448; ii. 18).—If W. S. S. will consult some modern work on astronomy (I only name my own 'Remarkable Comets' because the price is not exactly prohibitive, being but sixpence), he will find that the conjecture (it was never anything more) that the comet of A.D. 1680 was identical with those of B.C. 44, A.D. 530, and A.D. 1106 ceased to have any probability when it was found that the period of the comet of A.D. 1680 amounted to at least nearly a thousand years, and probably much more (see also my note at 6 S. viii. 5).

There is no means of ascertaining even probable periods for the comets of B.C. 44 and A.D. 1106. It is possible that the comet seen in A.D. 531 was a return of Halley's comet (of which we have heard so much at the return this year), with a period of about 76 years.

'The Gallery of Nature' appeared more than sixty years ago. It was a useful popular compendium of science, but the author was not an authority on astronomy, and the information is now quite out of date.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

HAMPSHIRE HOG (11 S. i. 489).—To the circumstance of this county having been proverbially famous for its breed of hogs is owing the fact that a native bears the county nickname of "Hampshire Hog." This description, however, is quite innocent of any uncomplimentary intention. As in the case of "Silly [*i.e.*, simple] Suffolk," it is intended to convey the meaning of a simple, honest countryman. The Hampshire breed of hogs was formerly, and possibly still is, the largest of its kind, and consequently was encouraged by farmers as the most profitable. The hogs in the vicinity of the forests were principally fed on acorns and beech-mast, which gave them a superiority over all others in the kingdom, and their weight was from sixteen to forty score. At first the animals were chiefly killed for bacon; but later great numbers for home consumption were pickled in large tubs. The bones and the lean were taken away, and the fat, remaining in the brine for nearly a year before use, became more firm and profitable.

It is owing to the phrase having become a complimentary nickname that it occurs as a tavern sign rather frequently in London. There is a "Hampshire Hog" at 410, Strand. There was also one in Charles Street, Grosvenor Square. Other survivals are in Berwick Street, Soho, and at 227, King Street, Hammersmith. "The Hampshire Hog Inn," opposite the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, gave its name to Hampshire Hog Yard. A sum of £3 a year, issuing from the ground rent of this inn, was in 1677 given to the poor by Mr. William Wooden, a vestryman of that time (see 'Bloomsbury and St. Giles,' by George Clinch, 1890, p. 49; and Parton's 'St. Giles,' p. 243). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Wroxton Grange, Folkestone.

Is not "Hampshire hog" a nickname for a Hampshire man, just as "Moonraker" is the sobriquet of a Wiltshire man, the allusion being derived from the wild hogs of the New Forest? The late Thomas W. Shore, F.G.S., in his 'History of Hampshire,' 1892, p. 42, writes that

"wild boars were common, and from them was probably derived the old breed of hogs which was at a very early period identified with this county, and from which its jocular name of 'Hoglandia' was derived. The forest land of Hampshire, which is so considerable at the present day, was of much greater extent in Romano-British, and even in mediæval time, and these forests have always afforded pannage for a large number of hogs. Traces of the ancient breed still remain in the swine of the New Forest."

Near Farnham, just over the border in the adjoining county of Surrey, is the narrow chalk ridge known as the Hog's Back. In Southampton there was formerly common land known as Hoggeslonde, Hogland, or Hoglands (see Rev. J. Silvester Davies, 'History of Southampton,' 1883). The Hampshire hog will probably be found in many place-names. In the metropolitan borough of Hammersmith, where I am writing, there is a public-house called "The Hampshire Hog," and leading from it down to the riverside is a narrow lane called Hampshire Hog Lane.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

MR. BENTINCK asks whether a Hampshire hog is a sheep or a pig. I venture to think it is neither. In Hazlitt's 'English Proverbs' the following four lines are quoted taken from 'Vade Macum for Malt-worms (1720), Part I. p. 50:—

> Now to the sign of Fish let 's jog,
> There to find out a Hampshire Hog,
> A man whom none can lay a fault on,
> The pink of courtesie at Alton.

It would thus appear that a Hampshire hog was simply a native or resident in the county. At the same time, the reference does not seem to be altogether complimentary.

W. S. S.

'E. D. D.' gives the meaning "a country simpleton." It used to have this signification in this part of Sussex, rather hostile in import. I well remember some fifty years ago my uncle's carter-bailiff saying of a new hand lately come over the border, whose work I was criticizing, "Wa-al, what can yer 'spect? He be on'y a (H)ampshire (h)og."

E. E. STREET.

Chichester.

[MR. TOM JONES also thanked for reply.]

HOCKTIDE AT HEXTON: ROPE MONDAY (10 S. xi. 488; xii. 71, 139, 214, 253, 514; 11 S. i. 338).—In support of what I wrote at the penultimate reference on the derivation of "Hocktide" from A.-S. *heáh tíd* and a hypothetical Anglo-French *haut tide*, Douce in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' p. 101, note, is made to say: "I find that Easter is called 'Hye-tide' in Robert of Gloucester"; and, strange to say, the same authority on p. 100, speaking of Florence of Worcester, Langtoff, and Robert of Gloucester, has: "These three last writers do not mention a word about hocktide."

To me it seems more than likely too that "high day" in the 'N.E.D.' is a doublet of "heyday" (A.-S. *heáh*, M.E. *heh*, *hezh*, *hey-*), though the editors prefer to regard the latter word as "of uncertain origin."

N. W. HILL.

New York.

COWES FAMILY (11 S. i. 508).—On 3 August, 1630, the will was proved (P C.C. Scroope, 72) of Simon Cowse of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, citizen and goldsmith, by his widow Alice.

The following were married at St. James's, Duke Place, London:—

Alexander Cowse and Anne Mekins, 1667.
John Driver and Elizabeth Cowes, 1680.
Will. Dennis and Martha Cowes, 1682.

In 1681 a Robt. Cowes is mentioned in the marriage registers of the same church.

H. Cowe of 22, Parade, Berwick-on-Tweed, changed his name to Cowen; see *Times*, 19 September, 1894. B. U. L. L.

The following rough jottings, chiefly on Scottish family names, gathered in the course of desultory reading or from inspection of records, may perhaps be of use to Y. T.

Coose is found in the 'Edinburgh Marriage Registers' in 1622.

The author of a book on 'Mechanical Philosophy,' published at Boston, U.S.A., in 1851, S. E. Coues, perhaps indicates a variation of Coose or Cowes.

In 1618, and several following years, Thomas Coo appears as unjustly detained in Newgate on some unspecified charge.

Cow, as a family name, emerges frequently in Scotland, as in Perthshire, 1594 and 1675; Forfarshire, 1614 and 1621; Berwickshire, 1653; Edinburgh (city and county), 1687 and 1744; Banffshire, 1740. In London I have only seen it in this spelling in 1816 and 1851.

The name Cowe appears in Aberdeenshire as early as 1550, and again in 1650. It is mentioned in connexion with Middlesex in 1797 and 1806; and in London for 1816, 1842, 1849, and 1868.

Cowie, as a place-name, is found as early as 1090. It is a fishing village in Kincardineshire, with remains of a castle—the Castle of Cowie—built by Malcolm Canmore.

As a family name, Cowie occurs very frequently, as in Edinburgh, 1576, 1594, 1623, 1658, 1702, and 1765; Perthshire, 1622; Fifeshire, 1626; Forfarshire, 1628; Stirlingshire, 1636; Aberdeenshire, 1674, 1771, 1799, and 1800; Lanarkshire, 1680; Inverness, 1731; Elginshire, 1766; Montreal (Canada), 1809 and 1812; London, 1816, 1842, 1845, 1851, 1861, and 1866; India, (Civil Servants), 1825, 1829, and 1832; Australasia (Rev. W. G. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland, born in London, 1831); Dundee (R. Cowie), 1871.

Might one venture the opinion that the place-name Cowie is the source whence the different varieties of the family name have been derived? W. S. S.

Why cannot this family have come from the "Coo" family? The pronunciation of the word "cow" on Tyneside is "coo."

R. B—R.

[MR. J. T. KEMP also thanked for reply.]

J. R. SMITH=DR. W. SAUNDERS (11 S. ii. 6).—I have a copy of this print, and append a description which owners of Mrs. Frankau's book may like to have for insertion therein. It is rather curious that Mrs. Frankau should have omitted the portrait from her catalogue, seeing that Chaloner Smith describes it.

*William Saunders.* Nearly whole length, sitting, directed towards left, facing and looking to front. White hair, dark clothes; coat buttoned across vest; right arm on table to left, on which lie books; fore-finger pointing. Left elbow on arm of chair. Under: in centre various medical emblems and books. Inscribed: Published April 29th 1803 by I. R. Smith 31 King Street Covent Garden & I. Ackerman 101 Strand. J. R. Smith pinxt et excudit William Saunders M.D. F.R.S. & S.A. From

the Original Picture in the possession of James Curry, M.D. Physician to Guy's Hospital." Height 19⅛ inches. Subject 18 inches. Width 13¾ inches.—See Chaloner Smith, 'British Mezzotinto Portraits,' vol. iii. p. 1300.

JOHN CHARRINGTON

ARMS OF STONELEY PRIORY (11 S. i. 510).—The arms described by Mr. G. MATTHEWS are those given for Stoneley Abbey by Papworth ('Ordinary of British Armorials'), who cites as his authority Dugdale's 'Monasticon.' S. D. C.

"TEART" (11 S. i. 466, 497; ii. 11).—This word is the pronunciation here of "tart"=sharp. A gooseberry tart is said to be "tart," or "teart," as it is sometimes pronounced. The word "pert" is pronounced "peart." R. B—R.

South Shields.

MOCK COATS OF ARMS (11 S. i. 146, 313, 497).—On the title-page of 'The Lord Chief Baron Nicholson, an Autobiography, 1860,' there is a very funny mock coat of arms with the motto "Ecce incorporo hilaritatem cum lege." FREDERIC BOASE.

[Modern instances are those published by the militant Suffragettes. See Coat of Arms of Henry Asquith, *Votes for Women*, 16 July, 1909.]

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Grammar of the Gothic Language.* By Joseph Wright, Ph.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WITH untiring energy Prof. Wright has followed up his 'Old English Grammar' and 'Historical German Grammar' with one on the same lines dealing with Gothic. It is needless to say that it is thoroughly scientific and minutely accurate in its phonology and accidence. No English student who desires to possess a comparative knowledge of his own tongue can afford to stop short of Gothic as the *ne plus ultra* of the Teutonic branch of languages. Sufficient specimens of Ulfilas's translation of the New Testament are given to serve as a praxis, with notes and a complete glossary, to which Old English and Old High German cognates are added. The first entry in the Glossary only gives "man, husband," as the meaning of *aba*, while in the text (pp. 96, 170) that of "father" is also assigned to it, this being probably the original meaning, if the word is akin to *abba*. Ulfilas, however, it must be admitted, seems always to use it in the sense of "husband," keeping *fadar* for the paternal relation.

IN *The National Review* politics occupy, as often, a dominant part, and are discussed in the usual trenchant style. Mr. Alfred Austin's 'Byron in Italy' goes over a good deal which is familiar to us, but possibly not to the rising generation. Byron has hardly held his place with the modern critic, and we take leave to doubt if all readers of Mr. Austin's paper know by heart the stanza concerning the Dying Gladiator. His scorn for those who "prefer erotic lyricism and egotistical sentiment to the noblest poetry on the rise, fall, and decline of the Roman Empire" is somewhat overdone. As Mr. Austin shows a few lines earlier, Byron is himself not free from "splendid egotism," and the fact is as much a commonplace as many pronouncements on poetry which now flourish in the press. Compliments from Goethe concerning Byron are quoted to which we do not object, but it may be added that more searching sentiments from the same source are available.

We are delighted with Mr. H. C. Biron's article on 'A Red-faced Nixon.' Such, it may be recalled, was the designation of a somewhat mysterious prophet in 'Pickwick.' Mr. Biron found at a second-hand bookstall a slender volume which dispelled his doubts as to the soundness of commentators on the prophet. It was 'Nixon's Prophecies: the Original Predictions of Robert Nixon, commonly called the Cheshire Prophet,' and contained some details of his shrewdness which Mr. Biron comments on in an agreeable style. The prophecies quoted have that vein of wide application which we remember in certain Greek oracles, and has, we dare say, always, as Gibbon suggests, distinguished the discreet seer. Mr. J. Barnard-James has an interesting article 'In the Track of the Locust.' The account of the efforts made to divert or destroy the advance of these insects is most striking. The devastation they cause is almost beyond belief, and "each female is estimated to lay about 10,000 eggs. These, clinging together and forming a kind of brown cocoon, are deposited on the ground, which they resemble in colour, and they are therefore not easily discerned."

Mr. A. Maurice Low writes well, as usual, on 'American Affairs,' indicating, amongst other things, that President Taft will have to be renominated; otherwise it is "tantamount to an admission that he personally or his administration as a whole has been a failure, and that is a heavy handicap to overcome."

Mr. Austin Dobson has one of his neat and informative articles on 'Chambers the Architect,' who is known to Fame as the layer-out of the grounds at Kew Palace and the architect of Somerset House, and on whom MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS had a note in last week's 'N. & Q.' (*ante*, p. 25). The article on 'Greater Britain' has some remarkable facts concerning Australia. For instance, there is good land only twenty-five miles from Melbourne that has never been cultivated. Such a state of affairs may rightly be called "disease."

IN *The Burlington Magazine* the usual editorial articles do not figure, but Mr. Lionel Cust leads off with 'A Portrait of Queen Catherine Howard' by Hans Holbein the Younger. The discovery of a new and authentic portrait of an English queen, painted in England by such a hand, is "an event of no little interest." Illustrations of the picture and of others of the same lady are given for purposes of comparison. The new find from a private collection in the West of England is said to excel in every detail the portrait of the same queen acquired for the National Gallery in 1898. It is further recognized, it appears, by foreign critics as a genuine and important specimen of Holbein's work.

Mr. G. F. Laking continues his criticism of 'The Noël Paton Collection of Arms and Armour,' and is able this time to award high praise to some of it. 'Early Chinese Pottery and Porcelain at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club' is considered in a brief article by Mr. Edward Dillon, who points out that recent times of stress in China, leading to the breaking-up of many old native collections, and excavations for new railways, have given "the ruthless antiquary and those who cater for him" a rich harvest. So the early wares of China are now for the first time exhibited in some profusion to Londoners. 'The Old Plate of the Cambridge Colleges,' a recent book by Mr. E. A. Jones, is reviewed by Lieut.-Col. Croft Lyons. The plate of Corpus is, we think, the best, Trinity not being so conspicuous in this respect as it is in most academic distinctions. Mr. D. S. MacColl writes on 'Twenty Years of British Art' at the Whitechapel Gallery, and his article is one of the most satisfactory in an expert paper which is more concerned with the glories of the past than the efforts of the present day. Two illustrations—of Mr. Wilson Steer's 'Richmond Castle in Storm,' and Mr. Augustus John's 'Nirvana'—represent pictures which may rank as Old Masters some day. Mr. MacColl points out incidentally that the Committee which inquired in 1904 into the administration of the Chantrey Bequest proposed that, instead of a Council of ten as purchasers, a committee of three should be appointed including an Associate nominated by the Associates, who had hitherto had no voice in deciding purchases. Such a committee was appointed for the following year, and is understood to have recommended a good example of Mr. Rothenstein, and one of Buxton Knight's masterpieces, the 'Winter Sunshine.' "Both recommendations were thrown out by the Council." The Academy thus shows once more the farcical character of official committees, which seem only a means of stopping the course of public inquiry by resolutions which are of no avail.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.—An informal meeting was held on the 29th of June, at which it was agreed that an attempt should be made to secure the support of fifty representative genealogists. These, as founders, will subscribe a guinea apiece for the purpose of placing before the greater genealogical public a scheme, and one that shall be well-considered and likely to endure, for the formation of a "Society of Genealogists of London." Influential support has been already promised, and those interested will be advised of the progress of the movement if they will send their names to the Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*, Room 22, 227, Strand, W.C.

DR. FURNIVALL.—The veteran scholar Dr. Frederick James Furnivall, who died on the 9th inst., and was born as long ago as 1825, had contributed to 'N. & Q.' for many years, both under his own name and the initials F. J. F. His work is well known to all lovers of English, for he was a champion founder of societies for literary study, beginning with the Early English Text Society in 1864. His share in the Philological Society led to his being one of the early promoters of the Oxford English Dictionary, and he was indefatigable in supplying quotations for that great work. He was also deeply interested in Shakespeare, a subject on which he wrote several times, introducing, for instance, the "Leopold Edition" of several years ago, and adding to the "Century Edition" two years ago, with Mr. John Munro, a characteristic little volume on the poet's life.

Throughout his career Dr. Furnivall was a man of splendid enthusiasms, who was able to achieve much for his favourite subjects by his untiring energy. An essential part, perhaps, of such a temperament was that he "loved a row." His life was certainly unconventional, like his spelling, and his taste, as exhibited in various outbursts of his which got into print, was repugnant to many. But such things are as nothing when we consider his long labours (largely labours of love) for the cause of English, and the generous way in which he always encouraged and helped other workers. It is some while since his eminence was recognized by the unusual compliment of a "Festschrift" presented to him by a representative body of scholars on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday.

We need more such impassioned students if English in these days of commercialism is to hold its own.

D. W. FERGUSON.—*The Times* of the 2nd inst. notices the death at Croydon on 29 June of Mr. Donald William Ferguson, who had for some time been suffering from consumption :—

"Mr. Ferguson was the younger surviving son of the late A. M. Ferguson, C.M.G., a well-known publicist and leading colonist, who arrived in Ceylon from the Scottish Highlands in 1837, and lived there for 55 years till his death. He became chief proprietor and editor of *The Ceylon Observer*, &c., and his son succeeded him for a time; but eventually in 1893 retired to England where he worked on the past history, especially in the Portuguese and Dutch annals and records, of Ceylon administration."

We may add that both in *The Athenæum* and our own columns Mr. Ferguson's work was highly valued. He had a remarkable knowledge of the earlier history of India, and of the class of travellers whose writings have been published by the Hakluyt Society. His latest contribution is at 11 S. i. 41.

## Notices to Correspondents.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

H. P. LEE.—Forwarded: delayed through change of address.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY: WALTER W. SKEAT.

ON a previous occasion (see 8 S. ii. 241) I gave a list of fifty-two books, as published down to 1892. In 1896, at p. lxxix. of my 'Student's Pastime,' I continued the list down to that date with one alteration in the numbering. The book numbered 52 in 1892 was then altered to 36*, because I did no more than edit it.

I now beg leave to continue the list of 1892, beginning with No. 52 as newly applied.

52. Chaucer's House of Fame. Oxford, 1893. Crown 8vo, pp. 136.

53. (*a*) The Bruce. By John Barbour. Part I. (Scottish Text Society.) Edinburgh, 1893–4. Demy 8vo, pp. 1–351. (*b*) The same; Part II. 1893–4. Pp. i–viii, 1–431. (*c*) The same; Part III. 1894–5. Pp. i–xci. N.B. (*c*) and (*a*) form Vol. I.; (*b*) is Vol. II.

54. The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. Oxford, 1894. Six vols. demy 8vo. Vol. I. The Romaunt of the Rose, and Minor Poems; pp. lxiv, 568. Vol. II. Boethius; Troilus; pp. lxxx, 506. Vol. III. House of Fame; Legend of Good Women; Astrolabe; Sources of the Tales; pp. lxxx, 504. Vol. IV. Canterbury Tales; Tale of Gamelyn; pp. xxxii, 667. Vol. V. Notes to the Canterbury Tales; pp. xxviii, 515. Vol. VI. Introduction; Glossary; Indexes; pp. ciii, 445.

55. The Student's Chaucer. Oxford, 1895. Crown 8vo, pp. xxiv, 732; with Glossarial Index, pp. 149. [This Glossarial Index was also published separately.]

56. Nine Specimens of English Dialects. (E.D.S., No. 76.) Oxford, 1895. Demy 8vo, pp. xxiv, 193.

57. Two Collections of Derbicisms. By S. Pegge, A. M. Edited by W. W. S. and Thomas Hallam. (E.D.S. No. 78.) Oxford, 1896. Demy 8vo, pp. c, 138. [From Pegge's MS. copy.]

58. A Student's Pastime; being a select series of articles reprinted from 'N. and Q.' Oxford, 1896. Crown 8vo, pp. lxxxiv, 410.

59. The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer. Vol. VII. (supplementary). Chaucerian and other Pieces. Oxford, 1897. Demy 8vo, pp. lxxxiv, 608.

60. Chaucer: The Hous of Fame. Oxford, 1897. Extra fcap. 8vo, pp. 136.

61. The Chaucer Canon. Oxford, 1900. Crown 8vo, pp. xi, 167.

62. Notes on English Etymology. Oxford, 1901. Crown 8vo, pp. xxii, 479.

63. The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire. (Cambridge Antiquarian Society.) Cambridge, 1901. Demy 8vo, pp. vi, 80.

64. The Lay of Havelok the Dane. Oxford, 1902. Extra fcap. 8vo, pp. lx, 171. See No. 9.

65. The Place-Names of Huntingdonshire. (Cambridge Antiquarian Society.) Cambridge, 1903. Demy 8vo, pp. 317–60 (in vol. x.).

66. The Knight's Tale. By Geoffrey Chaucer Done into modern English. London, A. Moring & Co. 1904. 16mo, pp. xxiii, 106.

67. The Man of Law's Tale, the Nun's Priest's Tale, and the Squire's Tale. By Geoffrey Chaucer. London, A. Moring & Co. 1904. 16mo, pp. xxiii, 127.

68. The Prioress's Tale and other Tales. By Geoffrey Chaucer. Done into modern English. London, A. Moring & Co. 1904. 16mo, pp. xxvi, 158.

69. The Place-Names of Hertfordshire. Hertford, 1904. Demy 8vo, pp. 75.

70. The Vision of Piers the Plowman; prologue and Passus I.–VII. By William Langland. Done into modern English. London, A. Moring & Co. 1905. 16mo, pp. xxix, 151.

71. A Primer of Classical and English Philology. Oxford, 1905. Extra fcap. 8vo, pp. viii, 101.

72. Pierce the Ploughman's Crede. Oxford, 1906. Extra fcap. 8vo, pp. xxxii, 73.

73. The Place-Names of Bedfordshire. (Cambridge Antiquarian Society.) Cambridge, 1906. Demy 8vo, pp. vii, 74.

74. The Legend of Good Women. By Geoffrey Chaucer. Done into modern English. London, Chatto & Windus, 1907. 16mo, pp. xxiii, 131.

75. The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, and Minor Poems. By Geoffrey Chaucer. Done into modern English. London, Chatto & Windus, 1907. 16mo, pp. xxxi, 168.

76. The Proverbs of Alfred. Oxford, 1907. Extra fcap. 8vo, pp. xlvi, 94.

77. The Parliament of Birds and The House of Fame. By Geoffrey Chaucer. Done into modern English. London, Chatto & Windus, 1908. 16mo, pp. xxvii, 135.

78. Early English Proverbs. Oxford, 1910. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 147.

The following are later editions of books first published before 1896, and not noticed in the former list :—

35. (*d*) Ælfric's Lives of Saints. Part. IV. (E.E.T.S.) Vol. II; concluding part. 1900. Pp. lxiii, 225–474.

38. (D) An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. Third edition. Oxford, 1898. 4to, pp. xxxiv, 844. (E) The same ; New edition, revised and enlarged. Oxford, 1910. 4to, pp. xliv, 780.

39. (E) A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. New edition ; re-written and rearranged. Oxford, 1901. Crown 8vo, pp. xv, 663.

40. (B) The Tale of Gamelyn ; with notes and a glossary. Oxford, 1893. Second edition. Extra fcap. 8vo, pp. xl, 64.

46. (B) Chaucer : the Minor Poems. Oxford, 1896. Second and enlarged edition. Crown 8vo, pp. lxxxvi, 502.

50. (B) A Primer of English Etymology. Second edition. Oxford, 1895. (C) Third edition, 1898. (D) Fourth edition, 1904. (E) Fifth edition, 1910.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

## T. L. PEACOCK'S 'ESSAY ON FASHIONABLE LITERATURE.'

(*Concluded from* p. 5.)

I NOW give the remainder of the first part of Peacock's Essay from MS. 36,815 in the British Museum :—

"The monthly publications are so numerous that the most indefatigable reader of desultory literature could not get through the whole of their contents in a month—a very happy circumstance, no doubt, for that not innumerous class of persons who make the reading of reviews and magazines the sole business of their lives. All these have their own little exclusive circles of favour and fashion, and it is very amusing to trace in any one of them half-a-dozen favoured names circling in the pre-eminence of glory in that little circle, and scarcely named or known out of it. Glory, it is said, is like a circle in the water that grows feebler and feebler as it recedes from the centre and expands with a wider circumference ; but the glory of these little idols of little literary factions is like the many circles produced by the simultaneous splashing of a multitude of equal-sized pebbles, which each throws out for a few inches its own little series of concentric circles, limiting and limited by the small rings of its brother pebbles.

"Each of these little instructions of genius has its own little audience of admirers, who, reading only those things belonging to their own party or gang, peep through these intellectual telescopes and think they have a complete view of the age, while they see only a minute fraction of it. Thus it fares with the insulated reader of a solitary review, the inhabitants of large towns, the frequenters of reading-rooms who consult them 'en masse.' In these publications the mutual flattery of 'learned correspondents' to their own 'inestimable miscellany' carries the 'Tickle me, Mr. Hayley,' principle to a surprising extent. There is a systematical cant in criticism which passes with many for the language of superior intelligence ; such, for instance, is that which pronounces unintelligible whatever is in any degree obscure, more especially if it be really matter of deeper sense than the critic likes to be molested with. A critic is bound to study for an author's meaning, and not to make his own stupidity another's reproach.

"Knight's 'Principle of Taste' is as admirable a piece of philosophical criticism as has appeared in any language. One of the best metaphysical and one of the best moral treatises in any language appeared at the same time. The period seemed to promise the revival of philosophy, but it has since fallen into deeper sleep than ever, and even classical literature seems sinking into the same repose. The favourite journals of the day, only within a very few years, were seldom without a classical and philosophical article for the fear of keeping up appearances : but now we have volume after volume without either, and almost without anything to remind us that such things were. Sir William Drummond complains that philosophy is neglected at the universities from an exclusive respect for classical literature. I wish the reason were so good. Philosophy is discouraged from fear of itself, not from love of the classics. There would be too much philosophy in the latter for the purposes of public education were it not happily neutralised by the very ingenious process of academical chemistry which separates reason from grammar, taste from prosody, philosophy from philology, and absorbs all perception of the charms of the former in tedium and disgust at the drudgery of the latter Classical literature, thus discarded of all power to shake the dominion of venerable iniquity and hoary imposture, is used merely as a stepping-stone to church preferment, and there, God knows

Small skill in Latin and still less in Greek
Is more than adequate to all we seek.

"If periodical criticism were honestly and conscientiously conducted, it might be a question how far it has been beneficial or injurious to literature ; but being, as it is, merely a fraudulent and exclusive tool of party and partiality, that it is highly detrimental to it none but a trading critic will deny. The success of a new work is made to depend, in a great measure, not on the degree of its intrinsic merit, but on the degree of interest the publisher may have with the periodical press. Works of weight and utility break through these flimsy obstacles, but on the light and transient literature of the day its effect is almost omnipotent. Personal or political alliance being the only passports to critical notice, the independence and high thinking that keeps an individual aloof from all the petty subdivisions of fashion makes every gang his foe. There is a common influence to which the periodical press is subservient : it has many ultras on the side of power, but none on the side of liberty (one or two publications excepted). And this is from want of sufficient liberty of the press, which is ample to all purposes ; it is from want of an audience. There is a degree of spurious liberty a Whiggish moderation with which many will go hand in hand, but few have the courage to push enquiry to its limits. Now though there is no

censorship of the press, there is an influence widely diffused and mighty in its application that is almost equivalent to it. The whole scheme of our government is based on influence, and the immense number of genteel persons, who are maintained by the taxes, gives this influence an extent and complication from which few persons are free. They shrink from truth, for it shows those dangers which they dare not face. Corruption must be stamped upon a work before it can be admitted to fashionable simulation.

"In orthodox families that have the advantage of being acquainted with such a phenomenon as a reading parson or any tolerably literate variety of political and theological orthodoxy—the reading of the young ladies is very much influenced by his advice. He is careful not to prohibit unless in extreme cases—Voltaire's, for example, who is by many well-meaning ladies and gentlemen in leading strings considered little better than a devil incarnate. He is careful not to prohibit, for prohibition is usually accompanied with longing for forbidden fruit—it is much more easy to exclude by silence, and preoccupy by counter-recommendation. Hence ladies read only for amusement: the best recommendation a work of fancy can have is that it should inculcate no opinions at all, but implicitly acquiesce in all the assumptions of worldly wisdom. The next best is that it should be well-seasoned with 'petitiones principii' in favour of things as they are.

"Fancy indeed treads a dangerous ground when she trespasses in the land of opinion—the soil is too slippery for her glass slippers, and the atmosphere too heavy for her filmy wings. But she is a degenerate spirit if she be contented within the limits of her own empire. She should keep the mind continually poring upon phantasies without pointing to more important realities. Her province is to awaken the mind, not to enchain it. Poetry precludes philosophy, but true poetry prepares its path. Cervantes—Rabelais—Swift—Voltaire—Fielding—have led fancy against opinion with a success that no other names can parallel. Works of mere amusement that treat nothing may have an accidental and transient success, but cannot, of course, have influence in their own times, and will certainly not pass to posterity. Mr. Scott's success has been attributed, in a great measure, to his keeping clear of opinion. But he is far from being a writer who teaches nothing. On the contrary, he communicates fresh and valuable information. He is the historian of a peculiar and minute class of our own countrymen who, within a few years, have completely passed away. He offers materials to the philosopher in depicting, with the truth of life, the features of human nature in a peculiar state of society before comparatively little known. Information, not enquiry—manners, not morals—facts, not inferences—are the taste of the present day. If philosophy be not dead, she is, at least, sleeping in the country of Bacon and Locke. The seats of learning (as the universities are still called according to the proverb 'Once a captain always a captain') are armed cap-à-pie against her. The metaphysician, having lifted his voice and been regarded by no man, folds up his Plato and writes a poem."

The second part of the essay consists of a long defence of Coleridge's 'Christabel' and 'Kubla Khan' against Thomas Moore, who reviewed them in *The Edinburgh Review* in 1816, and contains references to the Scotch periodical, and those connected with it, which equal in sarcasm and virulence any passages on the same subject in Peacock's novels. Although of considerable length, it is incomplete; the sentences are in places unfinished, while some have been committed to paper rapidly, and only here and there exhibit their author's singular but genial style. A. B. YOUNG, M.A., Ph.D.

May I point out that the name Romeo "Loates" (*ante*, p. 4, col. 2, l. 22 from foot) should be Romeo Coates, the self-styled "Amateur of Fashion"?

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

## SOUTH AFRICAN SLANG.

IN Dr. Karl Lentzner's 'Wörterbuch der englischen Volkssprache Australiens und einiger englischen Mischsprachen,' which has the sub-title 'Colonial English, a Glossary' (Halle, Leipzig, and London, 1891), I find on p. 101, under the heading 'South African Slang,' the following item:—

"*Footsac*, be off! An apostrophe to drive away intrusive dogs. Apparently a compound of the French *foutre*, pronounced *foute*, and *sacré*."

As this word may perhaps find its way into a supplement to the 'N.E.D.,' it may not be useless to point out that it is simply a contraction of Dutch *Voort, zeg ik*, "Away (*forth*), say I."

The "High" Dutch *zeggen* has become *zè* or *sè* in South Africa, as *leggen* has become *lè*, &c., and as M.E. *seggen* and *leggen* became "say" and "lay." *Voort=vort;* so we have *vort zè'k*, and this, heard by English ears and pronounced by an English tongue, quite explains the "word."

On p. 102 of the same book *scoff*, food, and *to scoff* or *to scorf*, "to devour, eat voraciously" (this definition is not correct: it means simply "to eat"), are compared with Danish *skaffe*, a naval term "to eat." But there is a Dutch *schaffen* or *schaften*, "to knock off work for taking meals," a workman's term, and doubtless originally a Dutch naval term. The word occurs in English dialects as well; Wright, 'E.D.D.,' also defines it "to eat voraciously, to devour."

There is a bit of a knot in the etymology. The word means in Dutch also "to procure" (*ver-schaffen*, procure), and "to do," "to bring about." In these meanings it is

certainly from Germ. *schaffen*, and connected by the prolific root *skap* with *schöpfen*, Du. *scheppen*, Engl. *scoop*.

All through the history of this root run two meanings, "to scoop (up)" and "to create, make, form," and they meet in Du. *scheppen*. "They cannot be separated," says J. Franck. "The original meaning is obscure, because this root is not known outside Germanic." Let me say that French has *chope*, a large beer-glass and measure, from Germ. Schoppen; and *chopine*, a popular (and by no means obsolete, as the dictionaries state) measure for wine, about half a litre. Thus it seems easy to explain the verb *to scoff*, "to eat," through the meanings "to make," "to prepare" (for eating), "to dish up."

But in the Dutch language they have a verb *schoften*, "to knock off work for meals," which would be derived from the noun *schoft*, "the fourth part of a workday," separated by the meals. This noun has equivalents in Scandinavian and Low-German. Dutch has both *schaft-tijd* and *schoft-tijd*, meaning the same thing, yet Franck would have them unrelated. "This word *schoft*," he says, "relates to *schuiven*, to glide, to *shove*." Does it though? Not more than in so far as the root of *shove* may be related to the root of *scoop*. It seems to me that the similarity of *schaften* and *schoften*, and their derivatives, has escaped the attention of Franck. Might not the meaning "working-time," "part of the day," be secondary, and the result of transposition—from the meaning "meal-times" to "the time between meals"? The plural of *schoft*, *schōven*, shows that the *t* is excrescent; so is that in *schaften*; they may both be due to the compound *schaf(t)-tijd*, *schof(t)-tijd*= "scoff-time," "scoffing-time."

If that is so, then they are evidently identical, and the noun *schoft* in the above sense is derived from the verb. Then the etymologist in connecting *scoff* with the root of *scoop*, &c., is safe. N. RAAFF.

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SIR WILLIAM GODBOLD.—Sixty years is a long period for a query in your ever-interesting paper to remain unanswered.

While it is doubtful if the original querist be still alive to glean the information, I wish to place on record a partial reply to G. A. C., who upon p. 93 of the first volume of the First Series of 'N. & Q.,' on 8 December, 1849, asked for information about Sir William Godbold, to whose memory a mural monument still exists in the church of Mendham, Suffolk. A similar inquiry had been made in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1842, but without eliciting any reply.

The monument states that Sir William was of illustrious and ancient lineage, had made seven journeys into Italy, Greece, Palestine, Arabia, and Persia in the pursuit of literature, and grew old in his native land, dying in London in April, MDCXCIIIC.

Up to the present no reply has, I believe, been forthcoming. It is remarkable that no records have come to light of so great a traveller at a period when it was no easy matter to get about the world.

S. H. A. H. in his book upon the Hearth Tax in Suffolk considers him to have been a bogus or blunder knight. (He was charged for ten hearths at Mendham, seven at Westhall, and three at Weybread.) I find, however, that in the Allegations of Marriages at Canterbury, when, in 1669, he was about to wed the widow of the Third Sir Nicholas Bacon, he is described as Sir William Godbold. One would hardly think that upon such an occasion any honourable man would assume a title to which he had no right, nor would the Bodleian Library without good reason describe him thus in its printed catalogues of manuscripts, as it does in several places.

I am indebted to that library for the information contained in a manuscript letter which I transcribe from a photographic reproduction, and which contains evidence of his having been in Italy in 1654:

Rome 25th July 1654.

Sr

for newes, we haue our sceanes here as well as you, many jealousies, the markes of future troubles, stil more great ones in disgrace; his holinesse & the Spanyard dayly affronting & affronted, ready to lay handes to sword, florentines & Genoes dispute the greatnesse of theur little Commonwealths: in short this age is active in all parts. The 23rd Instant at midnight we had here a terrible earthquake; some houses & a part of the wall of this place is falne, many quitted their houses, we only our beds, which with the whole fabrick of our pallace was rocked as a cradle, which put vs in minde of our Infancy & caused vs to wish for the like innocency: God protect & deliver vs from such prodigies.

W. GODBOLD.

It would be interesting to learn at which palace in Rome Godbold was staying, and if records exist of this earthquake, for they would confirm the authenticity of the letter.

Before discovering this letter I was inclined to consider the account of his various voyages somewhat mythical, in spite of the mural inscription; but since it partly confirms them, I hope it may lead to further light upon his travels.

Although bearing the same surname, I do not claim to be a descendant of his, but belong to a collateral branch of the family.

H. J. GODBOLD.

6, Loris Road, Hammersmith, W.

JEREMY TAYLOR AND PETRONIUS. (See 11 S. i. 466.)—In 'A Course of Sermons for all the Sundays of the Year,' Summer Half-year, Serm. xxiii., there is the following anonymous quotation :—

.....mendacium in damnum potens.

This remains unidentified in Eden's edition of Taylor's works (iv. 612). The words are from Petronius, an author not unfrequently quoted by Taylor :—

Hoc ad furta compositus Sinon
Firmabat, et mendacium in damnum potens.
Petronius, cap. 89, vv. 13, 14 of the poem on the taking of Troy.

The right reading of the second line, as in Buecheler's text, seems to be

et mens semper in damnum potens.

which spoils the application in Taylor.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Aberystwyth.

ROYAL TOMBS AT ST. DENIS.—I have before me an interesting pamphlet, 16 pp. 8vo, entitled, 'Inventaire ou Dénombrement tant des Corps Saints et Tombeaux des Rois, qu'autres Raretez qui se voyent en l'Eglise de S. Denys, hors le Thresor.' Other than "A Paris," it has no imprint or date indication, but it was clearly published about 1680, as "Dans le Caveau communes des Ceremonies" are buried three infant daughters of the King (Louis XIV.), and the last important interment was "Henriette-Marie, Reyne d'Angleterre, le 10 Septembre, 1669."

Prepared, and probably sold, by the attendants who explained the monuments to curious visitors, it is much earlier than anything of the kind issued for Westminster Abbey, and we may assume that either the local demand was sufficient, or the numerous visitors from other countries justified such enterprise. The date is about forty years later than John Evelyn's visit ('Diary,' 12 November, 1643), but a great many of the "Raretez qui sont dans le Chœur" are described by him. Unfortunately, the little guide terminates with this characteristic sentence : "Ceux qui montreront le Thresor & les Tombeaux, diront le reste de ce que les Curieux veulent sçavoir" ; so we cannot through this source authenticate the marvels which Evelyn describes—the "large gundola of Chrysolite," Solomon's cup, &c. Very enthusiastic and full are the notes of what he saw, and we can believe that it was with much satisfaction that, "having rewarded our courteous fryer, we tooke horse for Paris" ; and I like to think he brought away a copy of some earlier issue of this visitors' guide with him.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

IRISH SUPERSTITION : BOYS IN PETTICOATS AND FAIRIES.—*Harper's Magazine* for May contains an article on the Aran Islands, in which is the following passage :—

"Little boys, until they are ten or eleven, dress in long petticoats ; nobody knows why."

Possibly an explanation may be found in a paragraph which appeared in *The Hospital* in 1905 :—

"In Connemara, in some of the districts, a nurse has met with boys of twelve and fourteen in petticoats. The mothers insist that the petticoats are worn to prevent the fairies from taking their boys, but the common-sense nurse often attributes the custom to motives of economy."

Even if the nurse's explanation (which seems somewhat surprising to the mere man) were correct of the present day, it is evident that the belief in fairies and their habit of stealing boys must have existed quite recently. A similar superstition seems to exist in the Far East. Thus in 'The World's Children,' by Menpes, we read that in China the mother of a family

"is continually occupied with trying to deceive these evil spirits ; and if there is only one boy in the family, and several girls, she will cunningly change their clothing and their mode of dress, putting the girl's dress on the boy and the boy's on the girl, so that if the spirits do come they may take one of the girls by mistake."

Readers of 'Kim' may now call to mind how the Jât relates all that had been done to cure his sick child :—

"We changed his name when the fever came. We put him into girl's clothes."

To revert to Ireland. A man who stayed in Galway more than twenty years ago told me that at that time the custom in question was not confined to Connemara, as he used to see big boys in petticoats in other parts of the county ; he had not inquired the reason of the dress.

It would be interesting to know if there are any traces of this superstition in other parts of the United Kingdom. I presume that it has no connexion with the genesis of the Highland kilt.

G. H. WHITE.

Lowestoft.

"VOTE EARLY AND VOTE OFTEN."—This expression occurs in 1858. Mr. W. P. Miles of South Carolina said in the House of Representatives on 31 March :—

"It has been recently told me that not long ago, at an election held in one of our northern cities, justly considered one of the brightest centers of intelligence and refinement, banners were openly displayed with this inscription, for the guidance of the popular sovereignty, upon their folds, 'Vote early and vote often.'"—Appendix to 'The Congressional Globe,' 35th Congress, 1st Session, p. 286.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

"OBSESS" : "OBSESSION."—This is an old dictionary word, obsolete for centuries, but I venture to doubt whether it was ever used by Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Thackeray, or Dickens. Modern journalists have got hold of it, and it is now finding its way into serial fiction. One cannot resist a feeling of repugnance whenever it occurs, as at an unnecessary, ostentatious, and impertinent intruder. E. M.

[The use of words is largely a matter of taste. Our own feeling is in favour of "obsession," and against "obsess," to which we should prefer "obsede," used by R. L. Stevenson.]

"DISPENSE BAR."—I note that one of the compartments in a Brighton hotel is labelled "Dispense Bar," and presumably it is used for service to the waiters. The name, however, is a striking instance of survival, for one of the three meanings of "dispense" as a substantive given in the 'N.E.D.' is "A place where provisions are kept; a storeroom, pantry, or cellar"; and an illustrative quotation of 1622 mentions "a little Dispense, or Pantrie."

A. F. R.

DALMATIAN NIGHT SPECTRES.—Popular imagination in Croatia and the neighbouring country of Dalmatia has evolved a series of nocturnal monsters with singular names. I do not remember hearing of the following, which I have just come across in a Servian passage in a Slavonic reading-book. Some of them suggest the 'Arabian Nights.'

The *orcho marin* is a sea-monster, at home on land, which can assume any shape at will, attain a huge size, and travel at great speed. The *mora* is a fearsome creature which can assume any shape, and goes about at night killing the servants. The *maninyovo* resembles the *orcho marin*. The *matsitch* is a familiar spectre. The *tentsima* frightens children, and haunts dark spots. The *vukodlatsy* appear during grape harvest. They can change shape, and generally resemble ragamuffins with sacks on their shoulders, going round at night to steal grapes. The last name recalls the better-known *vourdalak*, vampire (*e.g.*, in A. S. Pushkin's songs of the Southern Slavs), discussed long ago in 'N. & Q.'

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

GENERAL HAUG.—I shall be much obliged if any of your readers can give me information about General Haug, who fought in the defence of Rome, 1849, and again under Garibaldi in 1866. Between those dates he took part in various campaigns on both sides of the Atlantic, especially distinguishing himself in the Polish revolution, at which time he went by the name of Bossack. I have an impression that he was connected with the family of the Counts of Erbach, but I have been unable to verify this. There may exist a biography in German. E. MARTINENGO-CESARESCO.

Salò, Lago di Garda.

ST. LEODEGARIUS AND THE ST. LEGER STAKES.—I should be glad to be referred to some account of the history of the connexion of the saint with the race at Doncaster which bears his name. The histories of Doncaster mention the last week of September as the date of the races, and St. Leger's day is 2 October; but late in the eighteenth century the race would hardly have got its name from the saint except for some special reason. I do not know where to look for the reason.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

'JANE SHORE.'—I shall be greatly obliged if any reader can favour me with information regarding the authoress of this old novel :—

"Jane Shore; or, The Goldsmith's Wife. An Historical Tale. By the Authoress of 'The Jew's Daughter,' 'The Canadian Girl,' etc. [720 pp.]. London: John Bennett, Junr., 9, Newgate Street, 1836. 8vo."

It has an engraved frontispiece, portrait of Jane Shore, and other steel plates, by W. Watkins. HENRY T. FOLKARD.

Wigan Public Libraries.

"THE HOLY CROWS," LISBON.—Can any one indicate a truthful history of the "holy crows" which were kept with great veneration at the Cathedral of Lisbon in 1787 ?

In 1834 Richard Bentley of New Burlington Street published "Italy; with Sketches of Spain and Portugal, by the Author of 'Vathek,'" who was, it need hardly be said, William Beckford. The two volumes of which the work is composed are made up of a series of letters. The passages we are about to quote from vol. ii. occur in a letter dated 8 November, 1787. They indicate that some Portuguese believed that these birds had a miraculously prolonged existence, and that they were deeply venerated by every one. Can any one point out when they were first introduced into the Cathedral of Lisbon, and how long their descendants remained there ? So many changes have happened between the period when Beckford wrote and to-day that it is scarcely probable that their successors inhabit the cathedral at the present, though if they do we should like to hear of it. Are there instances of birds or mammals being kept in this fashion in other parts of Europe, or of the world in general ? If it be so, how are they regarded from a folk-lore point of view ?

Beckford, leaving another subject, remarks :—

"All this is admirable; but nothing in comparison with some stories about certain holy crows. 'The very birds are in being,' said the sacristan. 'What!' answered I, 'the individual crows who attended St. Vincent?' 'Not exactly,' was the reply (in a whisper, intended for my private ear); 'but their immediate descendants.'"

A note added at a later date states :—

"At the time I wrote this, half Lisbon believed in the individuality of the crows, and the other half prudently concealed their scepticism."—P. 203.

"At length, however all this tasting and praising having been gone through with we set forth on the wings of holiness, to pay our devoirs to the holy crows. A certain sum having been allotted, time immemorial, for the maintenance of two birds of this species, we found them very comfortably established in a recess of a cloister adjoining the cathedral, well fed, and certainly most devoutly venerated.

"The origin of this singular custom dates as high as the days of St. Vincent, who was martyrized near the Cape which bears his name, and whose mangled body was conveyed to Lisbon in a boat, attended by crows. These disinterested birds, after seeing it decently interred, pursued his murderers with dreadful screams and tore their eyes out. The boat and the crows are painted or sculptured in every corner of the cathedral, and upon several tablets appears emblazoned an endless record of their penetration in the discovery of criminals.

"It was growing late when we arrived, and their feathered sanctities were gone quietly to roost; but the sacristans in waiting, the moment they saw us approach, officiously roused them. Oh, how plump and sleek and glossy they are! My admiration of their size, their plumage, and their deep-toned croakings carried me, I fear, beyond the bounds of saintly decorum. I was just stretching out my hand to stroke their feathers, when the missionary checked me with a solemn forbidding look. The rest of the company, aware of the proper ceremonial, kept a respectful distance whilst the sacristan and a toothless priest, almost bent double with age, communicated a long string of miraculous anecdotes concerning the present holy crows, their immediate predecessors, and other holy crows of the old time before them. To all these supermarvellous narrations, the missionary appeared to listen with implicit faith, and never opened his lips during the time we remained in the cloister, except to enforce our veneration and exclaim with pious composure, '*honrado corvo.*'"—Pp. 207, 208, 209.

Do the Corvidæ breed in captivity ?

N. M. & A.

BEN JONSON.—Will some one kindly give me the correct interpretation of the italicized words in the three following quotations from Ben Jonson ?—

"We have the dullest, most *unbored* ears for verse amongst our females."—'Staple of News,' II. i.

"If you would be contented to endure a *sliding* reprehension at my hands."—'Magnetic Lady,' I. i.

"*Strummel-patch'd*, goggled-eyed grumbledories."—'Every Man out of his Humour,' v. 4.

The usual interpretation of "strummel" does not seem to go comfortably with "patch'd."

M. E.

CHARLES GORDON, PUBLISHER. — Mrs. Fyvie Mayo in her new book of recollections makes several references to Mr. Charles Gordon, a publisher of Paternoster Row. He had also a nephew in the publishing line. I have made various inquiries as to the identity of this publisher, but have failed to find any facts about him. Can any reader tell me who he was and when he died ?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

AMERICAN WORDS AND PHRASES. (Continued from 10 S. xi. 469; xii. 107.)

Magooffer (1795).—Some kind of turtle or tortoise, apparently, on the back of which a fire might be kindled.

Mendoza (1830).—"A Mendoza under the chin," with allusion to the Hebrew pugilist.

Mistake one's man (1794).—Is there an earlier instance ?

Mocock (10 S. viii. 107).—This is a birch-bark basket or pannier. The word occurs as early as 1827.
Mud-wasp (1824).—Is this creature separately recognized by entomologists?
Mung news (1844). — False news (?). Earlier examples?
Nail-driver (1872).—A rapid horse.
Pikery (1878, Mrs. Stowe).—Something bitter; but what?
Place (1855).—To place a person is to identify him. Scantily noticed in 'N.E.D.'
Plug-muss (1857).—An uncommonly lively "row." Earlier examples?
Pot and can (1789).—Hand in glove.
Powder-falbin (1861).—Some kind of root.
Preach a funeral (1851).—Earlier examples?
Prex, a college president (1828).—Ditto.
Prickly heat (1830).—Ditto.
Priming, no part of a (1833).—Ditto.
Propaganda (1800).—The 'N.E.D.' gives no early example; but surely the term was used in England in the 18th century with reference to political and other opinions.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

ELIZABETHAN LICENCE TO EAT FLESH.—I shall be grateful if any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' will say what the statute of 5 Elizabeth is which is referred to below. The extract is from the Penshurst register, and I have seen a similar entry in the register of Sandhurst Church, Kent, signed or witnessed by the curate of the parish. The two entries are of about the same date :—

"Mem: that Sir John Rivers and his Lady, bryng' certificate from Paul Dane, Physician, of their indisposition of body, and so of hurt that might come to them by eating of fish in time of Lent, had licence given them to eate flesh by me Henry Hammond.....of Penshurst for the space of eight days.....statute Eliz. 5th which time now..... desire to have it renewed, which of.....registered it, in the presence of....."

Dr. Henry Hammond became Rector of Penshurst in 1633. A. L. F.

PRINCE BISHOP OF BASLE, 1790.—Can any one tell me if the Prince Bishop of Basle in 1790–92 was a Roman Catholic or Lutheran? I know he had a residence at Arlesheim at that date, but am not sure if his palace at Basle had been given up. I should also like to know his name.

MILDRED HINDE.

Heathcote, Wellington College, Berks.

EGERTON LEIGH was admitted to Westminster School, 19 June, 1771. Particulars of his parentage and the date of his death are wanted. He must surely have been one of the Leighs of West Hall, High Leigh, but I cannot find him in my edition of Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'

G. F. R. B.

FRANCIS PECK, son of Francis Peck of Hythe, Kent, was elected from Westminster to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1706. He was admitted to Trinity as a pensioner 28 May, 1706, and as scholar 25 April, 1707; he graduated B.A. 1709, and M.A. 1713. I should be glad to know any further particulars of his career and the date of his death.

I ought perhaps to add that this Francis Peck is not the antiquary of that name, with whom he is confused by the writer of the article in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' (xliv. 184). The antiquary, who was educated at the Charterhouse and St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. 1715, and M.A. 1727. G. F. R. B.

'REVERBERATIONS.'—I have a volume of short poems with this title which belonged to the late William Davies of Warrington, the author of 'The Pilgrimage of the Tiber' and other works. It has his name and the date 1853 written on the top of the title, and contains many notes and verbal corrections by him. It is in two parts: Part I. pp. IV, 68; Part II. pp. IV, 108, 12mo, 1849. It has been somewhere stated, I believe, but with what authority I do not know, that William Davies had intimate relations with D. G. Rossetti and his circle. Can any of your readers say who is the author of these poems? He was evidently deeply imbued with Saga lore.

WM. NIXON.

Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARINE SERVICE.—I shall be glad if some reader will oblige me with the name of the author of a biography (or autobiography) which gives a spirited account of an officer's adventures in the East India Company's marine service against French privateers, Arab pirates, &c.

A. E. DENHAM.

92, Clarence Road, Wimbledon.

MRS. FITZHERBERT'S SALE. — Mrs. Fitzherbert died at Brighton in March, 1837, and a sale of her effects took place there soon after. I shall be glad to know if there is a catalogue in existence. A. H. S.

WINDSOR STATIONMASTER. — Can any reader remember the name of the G.W.R. stationmaster at Windsor towards the end of the seventies? Having quarrelled with his company, he resigned his position, and published some amusing reminiscences, which I should like to read again.

L. L. K.

"SEERSUCKER" COAT.—In a recent novel by an American writer "in a seersucker coat" occurs thrice in the first twelve pages, and it is recorded as an East Indian material in 'The Century Dictionary.' 'Hobson-Jobson' makes no mention of it, and I ask its origin. Can the latter part of the word be a corruption of *shikār*?

H. P. L.

WARREN AND WALLER FAMILIES.—In Burke's 'Landed Gentry' it is stated that the family of Waller of Cully and Finoe, co. Tipperary, is a branch of the Warrens of Poynton, co. Chester, and that one William Warren, *alias* Waller, of Bassingbourne, co. Cambridge, and of Ashwell, co. Herts, assumed the name of Waller, probably from an intermarriage with an heiress of the Waller family. Any information on the subject will be welcomed. The Wallers of Cully and Finoe bear the Warren and Waller arms quarterly. The Wallers of Prior Park, co. Tipperary, use the Warren arms only.

P. D. M.

EGYPTIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—In 'Nouvelles Annales des Voyages,' Paris, 1845, tome ii., it is stated that

"la société littéraire d'Egypte (Egyptian Literary Association) a publié le premier volume de ses Mémoires, sous le titre de 'Miscellanea Ægyptiaca,' tome 1er, première partie."

Prince Ibrahim-Hilmy, in his 'Literature of Egypt,' vol. ii., 1888, p. 438, has this entry:—

"Miscellanea Ægyptiaca de l'Association Littéraire d'Egypte. Anno 1842. Vol. I, part 1, pp. 20, 125. Alexandria, 1842. 4to. [No more published.]"

Where can I find any information about this Association? And where can a copy of the 'Miscellanea' be seen?

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

JOHN BROOKE, FIFTEENTH-CENTURY BARRISTER.—John Brooke, a barrister and bencher of the Middle Temple, was Treasurer of that Inn of Court from 1501 to 1504.

There was also a contemporary John Brooke who became a serjeant-at-law and a judge. It is not known to which Inn of Court he belonged, or when he was made serjeant, but he died in 1522. He was a Somersetshire man, his pedigree being given in the Visitations for that county, and he was buried at St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol.

Can any one kindly tell me to which Inn of Court Serjeant Brooke belonged? If the Middle Temple, the two John Brookes are possibly the same. I may say I am acquainted with the printed records of the various Inns of Court. B. WHITEHEAD.

2, Garden Court, Temple.

J. FABER.—Who was this artist? His name appears below a portrait of my great grandfather, the late William Rutter, formerly of Hull and Heligoland. The signature is followed by the words and figures —"fec. 1814, Heligo-land."

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

THOMPSON, ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.—Information about him is desired—Christian name, dates of birth and death. He painted the portraits of three members of the family of Mr. James Sykes about 1793.

JOHN PAKENHAM STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley.

## Replies.

### CLERGY RETIRING FROM THE DINNER TABLE.

(11 S. ii. 9.)

SEE the annotated edition of 'Esmond' in Macmillan's "English Classics," 1903, p. 405, and the admirable edition by T. C. and W. Snow, Oxford, 1909, p. 470, and Index, *s.v.* 'Clergy.' It was not the clergy in general, but the private chaplains, that were exposed to this indignity.

In the 'Satires' (ii. 6) of Joseph Hall, 1597, we read:—

A gentle squire would gladly entertaine
Into his house some trencher-chaplaine:
Some willing man that might instruct his sons,
And that would stand to good conditions.
First, that he lie upon the truckle-bed,
Whiles his young maister lieth o'er his head.
Second, that he do, on no default,
Ever presume to sit above the salt.
Third, that he never change his trencher twise.
Fourth, that he use all common courtesies;
Sit beare at meales, and one halfe rise and wait.
Last, that he never his young maister beat,
But he must ask his mother to define
How many jerkes she would his breech should line.
All these observ'd, he could contented bee,
To give five markes and winter liverie.

I have copied the poem from Anderson's "British Poets," only substituting *she* for *he* in the last line but two. Of course it was the mother who was to decide on the number of jerks (strokes, lashes) the delinquent should receive in each case. Prof. H. V. Routh (in the 'Cambridge History of English Literature,' iv. 330) calls this mock advertisement the most perfect piece of workmanship in Hall's 'Satires.'

John Oldham (1653–83) in 'A Satire addressed to a Friend that is about to leave the University' says :—

Some think themselves exalted to the sky,
If they light in some noble family ;
Diet, a horse, and thirty pounds a year,
Besides the advantage of his lordship's ear,
The credit of the business, and the state,
Are things that in a youngster's ears sound great.
Little the inexperienced wretch does know
What slavery he oft must undergo,
Who, though in silken scarf and cassock dressed,
Wears but a gayer livery at best ;
When dinner calls, the implement must wait,
With holy words to consecrate the meat,
But hold it for a favour seldom known,
If he be deigned the honour to sit down.
Soon as the tarts appear, Sir Crape, withdraw !
Those dainties are not for a spiritual maw ;
Observe your distance, and be sure to stand
Hard by the cistern with your cap in hand ;
There for diversion you may pick your teeth,
Till the kind voider comes for your relief.
For mere board wages such their freedom sell,
Slaves to an hour and vassals to a bell ;
And if the enjoyment of one day be stole,
They are but prisoners out upon parole ;
Always the marks of slavery remain,
And they, though loose, still drag about their chain.

See Oldham's 'Poetical Works,' edited by R. Bell, 1854, pp. 223–5. The editor explains "voider" as "the basket, or tray, used for carrying away the relics of the dinner."

Macaulay, 'History,' i. 160, 161 (Popular Edition), refers to *The Tatler*, Nos. 255, 258. He is wrong, by the way, in saying (at the same place) that Corusodes in Swift's 'Essay on the Fates of Clergymen' has to take up with a cast-off mistress. Swift says : "He married a Citizen's widow, who taught him to put out small sums at ten per cent."

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

The alleged custom of the clergy retiring before the sweets has no recondite significance, and has nothing to do with bishops and archbishops, who, as Thackeray elsewhere says, used to be noted for the excellence of their dinners. Macaulay alleges the custom, and gives three authorities in support of his statement—Eachard, Oldham, and *The Tatler*. The passages clearly prove that some private chaplains had to retire before the sweets, and Macaulay, *more suo*, by a brilliant leap from the particular to the general, predicates the custom of *all* clergy. But the custom, such as it was, had no mystic significance. It was pure stinginess.

W. A. H.

"We may guess the customary nature of the talk or the songs after dinner when we find that, in great houses, the Chaplain was expected to retire with the ladies."—'History of England,' by Lord Mahon [Stanhope], 7 vols., 1854, vol. vii. p. 479.

No authority is cited. G. W.

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THE EDWARDS, KINGS OF ENGLAND (11 S. i. 501 ; ii. 31).—I apologize for my carelessness, and admit that SIR HERBERT MAXWELL is right in objecting to the sentence in my note in reference to Edward the Elder. It would, of course, have been more exact had I written that he was the first *chosen* by the kings of Britain "for father and for lord," as the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' expresses it.

A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

THE PRINCES OF WALES (11 S. ii. 21).—I venture to send a few corrections of some errors contained in *The Daily Telegraph* list reproduced at the above reference.

Edward II. of Carnarvon.—Succeeded to the crown 1307, murdered 1327. Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, 7 Feb., 1301, at the famous Lincoln Parliament.

Edward III. of Windsor.—Summoned to Parliament as Earl of Chester, but never bore the title of Prince of Wales.

Richard II. of Bordeaux (1367–1400).—Succeeded to the crown 1377.

Edward V. of the Sanctuary (1470–83).—Eldest son of Edward IV. Created Prince of Wales on 26 June, 1471. Succeeded to the crown 9 April, 1483.

Edward of Middleham (1476–84).—Created Prince of Wales 8 September, 1483. Died 9 April, 1484, at Middleham Castle.

Henry VIII. of Greenwich (1491–1547).—Created Prince of Wales 18 February, 1503.

Mary I. (1516–58).—In 1525 styled Princess of Wales. Two years earlier Linacre, when dedicating his 'Rudiments' to Mary, had addressed her as Princess of Cornwall and Wales.

Henry Frederick of Stirling (1594–1612).—Created Prince of Wales 4 June, 1610.

Charles I. of Dunfermline (1600–49).—Created Prince of Wales 3 November, 1616.

Charles II. of St. James's (1630–85).—About 1638 an establishment was provided for him as Prince of Wales.

James Francis Edward of St. James's (1688–1766).—Only son of James II. by Mary of Modena. He is styled by his father Prince of Wales on Monday, 22 October, 1688, in the Depositions made in Council concerning his birth.

George Augustus II. of Herrenhausen (1683–1760).—Created Prince of Wales 27 September, 1714.

Frederick Louis of Hanover (1707–51).—Created Prince of Wales 9 January, 1729.

George William Frederick III. (1738–1820).—Born in Norfolk House, St. James's Square, London. Created Prince of Wales 19 April, 1751.

George Augustus Frederick IV. of St. James's (1762–1830).—Created Prince of Wales 17 August, 1762.

A. R. BAYLEY.

There are two slight errors in the list reprinted from *The Daily Telegraph*.

Under the first name it is stated "Became Edward II. in 1327." The date should be 1307. Oddly enough, the opposite mistake is made in Low and Pulling's 'Dictionary of English History,' 1884, *s.v.* Edward II.: "It is generally accepted that he was secretly murdered in Berkeley Castle on Sept. 21, 1307," instead of 1327. In Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' the first Prince of Wales is divided into two, there being entries for "Edward Plantagenet (afterwards king Edward II.)" under 1284, and "Edward of Carnarvon made prince of Wales and earl of Chester" under 1301.

The second error is under the name Edward of the Sanctuary (1470–83), who is stated to be "son of Edward V." instead of "son of Edward IV., afterwards Edward V."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

ARABIAN HORSES IN PRE-MOHAMMEDAN DAYS (11 S. i. 421, 515).—MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY, quoting from a foreign journal the statement that horses were rare among the pre-Mohammedan Arabs, and that the camel was their chief means of locomotion, adds that this would involve the conclusion that battles among the tribes were fought exclusively on foot or on camel-back. The reply is simple, and is given by Sir Charles Lyall in the Introduction to his 'Translations of Ancient Arabian Poetry,' p. xxv. When men went on an expedition, they rode camels, and led their mares alongside until they arrived at the place of action, when they mounted the latter. There are few poems of pre-Islamitic times in which some reference is not made to the war-horse. For instance, in the great war of Al-Basûs, which took place some seventy years before Mohammed's birth, when the wrath of the heroic Al-Hârith was kindled by the death of his son Bujair, he at once gave orders to prepare for war, and cried out :—

Tie close by my tent An-Na'âmah, my war-mare—
Years long was War barren, now fruitful her womb.

The same custom prevails to this day in Abyssinia, where many of the customs of the old pre-Islamitic Semites survive, the only difference being that the mule is used for riding to the scene of war, instead of the camel. Every warrior has his charger led alongside, to be mounted at the first sign of the enemy. When travelling through Abyssinia many years ago, my companions and I were compelled to follow this custom, the horses which were presented to us by King Theodore being never used on the march, but only for an evening ride after we had reached our camp.

The horse, as Sir Charles Lyall points out, was a rare and costly possession among the early Arabs, who employed it not only for military purposes, but also for their favourite pastime of horse-racing. This did not cease with Al-Islâm, although the general prohibition against games of chance uttered by the Prophet was unfavourable to its continuance. The horses were run, as at Rome in the Corso, without riders; the usual number was ten, though matches were sometimes made up (as in the famous race of Dâhis and Al-Ghabrâ, which gave rise to a desolating war) with smaller numbers; and the ten horses received special names according to the order in which they came in (Lyall, *o.c.*, p. 19). W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Youatt—I know not on what authority—states that among the articles exported from Egypt to Arabia at the end of the second century were horses; also, that in the fourth century 200 Cappadocian horses were sent by a Roman emperor as the most acceptable present he could offer to a powerful prince of Arabia. Youatt further adds that as late as the seventh century the Arabs had few horses, and those of little value.

GALFRID K. CONGREVE.

Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.

"DENIZEN": "FOREIGN" (11 S. i. 506).—The assumption by PROF. SKEAT and the 'N.E.D.' that "denizen" represents L. *de-intus*, Anglo-French *deinz* (modern Fr. *dans*), seems to me untenable. The forms *deinzein*, *denzien*, point to a very different source. In the Occitanian dialects of Southern France there are *deinicha*, *deinia*, variants from the Provençal form of the verb *desnisa*, to leave the nest, to leave one's country; and *se desnisa*, *se denia*, is to change nests. It is probable that *desnisa* was originally *desniza*, since in the sixteenth century "nest" was *nizal* in the literary language of Toulouse.

The 'N.E.D.' under the verb "denize," to make a denizen, says it "probably represents an A Fr. *denizer*; in med. (Anglo-) L. *denizāre*." But the clue, obvious to any one familiar with Provençal, is lost, and it is assumed that the verb "denize" is "f. Deniz-en, by dropping the termination." And yet the quotations under "denize," though of later date, seem to show that its original meaning was to change nests, to acquire a settlement in another country, the

equivalent sense of Prov. *se desnisa* and of Gr. *metoikeō*. "Denizen" is the equivalent of Fr. *métèque* and of Gr. *metoikos*, as distinguished from citizen and from foreigner.

The final *n* of "denizen," instead of influencing that of "citizen," as has been suggested, was more probably influenced by the ending of the latter word, often associated with it, as in "citizen or denysen" (1467); and the common use of "denizen" as a verb, according to the custom of our language, tends to show that "to denize" was the originally introduced word, whence "denizen," first as a noun, then as a verb. If the word had come in as a noun, the verb would have been formed from it as "denysenize," corresponding to "citizenize" (1593).

While the 'N.E.D.' under "denizen" says "cf. foreign, forein," the conference is only in regard to the termination *ein*. And yet it is so probable that "foreign" is a word out of the same nest as "denizen" that I venture to add the evidence it affords to that which I have brought forward in regard to the latter word. The 'N.E.D.' cannot go back further than Mid. L. *foraneus*, O.F. *forain*, which it derives from *L. foras*, out of doors, as it derives "denizen" from (*de-*) *intus*, indoors. I consider that both these derivations are wrong, and that both words have a common source in L. *nidus*, Prov. *nizal*, *nis*. Just as "denizen" is derived from *desnisa*, to change nests, so "foreign" is derived from *foronisa*, to leave the nest; whence *enforonisa*, to turn out of the nest; *enfourniau*, a fledgeling taken from the nest:

E pèr rejougne
Lis enfourniau qu'a dins soun jougne.
'Mirèio,' ii.

(And to stow away the fledgelings that she has in her bodice.)

For "foreigner" Provençal has the words *estrangié*, *fourestié*, *foro-païs*, but some dialects retain the old words *foronia* (corresponding to *deinia*) and *fouragna*. The people of Auvergne like maliciously to call their neighbours of the Forez district *forignat*, *i.e.* foreigners. The forms *fouragna* and *forignat* show that the *g* in "foreigner" is possibly not so unmeaning as has been assumed. In modern French the old sense of *forain* is lost; the term is applied to itinerant booth-keepers at fairs, and hence has been incorrectly connected with *foire*, a fair.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

CHAPEL LE FRITH (11 S. ii. 9).—I still think that, in this name as in others, *le* represents the Anglo-French *les*, *i.e.* "near," which gives excellent sense. But it cannot be denied that, at a somewhat early period, it was written Chapel en le Frith, *i.e.*, Chapel in the frith, by scribes who did not know that *les* was a preposition.

As to *frith*, especially used of a coppice or wood with a fence round it, though it had other senses also, it can be found in Todd's 'Johnson,' or any common dictionary of value. It is fully explained in 'N.E.D.,' and there is an excellent article on all the provincial uses of it, and its varieties of spelling, in the 'E.D.D.' also. Why it is that the 'English Dialect Dictionary' still remains so unknown is a puzzle to me. There was once a great clamour that the work ought to be done; and now that it is done, it is not much consulted. But the fullness of its information is wonderful. It duly gives, not only the Devon and Cornwall *vraith*, but the Glouc., Som., and Devon *vreath* or *vreathe*, the N. Devon *vreeth*, the Devon *vreth*, the Glouc., Isle of Wight, Devon, and Dorset *vrith*; and further, the Pembroke *freeth*, the Kentish *fright*, and the Cumberland *frid*. The sb. is used in five senses, and the verb in four. The derivatives are *freathed* and *frithing*. And the etymology is given, with references to the 'Cursor Mundi' and Earle's 'Charters.' What more can reasonably be required?

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Chapel-en-le-Frith signifies the "Chapel in or near the Forest," *i.e.*, the Peak Forest. See Dr. Cox's 'Derbyshire,' "Little Guide" Series.

S. D. C.

[MR. E. LAWS also thanked for reply.]

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONE (11 S. i. 189, 255, 312, 356, 409, 454; ii. 14).—The memorials in Burslem and Wolstanton churchyards to which MR. STAPLETON refers as earthenware tombstones are made of coarse clay got in the locality. They measure respectively above ground 9 by 15 in., 16 by 21 in., and 18 by 10 in. The inscriptions are almost illegible or effaced. One measures 32 by 20 in., but I doubt whether this is earthenware. The incised letters and date (1816) are clear and sharp. If it were earthenware, they would have been distorted in baking.

I think Church uses the preterite and says, "There were many earthenware tombstones," &c. He also says there are representative pieces of this class in the Liverpool Museum, and refers to something in the British Museum. I write from memory.

B. D. MOSELEY.

ANSGAR, MASTER OF THE HORSE TO EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (11 S. i. 369).—The name is considered by Freeman ('Norman Conquest') to be identical with that of Esegar (see note E E), in which form it occurs in the chronicle of Guy of Amiens. He was the son of Æthelstan, a son of the Danish Tofi the Proud, founder of the church of Waltham. When Tofi fell into disgrace his lands were granted by Edward the Confessor to Earl Harold, who immediately constituted Waltham an abbey. Several men seem to have held the office of Staller, or Constable, in the Confessor's reign, at the same time. Freeman mentions eight (vol. iii. p. 34), of whom Esegar was one. Ansgar, Ansgardus, or Esegar was appointed as early as 1044, and retained the post into the reign of William the Conqueror. In addition to this he was nominated in the same year Shire-reeve of Middlesex, then a position of the first importance. Thierry erroneously supposes Ansgardus to have been the denomination of an office, the Hansgardus, or chief magistracy of London; but, as Freeman points out, the chief magistrate of London in those days was the Port-reeve.

As Shire-reeve of the Middle Saxons, Esegar played a very prominent part both prior and subsequent to the battle of Hastings, organizing the powerful contingent which the City furnished to King Harold. Marching with his men, he was severely wounded at the hill of Senlac, but was borne off the field, and taken to London by his following. While the Conqueror was encamped at Berkhampstead, Esegar, who had become the heart and soul of the City's defence, was acting as the military adviser of the Witan, and was carried about from place to place on a litter. He convened an assembly of aldermen, and messages are said to have passed between him and William. Seeing that further resistance was hopeless, he finally concurred with the views of the assembly in the advisability of accepting the Duke of the Normans as king. Little is known of his subsequent doings; but Freeman notes that his widow is mentioned in Domesday as suffering an illegal tax for certain lands held by her.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

SIR MATTHEW PHILIP, MAYOR OF LONDON (11 S. ii. 24).—The source from which Nicolas and Shaw derived their information is evidently Numb. xlviii. p. 31, Appendix, to John Anstis's 'Observations Introductory to an Historical Essay upon the Knighthood of the Bath,' 1725, where the date is given as 1464; but as the regnal year 5 Ed. IV. is specified, it is clear that a mistake has been made, and that 1465 is the year intended. Anstis quotes from Sprott's 'Chronicle' the fragment published by Hearne, 1719, and also from Fabian's 'Chronicle.'

Sprott writes (p. 295):—

"And on the xxvj day of May the queene Elizabeth was a° 5° crownid att Westmonstre with grete solempnite, where as were made knigtes of the Bath, as I knew, the lorde Duras, Sir Bartelot de Rybaire of Bayen Gascons, Sir John Wydevile brother to the quene: &c. and of the cite iiij Thomas Cooke, Matthew Philippe, Rauf Josselyn and Harry Waffir, where also were made dyvers othir att Wemonstre the day biforesaide of coronacion."

Fabian (p. 655, ed. of Sir Henry Ellis, 1811) writes:—

"And in this Mayres yere [Johñ Stone] and begynnynge of v. yere, that is to say, y° xxvj daye of May that yere Whytsonday, quene Elizabeth was crowned at Westmynster with grat solempnytie. At the which season at the Tower the nyght before the coronacion amonge many Knyghtes of the Bathe there made, was as of y° company sir Thomas Cook, sir Mathewe Philip, sir Rauffe Iosselyne, and Sir Henry Wauyr, cytezeins of London, than and there made knyghtes."

This agrees with Sprott. What does MR. BEAVEN say to this?

JOHN HODGKIN.

[Reply from MR. W. D. PINK shortly.]

REGIMENTAL COLOURS OF MANCHESTER VOLUNTEERS (11 S. i. 484).—After the return of the 72nd Regiment from Gibraltar, they were received with enthusiasm, and their colours were deposited with much ceremony in the Collegiate Church, whence they were removed to Chetham College, Manchester. They were presented with five shillings each, together with their pay and arrears, 30 August, and were disbanded 9 September, 1783. The colours were still at Chetham College in 1866.

On 24 August, 1794, the colours of the Royal Manchester Volunteers were consecrated in St. Ann's Church by the Rev. Thomas Seddon, chaplain to the regiment. The corps subsequently became the 104th Regiment.

Col. Ackers's Regiment of Manchester and Salford Volunteers were drawn out at Piccadilly, and presented with their colours by Mrs. Hartley, 14 February, 1798.

The first and second battalions of the Manchester and Salford Volunteers were disembodied. The colours were deposited at the house of Col. J. L. Phillips at Mayfield, 1 June, 1802.

Col. Ackers's regiment of Manchester and Salford Volunteers were disbanded, and the colours deposited in the Collegiate Church, 10 March in the same year.

The following paragraph appeared in *The Manchester City News* of Saturday 25 June last :—

Notable June Days.

A Manchester Calendar.

June 1. — Colours which had belonged to the 1st Battalion of the Independent Manchester and Salford Volunteers of 1803, presented to the Press Company of the 3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteers, 1861.

Particulars of the "Volunteers of the Manchester Military Association" are given in Earwaker's 'Local Gleanings,' Nos. 159, 165, 187.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.
2, Welton Place, Rusholme, Manchester.

SIR ISAAC'S WALK, COLCHESTER (11 S. ii. 9), was called after Sir Isaac Rebow. He was M.P. for Colchester in the reigns of William and Mary, part of Queen Anne's, and the first of George I. He erected a monument in the church of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, in the west of the town, in memory of his father John Rebow, merchant of Colchester, who died in 1699. The Rebow family came from the Netherlands in the sixteenth century, and settled as manufacturers of the cloths called bays and says. MATILDA POLLARD.

Sir Isaac's Walk appears to be named after Sir Isaac Rebow. See Cutt's 'Colchester,' "Historic Towns Series." S. D. C.

[W. G. B. also thanked for reply.]

DR. BEKE'S DIARY (11 S. i. 427, 511).—In connexion with the Rev. Dr. F. Bialloblotzky's 'Journey to discover the Sources of the Nile' Beke issued several circulars, dated July, 1848, January, 1849, May, 1849, and January, 1850. Not any of these refer to his own travels or any diary, although such comparative reference would have been useful and convenient in explaining Bialloblotzky's failure. It will be remembered that this strange individual styled himself "Ex itinere Africano redux." MR. EDWARDS is welcome to the loan of these Beke circulars if they interest him.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, BT. (11 S. i. 428, 489).—MR. HUMPHREYS is correct in stating that Sir John Robinson was alderman successively of Dowgate and Cripplegate, but his total service for these wards amounted to less than eight years (Dec., 1655, to Sept., 1663), whereas he served for Tower Ward from the latter of these dates till his death in Feb., 1680, a period of more than sixteen years.

The date "17 March, 1662," of the reference in Pepys, where Robinson is described as a "bufflehead"—whatever that may mean—is that of the legal, not the historical, year. Robinson was not elected Lord Mayor till Michaelmas, 1662. The Globe edition of Pepys gives the date, according to the modern computation, as 17 March, 1663.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

DR. MAGINN'S WRITINGS (11 S. i. 507).—Shelton Mackenzie in his collected edition of Maginn's works, vol. i. p. 179 (New York, 1855), in a foot-note to 'Don Juan Unread' says :—

"This, one of the earliest of Maginn's contributions to *Blackwood*, appeared in November, 1819."

In the memoir prefixed to vol. v. (*ib.*, 1857) he says :—

"In the early part of 1842 Dr. Maginn was thrown into prison for the expenses incurred by the publication of the ten numbers of his 'Miscellanies.'"

These commenced in 1840, weekly numbers of 16 pages each. Shackell (I think) was the printer. Within recent years the British Museum has obtained a copy of this unfortunate and now rare publication, but a list of its contents would be too long for your pages. Speaking from memory, I should say they are all his best-known pieces.

The late Dr. Kenealy had also a complete set, which may still be in the library of his daughter, Miss Arabella Kenealy the novelist.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'
Kensal Lodge, N.W.

Maginn is undeservedly forgotten, or remembered only through 'Pendennis' in which there are sketched but a few comparatively uninteresting peculiarities. However, though his life has been imperfectly investigated, answers can be given to MR. MCMAHON'S questions.

'Don Juan Unread' first appeared in *Blackwood*, November, 1819. Incidentally, it may be added that R. W. Montagu and the 'D.N.B.' are at variance about the date of Maginn's personal introduction to Blackwood, nor does it appear probable that such a brilliant contributor was in 1819 unknown and unpaid. Curiously enough, the parody does not appear in Coleridge and Prothero's fine edition of Byron, but it is given in my ten-volume edition of 1879.

In *Blackwood* it came out covered by a letter signed M. N., with a few notes appended. The only one of interest is that which pretends that "clovenfoot" is not an allusion to Byron's infirmity.

The publication 'Magazine Miseellanies,' by Dr. Maginn, appeared without date or title-page. The British Museum copy has a pencil note by one J. Hoblyn to the effect: "I do not think these papers can be got anywhere except a few detached ones in the 'Tales from Blackwood.'" The papers are numerous. The first is 'A Story without a Tail,' the second 'The Wile of Juno' (from Homer), the third 'Bob Burke's Duel,' and so on. The papers on Homer and Shakespeare appear to be the best.

W. A. H.

Dr. Maginn's 'Don Juan Unread,' consisting of 8 eight-line stanzas, finds a place in Hamilton's 'Parodies,' vol. iii. p. 229.

The 'Magazine Miscellanies' are supposed to have been nine in number. In 'N. & Q.' for 1850 (1 S. ii. 13) MR. WILLIAM CARPENTER gave a general description of the contents of these numbers, all of which were then in his possession. About thirty years later MR. WILLIAM BATES stated, in a notice of Maginn, that after twenty years' search among London bookstalls he had been able to recover only an odd number or two, so rare had copies of the 'Miscellany' become.

W. SCOTT.

HEWORTH: ITS ETYMOLOGY (11 S. ii. 9).—It is always difficult to deal with Northern names, owing to the lack of pre-Conquest documents. The spelling "Heworth iuxta Ebor'" occurs in the Inquisitiones post Mortem in the twentieth year of Edward I. Bardsley quotes Heworth, and refers us to Haworth, which is an unrelated word, as his own quotations show. Heworth is not Haworth, for the reason that *hew* differs from *haw* as *dew* from *daw* or as *pew* from *paw*, *i.e.* fundamentally. In the D.B. spelling "Heuuarde" we plainly see that the prefix is the A.-S. *hīwa*, "a domestic," which regularly became *hewe*, once a common word, used by Langland, Chaucer, and Gower, and fully explained in the 'N E.D.' The suffix *worth* is correctly derived at 11 S. i. 458 from the A.-S. *weorthig*; but *weorthig* itself is incorrectly derived, at the same reference, from an imaginary A.-S. *wárian*, to defend, the true form being *warian* (with the *a* short), with which *weorthig* is only remotely connected.

It would appear, therefore, that Heworth meant, originally, a farm or homestead farmed by a farming-man or farming-men. I need not copy out all that the 'N E.D.' says about *hewe*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Heworth, which I knew fifty years ago, appeared in seventeenth-century books as Heyworth. The Yorkshire gentry met Charles I. there, and presented a petition to him. Many modern writers in describing this incident repeat the form "Heyworth," without inquiry, and I have been asked, as a Yorkshireman, to tell where the place is. See, *e.g.*, 'D.N.B.,' xviii. 141 b. In like manner Hedon is disguised under the unauthorized spelling "Heydon" ('D.N.B.,' lx. 416 a).

W. C. B.

The name of this village appears in the Conqueror's survey as "Hewarde" and "Heworde." It is not derived, like Fingall in the valley of the Ure, from the name of a sometime Saxon possessor, for the prefix precludes the assumption that the name Haward or Hawart, borne by the thegn of Stokesley, might be the same name. The prefix in Heworth may represent a personal name or the sense of a fence or hedge, as applied to a homestead, A.-S. *weorthig*, a protected place. If this supposition is correct, the meaning will be "a place protected by a hedge."

W. FARRER.

DONNE'S POEMS (11 S. ii. 7).—PROF. GRIERSON is no doubt acquainted with the Donne MSS. in the Dyce Collection at South Kensington. Several of Donne's printed books are also noted in the Catalogue, but none, I fear, quite corresponding to those inquired after.

The library of the Rev. T. R. O'Flahertie was sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. on 14 January, 1896. It included a number of Donne's works, MS. as well as printed. The earliest dated work sold, 'Pseudo-Martyr,' first edition, 1610, was acquired by Mr. Pickering. The other lots included 'Prose and Prose Paradoxes' (with poems by Donne and others), MSS. of date 1620; 'Poems,' first edition, dated 1633, with MS. additions; and a contemporary MS. of the poems "containing considerable variations from the printed texts." These were all purchased by Mr. Quaritch. A copy of the 'Five Satyres,' in MS. written by John Cave, 1620, became the property of Mr. Catton. The other Donne entries, poetry and prose, were of a later date.

Might not the Hazlewood-Kingsburgh MS. perhaps be found at Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire ? W. SCOTT.

'LOVERS' VOWS' (11 S. i. 468).—This play is to be found in "The British Theatre.... with....critical remarks by Mrs. Inchbald," 1808, vol. xxiii., also in 'The British Drama,' 1872, published by John Dicks, vol. x. p. 129.

It was "altered" from the German of Kotzebue's 'Child of Love' by Mrs. Inchbald. In her preface she alludes to various difficulties which she had to deal with, especially that, being wholly unacquainted with the German language, she had to depend upon a "literal translation" into "broken English" made by a German. This translation was given to her by the manager of Covent Garden Theatre. She mentions that the original German play was printed in 1791, and that up to the time of her adaptation "no person of talents or literary knowledge....has thought it worth employment to make a translation of the work." Mrs. Inchbald did not write every word of 'Lovers' Vows.' She says :—

"I suggested the verses I have introduced; but not being blessed with the butler's happy art of rhyming, I am indebted for them, except the seventh and eleventh stanzas in the first of his poetic stories, to the author of the prologue."

Neither the prologue nor the name of its author is given. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DAME ELIZABETH IRWIN: SIR JOHN MURRAY (11 S. ii. 28).—Relationships mentioned in wills must not be construed too literally. A "brother" may be a brother-in-law, a "daughter" a step-daughter, a "cousin" a remote kinsman. In making a tentative tabulation of the particulars given by G. D. B. I did not hesitate to place Lettice Loftus as a stepdaughter of Dame Elizabeth Irwin. My experimental placing was justified when I afterwards found the marriage of "Mr. Dudley Loftus, Doctor of ye Law, and ye Lady Elizabeth Ervin," 11 May, 1693, at St. John's, Dublin. If Dame Elizabeth was originally a Murray, she must have married four times: 1st, Sir (? John) Irwin; 2nd, in 1693, Dr. Dudly Loftus, who had previously married Frances Nangle, by whom he had a daughter Lettice Loftus; 3rd, Mr. Broughton; 4th, in 1720, Walter Bunbury. This merely explains how Lettice Loftus was "daughter-in-law" to Dame Elizabeth Irwin.

There are hundreds of knights not included in Dr. Shaw's work. A John Irvin, knight, died abroad in 1705; his inventory is at Dublin. This, naturally, could not be the husband of the much-married Elizabeth, for she was already Dame Elizabeth Ervin when she married Dr. Loftus in 1693; but he is not in Dr. Shaw's list.

In wills I have come across knights mentioned as baronets, and unknighted individuals mentioned as knights. Perhaps there is still a chance for "Sir John Murray." LEO C.

'MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE FRENCH': B. ROTCH (11 S. i. 468; ii. 37).—Benjamin Rotch's widow, Isabella Anne Rotch, was born in 1808 and died in 1909. Her obituary notice in the Harrow papers stated that her husband "had been in Paris during the terrible days of the Revolution." This seems to throw some light on the authorship of 'Manners and Customs of the French.' HARROVIAN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii 28).—

'Tis the faith that launched point-blank her dart
At the head of a lie—taught Original Sin.
The Corruption of Man's Heart.
R. Browning, 'Gold Hair,' xxx.

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.
Theological College, Lichfield.

[PROF. E. BENSLY also supplies the reference.]

ANDRONICUS LASCARIS: MUSIC TO ARISTOPHANES (11 S. ii. 7).—Two noble Greeks named Lascaris, who may have been brothers, and were certainly closely related, took refuge in Italy after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. One of them, named Constantine, went to Milan, thence to Rome, next to Naples, and finally settled at Messina, where he died about 1500. In 1493 he bequeathed his library to Messina, part of which gift was afterwards carried away by the Spaniards, and is now in the Escorial, near Madrid.

The other Lascaris, Andrew John by name (frequently mentioned as John merely), was probably the person referred to in the query. He took up his abode at Florence, and was employed by Lorenzo de' Medici to visit Greece and purchase certain valuable manuscripts. This commission he executed some time previous to 1494. The MS. mentioned by MR. JOHNSON WALKER was in all likelihood one of those acquired for his employer by Andrew John Lascaris. In 1494 he entered the service of Louis XII. of France, who sent him as his envoy to Venice. Betaking himself to Rome in 1513, he

became Principal of the Greek College founded by Pope Leo X., and was also appointed superintendent of the Greek press. Returning to the service of France in 1518, he was employed by Francis I. in forming the royal library. His death took place in 1535.

W. S. S.

"THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVED" (11 S. ii. 29).—There is a large series of medals generically known as "Porto-Bello Medals," which are fully described in 'Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II.,' 1885, vol. ii. pp. 530–57, wherein some ninety-odd medals are mentioned (Nos. 92–183).

It is here stated that

"Admiral Vernon, who had always been a most violent opponent of the Ministry, somewhat rashly declared in the House of Commons that he could take this place (*i.e.* Porto Bello) with six ships, and when the opportunity was given him he fortunately succeeded. Commodore Brown was his second in command, and the place surrendered after a siege of two days, 22 Nov., 1739."

The medals indicated the feeling of gratification that an Englishman had at last done something to check the Spaniards, in contradistinction to the apathy of the "Ministry of the day, who were charged with long having allowed the Spaniards to insult and plunder our merchants and interrupt our trade without any effectual attempt at resistance," rather than an appreciation of the feat, which, as a matter of fact, was not particularly meritorious. The most curious perhaps of the whole series is No. 182, of Admiral Haddock and Admiral Vernon, the legend on the obverse being

ADM$^{L}$ H***K TOOK O WITH SEVERAL SHIPS ONLY.

It was commonly believed that his instructions restricted him from activity with his fleet in the Mediterranean, where he made two unsuccessful attempts to prevent the junction of the French and Spanish fleets.

I have a small collection of these medals, and among them there are twelve with the legend of "The British Glory Revived by Admiral Vernon."

JOHN HODGKIN.

The medal bore the inscription "The British Glory Revived" because Admiral Vernon recovered the prestige which, by no fault of his own, Admiral Hosier had lost. The story is given in full in the introduction to Glover's famous ballad entitled 'Admiral Hosier's Ghost,' in Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry,' Series II., Book III. The story is somewhat long, but is easily accessible.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

POLL-BOOKS OF THE CITY OF LONDON (11 S. ii. 29).—I believe I am right in saying that no poll-books for any of the years named in MR. GOULD'S list were ever published, and it is hardly likely that copies of these polls in MS. are accessible anywhere. With regard to five of MR. GOULD'S dates (1742, 1758, 1770, 1817, 1830) his question is superfluous, inasmuch as the elections in those years were uncontested, and consequently there were no polls.

In my 'Aldermen of London' (pp. 261–97) may be found fuller details as to the elections for the City of London than have been collected elsewhere.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

'MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,' III. i. 5 (11 S. ii. 28).—Might not the phrase quoted by K. D. read "Marry, sir, the pit-ward," &c. ?

We know from Act I. sc. i. there were bears in the town, and it was, perhaps, near the bearpit where these animals were confined that Simple had looked for Dr. Caius.

It might also be noted that in Act II. sc. ii. l. 19, Falstaff says to Pistol, "To your manor of Pict-hatch! Go." TOUCHSTONE.

In the list of hospitals founded in England before 1547 given in the appendix to Miss Clay's 'Mediæval Hospitals of England' are the following: "Windsor, St. John, 1316"; "Windsor (Without), St. Peter, 1168." The saints named are those to whom the hospitals were dedicated; the dates are those of the first accredited reference to them.

C. C. B.

JANE BENNETT: LIEUT. JOHN PIGOTT (11 S. i. 509).—This Lieut. John Pigott, who survived the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756, according to the records at Chelsea Hospital, joined the 12th Regiment as captain on 26 December, 1778; became captain of one of the six Independent Companies of Royal Invalids at Plymouth, 7 February, 1780, and died on Monday, 19 May, 1788.

I want to ascertain if he was identical with a Lieut. John Pigott who joined the 39th Dorset regiment in 1750, went out to India with this regiment in 1754, and took part in the battle of Plassey in 1757; returned to Dublin with the regiment in 1758, and in this year exchanged into Strode's Regiment of Foot (the 62nd); was in Carrickfergus Castle, Ireland, in February, 1760, when attacked by the French officers Flobert and Thurot; and married, 17 June, 1760,

Elizabeth Jefferson, spinster, of the parish of St. Andrew, Dublin.

Strode's Regiment seemingly went out to the West Indies in 1754–5, and this John Pigott's name disappears from the Army Lists of 1775 as a "Captain in the Army." Is there a probability of his having been transferred to the 12th Suffolk Regiment in 1778? WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

BOTANY: TIME OF FLOWERS BLOOMING (11 S. ii. 29).—Probably 'Wild Flowers Month by Month,' by Edward Step, F.L.S. (F. Warne & Co.), would meet MR. PHILLIPS's requirements. A. MORLEY DAVIES.

See 'Field and Woodland Plants,' by W. S. Furneaux (Longmans, 1909), in which a leading feature is the arrangement of the plants and trees according to their seasons, habitats, and habits. W. H. PEET.

Does MR. PHILLIPS know 'How to find and name Wild Flowers,' by Thomas Fox, F.L.S., published by Cassell & Co. in 1906? G. F. R. B.

DOGE'S HAT (11 S. ii. 8, 56).—This is usually called the doge's cap. In German heraldry it is a *Dogenhut*. In Italian heraldry it is a *corona dogale*, but it is spoken of as "il corno dogale." LEO C.

FOLLY: PLACE-NAME (11 S. ii. 29).—Since a "Folly" is generally a very pretentious or highly ornamented house, as well as any curiosity in domestic architecture, often of no practical use, would not such a place-name as that alluded to at Shenley in Herts be likely to have had its origin in being near the mansion known as Colney Chapel, erected about 1774 by Governor Bourchier? It was built of Tottenhoe stone at an expense of about 53,000*l.*, including the charges for laying out the pleasure-grounds. A more extended description of the mansion will be found in Dr. Dugdale's 'British Traveller.' J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I can speak for the meaning of the word "Folly" as used in Essex. It simply means a plantation or wood, and is, I suppose, connected etymologically with Fr. *feuille*, foliage. For example, an estate at Walthamstow abutting on the Forest, called by its eighteenth-century owner Bellevue, has, since two oak plantations were made upon part of it about fifty years ago, been commonly known as "Cooke's Folly"—Cooke being the owner's name. One of these plantations is still standing, and is, I believe, now part of the Forest, while its fellow has been felled, and the site laid out for building. Perhaps the lanes referred to by your correspondent are, or have been *leafy* lanes. F. SYDNEY EDEN.

Maycroft, Fyfield Road, Walthamstow.

ROOSEVELT: ITS PRONUNCIATION (11 S. i. 404).—*Sunday Times* of 5 June—there is no "The" in the name of this paper—prints a letter from the American ex-President which confirms my note. It is as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR,—My name is pronounced in three syllables, the first syllable being pronounced like "rose," the flower. Very sincerely yours,

T. ROOSEVELT.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

SHROPSHIRE NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN LONDON: NEWSPAPERS AND BIBLES (11 S. ii. 26).—I have a volume of *The Warwick and Staffordshire Journal, with the History of the Holy Bible*, extending from Saturday, 12 November, 1737, No. xiii., to Wednesday, 18 June, 1740, No. cxlix. It appears to have been published for some time on Thursdays, but afterwards on Wednesdays. The *Journal* consists of four quarto leaves; the *History of the Bible* of eight quarto leaves of a somewhat smaller and better paper, fairly well-printed, and having every other week an engraving on a separate quarto sheet of moderately good execution. It is published by "R. Walker, the Corner of Seacoal Lane, next Fleet Lane"; and I transcribe the opening announcement, which is quaint:—

"This Paper will be regularly carried on every Week at the easy Rate of Two Pence, which is no more than what the Country News Papers cost. With every other Number will be given Gratis, a Curious Scripture Cut, engraven on Copper. When the Book is finished, it will be a very valuable Legacy from Generation to Generation; and absolutely necessary for instructing Youth in the Rudiments of the Scripture; for which reason it is hop'd One Person will recommend it to another."

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

MARK TWAIN (11 S. i. 367, 418, 457).—As an addition to the somewhat contrary ideas expressed anent this American humorist's style as a lecturer, the following excerpts from a review of the book 'Mark Twain's Speeches' in *The Observer* of the 10th inst. may be worth recording:—

"I shall never forget hearing him lecture in Vienna, where he was living at a time when things English were not particularly popular.....He was so entirely easy, apparently so much in earnest, so terribly outraged by the length of his own sentences,

that the whole audience 'rose' to him; he carried them away completely, though I cannot remember that he said a single original or really witty thing. He was immensely popular there."

The reviewer also gives it as his opinion that Mr. Clemens would have "risen to the very top of the tree as an actor."

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"HOWDE MEN": ROBIN HOOD'S MEN (11 S. i. 346, 493; ii. 16). — "Robin Hood" customs in connexion with the "Hooden Horse" are very interestingly discussed by Mr. Percy Maylam of Canterbury in 'The Hooden Horse: an East Kent Custom,' Canterbury, 1909.

T. S. M.

"SCRIBBLE" (11 S. i. 447, 494).—The following is in 'Josephi Laurentii Lucensis S. T. D. Amalthea Onomastica,' Lucæ, 1640: "*Scribĭla*, epistola. Isid. gloss."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS (11 S. i. 406; ii. 32).—The four following books are of the nature of collections of toasts and sentiments; they are all modern. References to the subject occur in several old cookery books.

Toasts and Maxims: A Book of Humour to pass the Time. Collected from various sources. Greening & Co., n.d. (c. 1905).

The Banquet Book. By Cuyler Reynolds. With an introduction by Elbert Hubbard. G. P. Putnam's Sons, MCMII.

Quotations for Occasions. Compiled by Katharine B. Wood. T. Fisher Unwin, 1897.

The Diner-Out: A Classified Collection of Apt Quotations for Toasts, After-Dinner Speeches, &c. (Adapted from 'The Banquet Book.') By Cuyler Reynolds. George Routledge & Sons, 1905.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

Kew Green.

PRINCESS CLARA EMILIA OF BOHEMIA (11 S. i. 508).—Of the thirteen children born to Frederick V. of Bohemia and the Princess Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I., five were females, namely, Elizabeth, Louisa Hollandina, Henrietta Mary, Charlotte, and Sophia. No such name as "Clara Emilia" appears among them. If it be allowed me to hazard a guess, I would suggest that "Clara Emilia" was an assumed name, religious rather than baptismal. Two of the daughters of King Frederick embraced a religious vocation: Elizabeth became Superior of the Lutheran Abbey of Harvorden in Westphalia; Louisa entered the Roman Catholic Church, and died Abbess of Maubisson in France. Possibly the Princess Louisa took the name Clara Emilia. She was, at all events, a lady of many accomplishments, and a patroness of literature.

W. S. S.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The History of England from the Accession of Anne to the Death of George II.* (1702–1760). By I. S. Leadam. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is the ninth volume of 'The Political History of England,' edited by Dr. William Hunt and Dr. Reginald L. Poole, a series which by this time has secured the regard of all competent scholars.

It is almost impossible to review in a brief space any political history without rewriting it, so complicated are the threads which go to make up the fabric of native and foreign intrigue. We prefer to say that Mr. Leadam's book is well worth its place in the series, and, where we have tested its conclusions, both sound and clear.

The additions to the volume at the end are thorough and satisfactory, being an Appendix 'On Authorities,' and another on 'Administrations'; a full Index; plans of the battles of Dettingen, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and Fontenoy; and two maps.

*Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language.* Abridged by J. Johnstone, and revised and enlarged by Dr. Longmuir. With Supplement, to which is prefixed an Introduction, by W. M. Metcalfe, D.D. (Paisley, Alex. Gardner.)

THIS is a large and comprehensive repertory of the Scottish tongue which we have already profited by consulting. At the same time, the work of Jamieson which forms the first part loses in interest by its brevity. The addition of examples of the words with their context serves to fix usages in one's memory which are apt to be forgotten when one has only a bare explanation and no more. In this way the book compares unfavourably with such a work as Charles Mackay's 'Dictionary of Lowland Scotch' (1888), which gives, for instance, to illustrate "toom"=empty, quotations from Allan Ramsay, Burns, Dean Ramsay (2), Donald Cargill, and James Telfer.

On this scale, however, the book would outrun the proportions of a single volume; as it is, the first part extends to 635 pages of text, apart from introductory matter, while the Second Part has 48 pages of Introduction, and 263 of Supplement, in which further words are added. Dr. Metcalfe, who is responsible for this section, is abreast of the scientific scholarship which has cleared up many things, and gives an excellent selection of specimens of Middle Scots. His list of words is fortified by references to the E.E.T.S., S.T.S., and S.B.R.S., and various published records due to the energy of recent scholars. A main source of this part of the book is the four-volume edition of Jamieson, and Mr. Donaldson's fifth volume, which forms a supplement to the same. Here, too, illustrative passages have been but sparingly used for want of space. The whole forms a very useful book for the elucidation of words which, though in many cases fairly impressed on literary language, are a puzzle to the Southron.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JULY.

MR. P. M. BARNARD sends two Catalogues from Tunbridge Wells. One is devoted to Book Catalogues, some of them being auction catalogues, with prices and names of purchasers. The other, No. 37, is devoted to Early English Books, and contains books printed in England and books in English printed abroad up to 1640, books relating to the Tudor period, and purchases from the library of Coventry School. The school was founded by John Hales in 1548, but the library was not formed until 1601. Mr. Barnard gives an index of the printers and booksellers of the works in the first part of the catalogue.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 222 contains Engravings and Drawings. The first items are on a subject of engrossing interest at the present time—aeronautics. The 'Battle of the Balloons,' *circa* 1780, shows four English and French balloons, with cannon, fighting in the air:

Behold an odd fight, two odd Nations between,
Such odd fighting as this was never yet seen;
But such Fights will be common (as Dunce to feel Rod)
In the year of One Thousand eight Hundred and odd.

The ascents include Godard's Montgolfier balloon from Cremorne, 1864; that of "M. Blanchard, accompagné par le Chevalier Lepinard, fait à Lille, en Flandre, le 26 Aout, 1785," full of spectators, with cordons of troops; the Nassau from Vauxhall, with Cocking's fatal descent, 24 July, 1837; Cornillot's ascent from the village of Seal, 25 August, 1825, when he "established the principle of sailing in an horizontal direction at any point of elevation required"; and the destruction of the Victoria and Albert balloon, 16 June, 1851, injuring Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and damaging 16, Arlington Street. There are many caricatures, balloons waiting for hire, &c. The general portion contains original sketches by Hablot K. Browne, Cruikshank, and Phil May. Under Rowlandson is an interesting collection of water-colour drawings. Under Fires we find St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 17 September, 1795; the Great Fire; the Houses of Parliament, 16 October, 1834; Newgate, and the Royal Exchange. There are long lists under Military and under Napoleon, that under Uniforms including Hull's Army and Navy, 100*l*. A collection of over 1,700 caricatures comprises the Georges, William IV., the French Revolution, Napoleon, Russia, ladies' fashions, social customs, &c.

Messrs. Sotheran are removing their West-End house from 37 to 43, Piccadilly, and their Price Current 706 is devoted to the first part of a clearance list of a great portion of the second-hand stock, at a discount of 25 per cent, during the next two months. The list extends from A to G, and as it contains nearly three thousand items, there is plenty to choose from. We note Robert and James Adam's 'Works in Architecture,' 3 vols., imp. folio, 1773–1822 (one of 500 copies), 6*l*. 6*s*.; Ainsworth's Novels, 16 vols., half-morocco by Rivière, 8*l*. 8*s*.; and 'The Annual Register,' complete to 1908, with index volume, 1758–1908, 36*l*. There is a cheap copy of a fine work, 'Archéologie de l'Empire de Russie,' 508 plates, beautifully coloured, 6 vols. atlas, folio in 4, and 6 vols. 4to of text (in Russian) in 2, uniformly bound in crushed levant, Moscou, 1849–53, very rare, 63*l*. A set of the works of Arnold of Rugby, 16 vols., morocco, 1845, is 4*l*. 4*s*.; Pickering's edition of Bacon, 17 vols., original cloth, 4*l*. 10*s*.; the large-paper edition of 'The Badminton Library of Sports,' 29 vols., 4to, one of 250 copies, 30*l*.; an edition of Balzac on Japanese vellum, 11 vols., 1897, 6*l*. 10*s*.; and Bancroft's works on Western American origins, 39 vols., 19*l*. Under Ward Beecher is Abbott's sketch of his career, New York, 1883, 4*s*. 6*d*. This volume ends with statistics of the proceeds of the auctions by which the preacher let his pews. A rich collection of Bibles includes a fine copy of the rare version by Matthew, 1537, 55*l*.; also two fine copies of the second edition of Coverdale. An original copy of Botta's 'Monument de Ninive' is 35*l*. There is Southey's copy of Brathwait's 'English Gentleman and English Gentlewoman'; it is the third edition, revised and enlarged, 1641, 7*l*. 10*s*. The following is part of the note written by the poet on the fly-leaf: "The second edition of the English Gentleman (1633, sm. 4to) was dedicated to the Nobly accomplished the Right Honourable Thomas Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ireland. ....In the present edition it is enlarged but not otherwise altered. I hope the Bookseller and not the Author may have been the person who struck out from the superscription the name of the greatest man of his age; and substituted in its place that of the most worthless." There are sets of *The Garden*, *Fraser*, *Engineering*, and many other publications.

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Two volumes for subscribers are to be published of the excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village, 1892–1907. The writers are Mr. Arthur Bulleid, the discoverer of the site, and Mr. H. St. George Gray, well known for his work in excavation. There will be an introductory chapter by Dr. Robert Munro, and also reports on the human and animal remains, bird bones, botanical specimens, and metals, by experts. The work will be published in a handsome style with numerous illustrations by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, and Mr. Gray at Taunton Castle, Somerset, will answer further inquiries concerning it.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

G. W. E. R. and H. K. ST. J. S.—Forwarded.

NORTH MIDLAND ("George III.'s Birthday").—He was born on 24 May, 1738, before the alteration of the calendar. See the interesting note by MR. A. F. ROBBINS at 9 S. iv. 305.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## S. JOSEPH, SCULPTOR.

THE following list has come into my hands through granddaughters of the sculptor. Busts, like portraits, probably easily lose their attribution, and it is well to have them put on record. It will also be useful as a list of portraits, although the present location is lacking. There are a number of busts in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and several in the Law Courts at Edinburgh.

In England the best-known work of Joseph is the delightful statue of Wilberforce in Westminster Abbey, of which Thomas Brock, R.A., says: "The fineness and beauty of this masterpiece would be difficult to surpass in any age." The original competition plaster sketch for this is still in the hands of the family.

This is by no means a complete list of the sculptor's works, but presumably only of those of which the plaster casts were in his hands at the time.

Joseph was a pupil of Flaxman, and did much of the work of the famous Achilles shield. He was a friend of Walter Scott and the Edinburgh literary set of the day, and was an original member of the Scottish Royal Academy. He came to London about 1830 and was a favourite in artistic and literary circles. It may be worth recording here that his daughter Emily (afterwards Mrs. Geo. T. Tweed of Honiton), who died in 1904, was the model from whom Uwins painted the well-known 'Chapeau de Brigand' now in the National Gallery or on loan.

A CATALOGUE OF MR. JOSEPH'S PRIVATE GALLERY OF BUSTS, CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF EMINENT SCOTCH CHARACTERS EXECUTED DURING HIS LATE RESIDENCE IN EDINBURGH.

To be seen by Tickets at his House....
[the rest torn off].

BUSTS.

1. Bust of His Most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth. Executed by command of His Majesty.
2. The late Right Hon. the Earl of Morton.
3. G. Stuart Monteath, Esq., of Closeburn.
4. The late George Rennie, Esq., of Phantassie.
5. The Revd. Dr. Chalmers.
6. Thomas Allan, Esq., of Laurieston, Edinburgh.
7. The late Dr. Barclay, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c., in Edinburgh.
8. Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate, &c., Edinburgh.
9. Robert Stevenson, Esq., Civil Engineer, Edinburgh.
10. The Revd. Dr. Peddie, of Edinburgh.
11. The late John Flaxman, Esq., R.A., Professor of Sculpture in R.A.
12. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, Adjutant-Gen. of H.M. Forces.
13. The late Professor Dugald Stewart.
14. James Hamilton, Esq., of Homehead, N.B.
15. Thomas Stothard, Esq., R.A.
16. The late Revd. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
17. Miss Margaret Alison.
18. His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
19. John Jackson, Esq., R.A.
20. Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Raith, &c. &c.
21. David Wilkie, Esq., R.A., Principal Portrait Painter to His Majesty.
22. Lieut.-General Sir Ronald Ferguson, K.C.B.
23. John Liston, Esq.
24. The Hon. Lord Eldin (formerly John Clerk, Esq., of Eldin).
25. The late Infant Son of the Hon. Lord Elcho.
26. The late Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh.
27. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, K.C.B.
28. The late Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.
29. The late Matthew Miller, Esq.
30. Lord Moncrieff, of Edinburgh.
31. John Leslie, Esq., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.
32. The Right Hon. Lord John Campbell.
33. Gen. Hamilton, of Dalziel.
34. Mrs. Frederick North.
35. Charles Kemble, Esq.
36. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Kintore.
37. Walter Fergus, Esq., Provost of Kirkcaldy.
38. The late President of the Royal Academy, Sir Thomas Lawrence.

39. Hamilton Grey, Esq., of Carntyne, N.B.
40. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh (William Allan, Esq., of Glen and Hillside).
41. Mrs. William Russel, Daughter of Lady Charlotte Campbell.
42. Alexander Allan, Esq.
43. The late Alexander Allan, Esq., of Hillside, Edinburgh.
44. Dr. James Hamilton, of Edinburgh.
45. The Revd. Archibald Alison, Author of the 'Essays on Taste,' &c. &c.
46. Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Dean of Faculty.
47. Henry Mackenzie, Esq., Author of 'The Man of Feeling,' &c. &c.
48. His Excellency Lord Bloomfield.
49. —— Flounders, Esq.
50. The late Robert Ramsay, Esq.
51. The late Dr. Campbell, of Aberdeen—executed for the College.
52. Miss Janet Rennie.
53. The late Mrs. Vidal.
54. A Sketch of Monsieur Alexandre, in the assumed Character of the French Doctor.
55. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
56. Lady Ellinor Campbell.
57. William Trotter, Esq., of Ballendean, N.B.
58. Davies Gilbert, Esq., M.P., President of the Royal Society.
59. Dr. M'Lagan, of Edinburgh.
60. —— Perkins, Esq., Civil Engineer.
61. The Right Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Scotland, Sir Wm. Adam.
62. Dr. M'Culloch.
63. Robert Buchan, Esq.
64. Lady White.
65. Mrs. Thomas Kinnear.
66. John Prideaux Selby, Esq., of Twizel House, Northumberland; Author of 'History of Birds', &c. &c.
67. Richard Ellison, Esq., of Sudbrook Holme, near Lincoln.
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The following are on a new page :—

COMMENCEMENT OF A SERIES OF SMALL BUSTS OF EMINENT CHARACTERS INTENDED TO BE EXECUTED IN BRONZE.

1. Bust of His Most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth.
2. Ditto, the late President of the Royal Academy, Sir Thomas Lawrence.
3. Ditto, Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
4. Ditto, the late Professor Dugald Stewart.
5. Ditto, John Flaxman, Esq., R.A.
6. Ditto, Henry Mackenzie, Esq.
7. Ditto, David Wilkie, Esq., R.A.
8. Ditto, Thomas Stothard, Esq., R.A.
9. Ditto, Professor Leslie.
10. Ditto, John Liston, Esq.

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George Boyle, Printer, 284, Regent Street.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.
Castle Hill, Guildford.

## DANTEIANA.

I. 'Inf.' xvii. 21 :—

E come là tra li Tedeschi lurchi.

It is doubtful whether this hostile line merits the emphasis of comment. Many treat it with the rebuke of silence. Lombardi contents himself with referring to Tacitus's 'De Mor. Germ.,' and observing :—

"E da riflettersi, che i nostri padri davan questo epiteto sempre in disprezzo."

And so Dante meant it, whether we render *lurchi* as "greedy German boor" (Cary), "guzzling Germans" (Tomlinson), "full-fed Germans" (Plumptre), or "gobbling Germans" (Ford). But why and whence this venomous expression? Is it open to explanation or attenuation? The possibility of either alternative is my only warrant for dealing with it here. Dean Plumptre's view is :—

"The poet's ideal imperialism was obviously compatible with a strong dislike to the Teuton as such. For the character given to Germans comp. Shakesp., 'Merch. of Ven.,' I. ii."

The reference (l. 82) runs thus :—

*Ner.* How like you the young German, the Duke of Saxony's nephew?

*Por.* Very vilely in the morning, when he is sober, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk.

The comparison is not to the credit of either poet, though probably both expressions merely reflect biased Italian opinion in their respective periods (1300, 1595). But neither charge deserved such brutal immortality. Reduced to their elemental dimensions, the antipathy of the untravelled Shakespeare and that of the more experienced Dante evidently alike originated in a fallacious *ab uno disce omnes* argument. Of the latter Scartazzini says, commenting on this line :—

"Dante non conosceva per avventura che quei Tedeschi mandati da Manfredi in soccorso dei fuorusciti Fiorentini e che si lasciarono ubbriacare da Farinata degli Uberti."

Possibly also the poet beheld instances of inebriety amongst the dwellers by the Rhine and Danube; more probably still our own poet's solitary instance was gleaned from hearsay. But whencever their sources of information, neither "ideal imperialism," nor national disgust, nor personal experience, still less mere hearsay, justified either of them in branding to posterity an entire nation with the shortcomings of a few of its representatives. It is open to debate whether the England and Italy of their epochs could not be similarly stigmatized.

But as a reference to the MS. variants of this offensive phrase will possess more interest for some students than an inquiry into its *raison d'être*, I append the following, culled (except the last) from Dr. Moore's 'Textual Criticism of the "D. C."': "Tran li" is found in MS. A. (De Batines, 491). This MS. is in the Bodleian, "a fine MS. on vellum, in large folio....Its date is probably that of the early part of the 15th century." C. has "elurchi" (De Bat., 492), "another beautifully written MS. in the Bodleian on vellum....not later than 1380," while a has "ilurchi" (De Bat., 537). "This very beautiful MS. in the British Museum, the gem of the whole collection, dates from about the middle of the 14th century." A and H (De Bat., 486), both also in the Bodleian, have "tedeschi li urchi"; and E. (De Bat., 489), likewise in the Bodleian, a MS. on paper, in large folio, of which the date is given in the colophon (*Finito adi 15 Febrar, 1443*), has "todeschi burchi."

Of perhaps wider insular interest is the variant in the Landi Codex (on paper) in the John Rylands Library in this city, which has "E come la tralli tedeschi eliurchi," a somewhat unusual phrasing, for which I am indebted to the Librarian, Mr. H. Guppy, who observes in supplying it :—

> "A correction has been made in what must be a slightly later hand by stroking through the *e* and the *i* of 'eliurchi,' and a marginal reading given as 'latralli tedeschi lurchi.'"

The intended emendation, at least in the corrector's careless union of three words in "latralli," is less acceptable than the text, the *ll* of which allies it with the curious orthography of MSS. Π and Φ as instanced by Dr. Moore.

This valuable MS., of date 1416, possesses additional interest on account of its composite character, containing, besides the text of the 'D. C.' (with Latin and Italian marginal glosses), a Latin poem by Benvenuto da Imola, two Latin ethical treatises, a 'Cançone di Dante Aleghieri,' a Latin prayer of St. Augustine, an Italian translation of Cicero's 'De Senectute,' &c. I inspected it in June, 1905, and quoted from it at 10 S. iii. 483 and xii. 449. It is as yet little known to Dantologists, but, in addition to my references in 'N & Q.,' it has been admirably introduced to them by Dr. Aluigi Cossio in the June issue of *The Antiquary*. The transcriber is unknown beyond his name (Bartholomew Landi de Landis), occupation (notary), birthplace (Prato), and later residence at Volterra, where he concluded his translation of Cicero's work, 23 Dec., 1426; but no future Dante bibliography will be complete without reference to his important legacy.

II. *Ibid.*, 68–9 :—

> Sappi che il mio vicin Vitaliano
> Sederà qui dal mio sinistro fianco.

This passage is mainly remarkable for a fact thus stated by Dean Plumptre :—

> "For the first time we have, as it were, a prophetic condemnation of one who was living at the date assumed for the vision, but dead when he wrote this canto."

But the identity of this Vitaliano is less easy to determine. Some commentators, with more assurance than accuracy, boldly proclaim him to be Vitaliano del Dente. Says Scartazzini :—

> "Gli antichi comm. [he might have added some moderns also, *e.g.*, Cary, Bianchi, Venturi, Lombardi] dicono pressochè unanimi che costui fosse Vitaliano del Dente, eletto podestà nel 1307. Il Morpurgo si avvisa invece che Dante parli di certo Vitaliano di Jacopo Vitaliani, usuraio marcio: 'Dante e Padova,' p. 213 e seg."

The great commentator adds a humorous tag to his note: "Che tutti gli antichi abbiano preso un granchio?" Is this expression ("caught a crab") equivalent to our "finding a mare's nest"?

Dean Plumptre confidently sides with Morpurgo :—

> "He is identified with a Vitaliano dei Vitaliani of Padua, whose usury was notorious, and of whom a local chronicle of 1323 speaks as condemned to Hell by the Doctor Vulgaris, sc. Dante, as the great scholastic poet who had written in Italian."

The Rev. H. F. Tozer ('English Commentary on the "D. C."') is more wary, and wisely observes :—

> "Vitaliano: he was still alive, but as to who he was there are conflicting views."

His interpretation, however, of "sinistro," "as being the worse of the two," seems to me to be less wise, although he has Scartazzini's support for it—"perchè più colpevole di me." Surely "sinistro fianco" has neither an heraldic nor an ethical signification, and can only mean what the words naturally and grammatically imply—"left" side or hand, which, qualified by "mio," would obviously attach the greater culpability to the speaker (conjecturally, from the device—a sow azure on field argent—of his family, Reginald Scrovigni, "usuraio famigerato," says Scartazzini). And this is further confirmed if, as has apparently been done, "sinistro" is taken as an equivalent to our "sinister," which signifies bad, unlucky, unjust, unfair, perverse, as well as "left."

For some curious MS. variants of the couplet under review ("Vitiliano," D.; "Italiano," K.; "Dal tuo sin.," G., &c.) the student is referred to Dr. Moore (*ut supra*). J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

## RICHARD SARE, BOOKSELLER.

THERE are comparatively few biographies of booksellers, and there is certainly no adequate history of the English book-trade. It may therefore not be without interest to set down some notes about a worthy bookseller of the eighteenth century. He is not mentioned by Timperley. His funeral sermon was preached by a man of distinction, Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury. It is from this sermon that the following particulars are taken. The Dean's text was taken from Psalm cvii. 30–31. After speaking of his more than thirty years' acquaintance with Sare, he continued :—

"His Descent was from the Clergy; to which Order his whole Character and Conduct was not only suitable, but an Ornament and a Blessing. For he both believed, and lived, as became one so born and bred; and was a true son of the Christian in General, and of the Church of England in particular. And This, not from Fashion, or Education, or Interest only; but upon Principle, and Judgment, and such well weighed Conviction, as enabled him with great Readiness, to give an answer, as St. Peter exhorts, to every one that should ask him a Reason of the Hope that was in him.

"His Knowledge of Books and Men, the Candour and Ingenuity of his Temper, the obliging Manner of his Behaviour, and the gratefull Acknowledgments of any Favours and Benefits received, did indeed long time since, effectually recommend him, not only to the Countenance and Conversation, but also to the Friendship and special Regards of many Persons, eminent both in Post and Learning.

"Nor ought I to omit, that I scarce ever heard his Name, come out of the mouth of our present most Reverend Primate, without being honour'd by some Epithet, which spoke Affection, and Esteem for him.

"His Fortune, like most of Theirs who are Sons of Our Order, was originally very moderate; But given him by his Father, with this comfortable Declaration; that he might depend upon that little wearing like Iron, since there was not one dishonest Penny in it. So carefully had that Maxim of the Psalmist, been instill'd into this Son; a small Thing that the Righteous hath, is better than great Riches of the ungodly. As that Saying of the good old Man made great Impression, so, he told me, the Experience which Verify'd it, made continually greater; and confirmed him more and more in his good Purposes, of taking the same honest Course to insure a blessing, upon whatsoever Addition to those slender Beginnings, the kind Providence of God should enable him to make.

"How constant he was to this Resolution, They, who dealt with him in the Way of Trade, best can, and will, I doubt not, bear him Testimony.

"One Instance of it he hath often told me, which ought not to be passed over in Silence, because much to his Honour. It is, that he would never suffer himself, by any Temptation of Profit, to be concern'd in publishing any Book, obnoxious to the Censure of our Governours, either in Church or State, or any way prejudicial to Religion oh good Manners. A Reader therefore may, with great Security, after his Name seen in the Title-page, go on, and depend upon finding the whole that follows, innocent at least always; and for the most Part usefull and greatly edifying. I hope, of this commendable Conduct we have many more Examples; and happy sure it were, if All of the same Profession, would walk by the same rule."

The sermon is entitled :—

"Death just Matter of Joy to good Men. A Sermon preach'd at the Parish Church of St. Pancras, on Tuesday the 11th of February, 1723. At the funeral of Mr. Richard Sare, of London, Bookseller. By George Stanhope, D.D., Dean of Canterbury and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. London Printed by W. Bowyer for Richard Williamson, near Grays-Inn Gate in Holborn, 1724." 4to, pp. 24.

These biographical data, although some of them are rather vague, should be placed on record where they can easily be found when needed. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

191, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

HAKLUYT AND BRISTOL.—A tablet has just been placed at the east end of the north choir aisle of Bristol Cathedral with this inscription :—

"To the glory of God and the pious memory of Richard Hakluyt, A.M., Queen's Scholar of Westminster School, student of Christ Church, Oxford, sometime Archdeacon of Westminster, and for 30 years Prebendary of this Cathedral Church (MDLXXXVI.—MDCXVI.), who by his historical collections earned the gratitude both of his country and of this ancient port. His studious imagination discovered new paths for geographical science, and his patriotic labours rescued from oblivion not a few of those who went down to the sea in ships, to be harbingers of Empire, descrying new lands and finding larger room for their race. A.S., MDCCCCX. 'The ardent love of my country devoured all difficulties.' (From Hakluyt's dedication prefixed to the second edition of the Voyages.)"

Canon Talbot raised the fund, the Royal Geographical Society being donors of more than half the total. Mr. Sidney Irwin of Clifton College wrote the inscription.

CHARLES WELLS.

Bristol.

'THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.'—The following note, derived from the President of the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland,

seems of interest. In a work on 'The American Flag,' edited by Mr. Harlan H. Horner, which the Department of Education of New York State is publishing, the statement is made that the original publication in a *newspaper* of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' was on September 21st, 1814, in *The Baltimore American*, and this is the accepted view.

But it is now shown that the poem appeared in *The Baltimore Patriot and Evening Advertiser* on Tuesday evening, September 20th, a day earlier. This paper was discovered by Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick of the Library of Congress. The new date will appear in the eighth volume of Mr. Avery's 'History of the United States,' published by the Burrows Brothers Company.

N. M.

PITT'S STATUE IN HANOVER SQUARE.—At 10 S. ix. 283 MR. JOHN T. PAGE mentioned the "Statue of William Pitt, Hanover Square.—Erected in 1831 at a cost of 7,000*l.*, subscribed by admirers of the great statesman."

The following letter on the subject, which appeared in *The Morning Post* of 18 July, is of special interest in this connexion :—

SIR,—TheHanover Square Enclosure Committee have been recently considering the condition of the statue of Pitt in that square. They feel that its appearance is more or less of a disgrace to one of the principal squares in London. The first difficulty which confronts them in their endeavour for a better state of things is the question of ownership. Will you grant them the hospitality of your columns to ask the question publicly: To whom does the statue of Pitt in Hanover Square belong? Is there any representative of the family who would undertake the cost of cleansing the statue? Yours, &c.,

J. SLOUGHGROVE,
Secretary, Enclosure Committee.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

THOMAS CORYATE: DATE OF HIS DEATH.—We are told in the 'D.N.B.' that he died of a flux at Surat in December, 1617. On the other hand, G. Gerrard, writing to Carleton on 9 January, 1619, states that a vessel from Surat brings news from Sir Thomas Roe in Persia, and that Coryat has died in those parts, and has left enough written to fill the world with new relations. Again, Archbishop Abbot wrote to Sir Thomas Roe on 19 February, 1619, that the king blamed some of Thomas Coryat's tales from the East (Domestic State Papers under dates). This refers probably to his last letter from Agra, 31 October, 1616, which was printed in 1618.

L. L. K.

THOMAS PERCY, PRIOR OF HOLY TRINITY, ALDGATE. — In the London volume of the Victoria County Histories, p. 471, there is an error which (by implication) impugns my own accuracy, and which is a striking illustration of the importance to young authors (and indeed to "old hands" also) of the advice "always verify your references."

In my 'Aldermen of London,' p. 418, I have stated that Percy was Prior of Holy Trinity (in succession to Newton, who had been elected on the death of Charnock in 1505) from October, 1506, till (his death in) 1512, being succeeded by Bradwell. That statement is accurate, and can be verified by reference to the patents at the Record Office.

Miss Reddan, who contributes to this volume of the County History the article on the religious houses, in which Holy Trinity is included, says that "Percy was not Prior in 1506 nor in 1509, though he may have been reinstated before his death in 1512," referring in foot-notes to (1) Letters and Papers Henry VIII. xvi. 503 (15), and (2) Ancient Deeds, Public Record Office, A 1773, as authorities for her statement.

The first reference is to a lease granted by Prior Newton in February, 1506 (*i.e.*, 1505/6), which proves that Percy was not Prior on a particular day in that month of 1506, but does not prove that he was "not Prior in 1506." Miss Reddan's second reference is to the printed 'Calendar of Ancient Deeds,' and not, as one would naturally infer, to the deed itself. The Calendar gives "4 May, 1 Hen. VIII.," *i.e.*, 1509, as the date of a deed in which Bradwell is named as Prior. If, instead of being content with the Calendar, Miss Reddan had referred to the deed itself, she would have seen that the deed is actually dated 4 May "anno *octavo* Henrici octavi" (*i.e.* 8 Henry VIII., 1516). I may add that the writing of the deed is perfectly clear, and that, to "make assurance double sure," I asked my friend Dr. W. A. Shaw, who is an expert in such things, to look at the manuscript with me. This is not the only case in which I have found the 'Calendar of Ancient Deeds' misleading. The true date of the deed (1516) is quite consistent with the dates I have quoted above from my 'Aldermen of London,' and obviously does not support Miss Reddan's inference from the date given in the Calendar.

As I am criticizing Miss Reddan for an error into which any one but such a confirmed sceptic as myself with regard

to accepted historical authorities might naturally fall, I feel it due to her to say that, so far as I am competent to judge, her work seems to be admirably and carefully done, and I should be sorry to appear to detract from its merits.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

JOHN RANKING.—I have just seen by chance an inquiry by MR. E. I. CARLYLE at 8 S. ix. 47 for particulars of the life of Mr. John Ranking. If MR. CARLYLE is still in need of this information, I shall be happy to give him all the particulars of which I am in possession, if he will write to me.

GEORGE RANKING, Lieut.-Col.

Beech Lawn, Park Town, Oxford.

"SOKOL," BOHEMIAN UNION FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.—The visit of a team of Bohemian athletes to this country will have drawn attention to the word *sokol*. The movement was begun in 1862 by Dr. Miroslav Tyr, a profound Greek scholar and enthusiast for physical culture. Through his exertions, assisted by those of Mr. Jindrich Fügner, a brotherhood was formed at Prague for the objects of mental and physical development, and before the deaths of these leaders branches were established all over Bohemia. The members adopted a picturesque dress, with the *sokol* (falcon) as their device. Their small copper badge shows the artistic figure of a fencer to his waist, with the words *na straz* (on guard). At present there are thousands of centres, and vast numbers assemble for the periodical displays on the Letna plain, near Prague. The movement has spread to other Slav countries, including Russia, where centres exist in several large towns.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

SWEEPSTAKE AS A SURNAME. — The first occurrence of this word, probably, is, as a surname, in the Poll Tax for Yorkshire, 2 Richard II., 1378–9, under the heading of "Berwyk," in Elmet, near Leeds (*Yorks Archæol. Journal*, vi. 315): "Robertus Swepstak et ux iiij$^{d}$." It was not "Swepstaker," because there is no abbreviating mark. A. S. ELLIS.

"LEAP IN THE DARK" AS PARLIAMENTARY PHRASE.—The late MR. H. CHICHESTER HART quoted at 9 S. xi. 466 some instances of the use of this phrase in 1708, and the 'N.E.D.' shows that it was used by Vanburgh and Defoe; but the Earl of Derby made it famous in 1867. The first use of it, however, in a Parliamentary manner seems to be American; for on 28 February, 1848, Mr. Sawyer of Ohio said in the House of Representatives at Washington that his colleague Mr. Schenck complained that in passing the Appropriation Bill then "they were taking a leap in the dark" (see *The Congressional Globe*, Thirtieth Congress, p. 393). I do not find the phrase in Mr. Schenck's speech as reported.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"STORM IN A TEACUP."—Our earliest example at present of this familiar expression is of 1872. It was, of course, in use long before; but I do not know who originated it. I am told that there is a variant with "teapot" in place of "teacup." And I have seen an American strengthened equivalent, "tempest in a teapot." I should be glad of examples of the first-mentioned form before 1872, and of the variants of any date.

The American version is given in the supplemental volume to 'The Century Dictionary' published last year. I remember its occurrence some twenty years ago in some amusing verses, which appeared in the American newspapers, on the seven or eight current pronunciations of "depot," ending, if I remember aright,

> So all this wrangling about "depot"
> Was but a tempest in a teapot.

I had a copy of this, which I have mislaid. If any reader of 'N. & Q.' on either side of the Atlantic, happens to have preserved it, or knows where it occurs, I should be glad to see it again. JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

[MR. A. F. ROBBINS quoted at 10 S. xi. 388 the phrase "storm in a cream bowl" from a letter of the first Duke of Ormond written in 1678. Some classical parallels are to be found at p. 456 of the same volume.]

REV. M. W. PETERS.—I am compiling a monograph on the life and work of the artist, the Rev. M. William Peters. I should be much obliged if any one possessing information about him, or pictures by him, would communicate with me.

(Lady) VICTORIA MANNERS.

14, Chantrey House, Eccleston Street, S.W.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN B. GLEGG.—I should be much obliged, for purposes historical, to find the representatives of Lieut.-Col. John B. Glegg, Assistant-Adjutant-General. He was on Sir Isaac Brock's staff in Canada. I do not know if he ascended further in the service. DAVID ROSS MCCORD, K.C.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

EDWARD BULL, PUBLISHER.—Will your readers add to my knowledge of Edward Bull the publisher, concerning whom I have the following facts? He was the son of Simeon Bull of 10, Hollis Street, Cavendish Square, and Arundel House, Fulham (b. 1750, d. 1818). Edward was born in 1798, and died on 19 October, 1843, being buried at Highgate. He carried on his publishing business at 19 and 26, Hollis Street, formerly the banking house of Sir Claude Scott, Bt., & Co. He published among other books in 1827 'Boyle Farm,' a poem by his friend Lord Francis Egerton, which ran through at least three editions (see 'D.N.B.,' Egerton). In 1839 he published 'Indian Hours; or, Passion and Poetry in the Tropics,' by R. N. Dunbar (see 'D.N.B.,' Dunbar). Edward Bull was, I think, educated at Gordon House Academy, Highgate, under Dr. Mersal, whose daughter Frances married Edward Bull's elder brother, Simeon Thomas Bull the architect. His library was rather famous in its day, and the resort of literary London. He married a lady who subsequently married a Mr. Buxton.

CLEMENT SHORTER.

STONE IN PENTONVILLE ROAD.—Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' tell me the history of a piece of stone resembling the base of a pillar? It is on a level with the pavement between the shop of Mr. Fletcher, luncheon provider, 280, Pentonville Road, and that of Messrs. Hepworth & Son, clothiers, next door, 278, at the corner of Caledonian Road. It resembles, in miniature, the base of the newly purchased and restored south-western gateway of St. Bartholomew the Great, close by here, after the exposure by excavation. The stone is about a foot high, and about the same in breadth.

A. LE BLANC NEWBERY.

27 and 28, Charterhouse Square.

J. M. QUÉRARD, BIBLIOGRAPHER.—What was Quérard's first name? His books bear only the initials "J. M." The British Museum Catalogue calls him Joseph Marie and so does Mr. Ralph Thomas ('A Martyr to Bibliography'). But Lorenz's 'Catalogue général de la Librairie française' gives Jean Marie, and in this is followed by Dr. Hagberg Wright's recent 'Catalogue of the London Library.'

Quérard used the pseudonym "Mar. Jozon d'Erquard."[2] The last word is an obvious anagram, but what do "Mar. Jozon" represent? P. J. ANDERSON.

University of Aberdeen.

WRITERS ON MUSIC.—Being engaged in collecting materials for an 'International Bibliographical Dictionary of Writers on Music,' I shall be obliged if readers of 'N. & Q.' will supply me with lists of their works in volume form (published or about to be published) relating to the history and criticism of music, for insertion in my book.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

25, Speenham Road, Brixton, S.W.

SIR SAUDER DUNCOMBE.—In Strafford's 'Letters,' vol. i. p. 336, Sir Sauder Duncombe is described as a traveller, a pensioner, and as having acquired a patent for carrying people in the street. There are two references in Evelyn's Diary to Sir Sanders Duncombe, obviously the same person, in one of which his "famous powder," and, in the other, his sedan chairs, are referred to. Can any of your readers give me further particulars about him? Y.

DICKENS ON THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—Can any reader inform me where an article by Dickens is to be found in which he refers to some experiments on dogs, and I believe denounces the Royal Humane Society for their connexion with them? I have been told he called it "the Royal Inhumane Society." ESTHER DOREEN.

[No such heading appears in the Index to Dickens's 'Miscellaneous Papers,' vol. xxxviii. of the "National Edition."]

ARCHBISHOP MONTAIGNE.—Many years ago I asked, and received replies to, a question about this prelate (see 7 S. xi. 487; xii. 38, 78). Last autumn his monument in Cawood Church — which originally was situated in the chancel, but, during the restoration of the church some thirty years since, was moved to the west end of the south aisle—was restored under Mr. Oldrid Scott, and reset at the west end of the nave. It had been shamefully knocked about at the first removal, but the fragments were carefully preserved in a large chest, and under skilful treatment this beautiful monument has now resumed the appearance which it wore at the time of its erection.

A local paper, describing its unveiling and rededication, stated that the Latin epitaph signed "Hugo Hollandus flevit" was composed by Hugo Grotius, said to be a great personal friend of the Archbishop. I should very much like to know the authority for this statement. I asked the editor for it, but received no reply. I had always supposed it to be the work of Hugh Holland, a poet of that period, to whom, indeed, it is attributed in Hacket's 'Life of Archbishop Williams,' quoted in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' Grotius was in England in 1613, but must have left before 1619, as in the latter year he was imprisoned in his own country. Montaigne died in 1628.

One of your correspondents gives the conclusion of the epitaph thus: "Vixit annos 59. m. b—d. 2." From personal inspection I am able to say that these numbers do not exist, a blank being left in each case.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Southampton.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any correspondent tell me where the following passage is to be found, and who is the author?

"He did not know, poor fool, why love should not be true to death."

L. S. M.

Who wrote the poem 'Art in the Market-Place'? The first verse runs:—

Hear ye the sellers of lavender? Sweetly they cry it.
Soft on the ear the tones of their voices fall.
See how your children and maidens are eager to buy it.
Sweet as the lavender's self is the singer's call.

A. HOWELLS.

AMANEUUS AS A CHRISTIAN NAME.—This name, spelt as above, occurs twice in the Rolls Calendars of the time of Edward III. "Amaneuus de Chesthunt chivaler" is proceeded against for (after having received pay) not carrying out his engagement to serve in the war in Brittany, 1350–51. Is there any other form of this name? R. B.

Upton.

THE SLEEPLESS ARCH.—Will some one explain the allusion in the following extract?

"In the Ægean area, except, oddly enough, in the out-of-the-way district of Acarnania, it [the arch] was avoided until Roman times, on the Hindoo principle, perhaps, that 'an arch never sleeps.'"—Burrows, 'The Discoveries in Crete.'

ALEX. RUSSELL.

Stromness, Orkney.

CHRISTOPHER MOORE, REMEMBRANCER TO HENRY VIII.—Are any biographical details known of this officer? He is said to have been of Norton, North Derbyshire, and seems to have helped into office the Fanshawes from the same district. H. A.

"PORTYGNE."—John Agmondesham of Barnes, Surrey, by his will, dated 1571, and proved 1572/3 (7 Peter), bequeaths to "Elizabeth my daughter, the wife of my son John, a portygne with a hole through it, and a ring of gold with a blue stone." What is a 'portygne'? A. RHODES.

BISHOP EDWARD WETENHALL (1639–1713).—I should be glad to ascertain particulars of the parentage and first marriage of this Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh. The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' (lx. 382) is silent on these points. G. F. R. B.

SIR JOHN WILSON (1780–1856).—I should be glad to ascertain the particulars of his parentage, and the full date of his birth. The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' (lxii. 112) gives neither. G. F. R. B.

JOHN WORTHEN was elected from Westminster to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1681. Particulars of his parentage and career, as well as the date of his death, are desired. G. F. R. B.

SIR JOHN ALLEYN: DAME ETHELDREDA ALLEYN: CHARLES ALLEYN.—Sir John Alleyn or Alen, Mercer, knighted 1529, Alderman of London for the Vintry and Lime Street Wards, Lord Mayor in 1525 and 1535, Privy Councillor, and founder of the Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside destroyed in the Great Fire, is said to have married Margaret, d. of John Legh of Essex (see *Archæologia Cantiana*, xxiv. 197); but it is possible this statement is due to a confusion of him with his brother, also named John, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, who married Margaret, elder d. and coheir of Giles Leigh of Walton-on-Thames (see Harl. Soc. Publ., xiii. 333). By his will, dated 3 Aug., 1545, and proved 15 Jan., 1545/6, he left his son Christopher various manors and lands in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire (see Surtees Society, vol. cxvi. for 1908, p. 289).

Christopher also succeeded to Ightham Mote House, Kent. He was knighted 2 Oct., 1553, was M.P. for New Romney 1562, and died towards the end of 1585. He had married Etheldreda, one of the daughters of the first Lord Paget of Beaudesert (Banks' 'Extinct Peerage,' ii. 410).

She was a recusant in 1587 (Strype, 'Annals,' III. ii. 597). When and where did she die? In a list of Catholics who had died in Yorkshire prisons apparently before 1590, drawn up by Father Richard Holtby, S.J., and printed in vol. v. of the Catholic Record Society (London, 1908), occurs at p. 193 the entry "uxor cujusdam Allani ordinis equestris atque civis Eboracensis."' I should like to know whether this is the widow of Sir Christopher Alleyn.

Their son Charles sold Ightham Mote House to Sir William Selby, and died before 1607. Had he issue?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

DAVID HUGHSON=EDWARD PUGH. — I should be glad to have some particulars as to the author of 'London: being an Accurate History and Description of the British Metropolis and its Neighbourhood to Thirty Miles Extent, From An Actual Perambulation.' It was published in six volumes, at dates ranging from 1805 to 1809, by J. Stratford of 112, Holborn Hill. The title-page gives the author as David Hughson, LL.D., but the British Museum Catalogue prints this as a pseudonym, having in brackets after the name "*i.e.* Edward Pugh." There is no reference under either name in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' or in the Supplement.

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

CORIO ARMS.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could give me information as to the arms of the noble Italian family of Corio. E. ATKINSON.

'THE CASE ALTERED,' HUMOROUS POEM.—In a 'Book of Humorous Poetry,' published by Nimmo, n.d., a piece called 'The Case Altered' ("Hodge held a farm, and smiled content") is included as anonymous.

I see it occurs in *The Mirror*, 13 March, 1824, as by K. S. Who was K. S.?

T. JESSON.

FRIENDLESS WAPENTAKE IN CRAVEN.—Under the title 'Wapentake' in 'Les Termes de la Ley,' 1667, two instances are given from the county of York—"Stainctife," a misprint for Staincliffe, and "Friendless Wapentake in Craven." I should be glad to hear more of the latter. Craven itself is in Staincliffe. The book professes to cite the statutes 3 Hen. V. cap. 2, 9 Hen. VI. cap. 10, and 15 Hen. VI. cap. 7, and refers to Roger Hoveden, *part. poster. Annal.*, fol. 346.

W. C. B.

'ERLKÖNIGS TOCHTER,' DANISH POEM.—I should be extremely obliged if any of your correspondents could give me a copy of, or tell me where I might find, the Danish poem 'Erlkönigs Tochter,' which is generally supposed to have suggested to Goethe his 'Erlkönig.' Lewes in his 'Life of Goethe' gives some details of the poem, but I want to compare Goethe with the original. I shall be grateful for the information sought.

H. B.

PEARSON FAMILY. — Can any of your readers give me information concerning the father, grandfather, or ancestors of Nicholas Pearson, who died in 1706 at Laughton-en-le-Moor, near Rotherham, Yorkshire? He had three sons—John Pearson, b. 1678; Nathaniel Pearson, b. 1679, d. 1767, Vicar of Stainton, Notts (where he was buried), who married Mary Wagstaffe of Haworth, b. 1692, d. 1786; and William Pearson, b. 1683. H. G. P.

## Replies.

### THAMES WATER COMPANY: THE WATER HOUSE.

(11 S. ii. 29.)

THERE is a considerable amount of information extant in reference to the waterworks in York House Garden, generally known as the York Buildings Waterworks; and engravings showing the tower are frequently met with. In the Guildhall Library there is a collection relating to this undertaking. The works stood near the foot of Villiers Street, Strand.

In 1676 Ralph Bucknall and Ralph Waine, gentlemen, obtained a licence under the Great Seal to erect a waterwork near the Thames, on and upon part of the ground of York House or York House Garden, being their own ground, for the term of 99 years. The property was soon after divided into twelve shares, which were increased in 1688 to forty-eight. By an Act of 2 and 3 William and Mary the company was incorporated under the style of the Governor and Company of Undertakers for raising Thames Water in York Buildings. In 1719 the property was sold to a new company, who afterwards enlarged their capital for the purpose of purchasing forfeited and other estates in Scotland and the North of England.

It was at York Buildings that the steam pump was first used for public water supply.

Originally the pumps were worked by a horse-mill, as was the case at Bulmer's works at Broken Wharf, and Ford's at Somerset House; but in 1712, or soon after, Savery, who had already set up one of his pumps at Camden House, Kensington, erected a larger and more complicated apparatus at York Buildings. This does not seem to have been a success, and about 1726 a Newcomen engine was installed. This is in all probability the dragon referred to in

"The York Buildings Dragon | or a Full and true account of a most Horrid and Barbarous Murder | Intended to be committed | on Monday the 14th of Febr. next (being Valentines-day) | on the Bodies, Goods, and name of the greatest Part of his Majesty's Liege Subjects, dwelling and inhabiting between Temple-Bar in the East, and St. James's in the West; and between Hungerford-market in the South, and St. Mary la Bonne, in the North, by a Sett of Evil-minded Persons, who (by the Instigation of Plutus, and not having the fear of several Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen before their eyes) do assemble twice a-week, to carry on their wicked purposes, in a private room over a stable, by the Thames side, in a remote corner of the Town. The Second Edition, Augmented by almost half. London, 1726." 16 pp. 4to.

In Wright's 'Caricature History of the Georges' will be found extracts relating to the York Buildings engine from 'The Foreigner's Guide to London,' 1729; *Read's Journal*, 1731; and *All Alive and Merry; or, The London Daily Post*, 1741. There is some reason for thinking that it was eventually acquired by Sir James Lowther, and re-erected at a colliery at Whitehaven.

The later history of the York Buildings undertaking is related briefly in Matthews's 'Hydraulia.' In 1818 it was acquired by the New River Company, at any rate as far as the street works were concerned. In 1829 an Act of Parliament authorized the dissolution of the York Buildings Company and the sale of every kind of property belonging to it. RHYS JENKINS.

The following quotation is from William Matthews's 'Hydraulia' (1835):—

"In the year 1691, waterworks were constructed for supplying a part of Westminster; and the persons who engaged in this undertaking obtained an Act of Parliament for incorporating them by the designation of 'The Governor and Company of Undertakers for raising Thames' water in York Buildings.' The establishment was situate on the bank of the river, contiguous to the Strand, at the bottom of Villiers-street, under which their principal cistern or reservoir extended. These works conveyed water as far as Piccadilly, Whitehall, and Covent Garden, with the intervening streets; but the greatest number of houses that at any time received a supply from this concern was about 2,700."—P. 33.

Matthews is by no means accurate historically, but I have a note from the 'Statutes at Large' that the Act of Incorporation is 2 William and Mary, sess. 2, cap. 24, so that at the time of the lease quoted by C. L. S. (1679) the company must have been a private company, and the waterworks must have been constructed at least twelve years earlier than Matthews states.

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

In *The Builder* of 6 June, 1906, will be found an illustration of this water tower, and possibly some descriptive letterpress. It stood on the site of old York House, and was established in the 27th of Charles II. to supply the inhabitants of St. James's with water. The patent granted in the reign of Charles II. in connexion with it is as follows:—

"Water house to supply St. James's.—R. vij die May con Ralph Bucknall and Ralph Waine to sett upp a Water house upon the River of Thames upon parte of the Ground belonging to Yorke House to serve the Inhabitants of St. James's with water for 99 years."

The works are described in 'The Foreigner's Guide to London,' 1720; but the company took to purchasing estates, granting annuities, and assuring lives, and proved to be one of the bubbles of that year of wild speculation. The fire engine ceased to be worked in 1731; but it was afterwards shown for several years as a curiosity.

"Its working by sea-coal was attended with so much smoke, that it not only must pollute the air thereabouts, but spoil the furniture."—*London Daily Post*, 1741.

The confused affairs of the company, and the consequent disputes and lawsuits with its creditors and debtors, gave rise to a host of pamphlets, and even a political novel. An interesting engraving by Boydell of a view of London from the Thames, near York Buildings, where the tower-spire of these waterworks is a conspicuous object, is exhibited (No. 53 in the catalogue) in St. Martin's Library.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

4, Hurlingham Court, S.W.

G. A. Walpoole's 'New and Complete British Traveller' (1780) refers (p. 254) to this water tower as "a high wooden tower called York Buildings Water-Works," at the *east* corner of the terrace-walk planted with trees in the centre of which was, and is, York, or Buckingham, Water-Gate; and a full-

page engraving is given which shows the tower at what seems to be the *west* corner or end of the walk referred to. It looks from the illustration as if the tower stood either at the lower end of Villiers Street or on the site of Charing Cross Station. See also Thornbury and Walford's 'Old and New London,' iii. 108 and 103, where a reduced reproduction of Walpoole's engraving of the tower is given.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

C. L. S. will find an account of the York waterworks in the third volume of Mr. Wheatley's 'London Past and Present,' under 'York Buildings.' G. F. R. B.

For full particulars of this company, the water house, &c., see 'The York Buildings Company: a Chapter in Scotch History,' by David Murray (Glasgow, James MacLehose & Sons, 1883). T. F. D.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

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NELSON'S BIRTHPLACE (11 S. i. 483; ii. 36).—I believe Y. T. is mistaken in ascribing Horatio Nelson's birthplace to Barsham in Suffolk. Nelson's father, the Rector of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, in 1781, penned with his own hand, a "Family Historical Register," in which he noted the births, birth-places, and sponsors of all his children. In this MS., which is still extant, he wrote of his children:—

"William, born att Burnham Thorpe Aprill 20th 1757."

"Horatio, born att ditto Sept. 29th 1758."

In the Burnham Thorpe parish registers for 1758 is the baptismal entry thus:—

"Horatio, son of Edmund and Catherine Nelson, born September 29th Baptised October 9th priv: pub: November 15th 1758."

In the margin of this register is written the following:—

"Invested with the ensigns of the most honorable order of the Bath at St. James, September 27th 1797. Made Admiral of the Blue 1797. Created Lord Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe, October 6, 1798. Catætera [At cætera?] narret fama."

In the aforesaid Family Historical Register the Rev. E. Nelson tells the life story of his wife and himself thus:—

"Myself, educated att a school in the country, admitted to Caius Coll., Cambridge, 1743, Dr. Gooch then Master; my tutor Dr. Eglington. I took a bachelor's degree at the usual time, was ordained soon after, and att Michaelmass, 1745, went as curate to the Rev. Thomas Page, Rector of Beccles in Suffolk; there remained till October, 1747. My father died—succeeded him in both his livings: Hilborough on my mother's presentation, and Sporle the Provost and Fellows of Eton. I resided with my mother att Hilborough, and in May, 1749, married Catherine, daughter of Maurice Suckling, late Prebendary of Westminster and Rector of Barsham and Woodton, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Warham, Noff [?]. Att Michaelmass went to housekeeping at Swaffham, and at Michaelmas, 1753, removed into a hired house at Sporle. In November, 1755, on the death of Thomas Smithson (clerk), was preferred to the Rectory of Burnham Thorpe on the presentation of the Honble Horace Walpole, after Lord Walpole of Wollerton. Maurice Suckling, D.D., died in the year 1729, buried att Barsham within the communion railing, aged 54. Anne, his widow, died at Burnham Thorpe January 5th, 1768, aged 77, buried att Barsham near her husband. Catherine (Nelson), their daughter, died December 26th, 1767, aged 42, lies buried in the chancel of Burnham Thorpe."

By this it will be seen that Catherine Suckling's father died in 1729–30; and, as a matter of fact, his widow immediately removed to Beccles with her young family, and was there residing when Mr. Nelson was appointed curate and made the acquaintance of her daughter Catherine. Lord Walpole of Wollerton was Mrs. Suckling's maternal uncle, and so gave the living of Burnham Thorpe to the husband of his great-niece. After the Nelsons' removal from Sporle to the old Rectory of Burnham Thorpe, Mrs. Suckling took up her residence in a house belonging to her uncle in that village, and there died on 7 January, 1768.

It is possible that Y. T.'s informant has confused the family tradition that Horatio Nelson was born in his grandmother's house, there having been a slight fire at the Rectory of Burnham Thorpe in 1758, on which occasion Mrs. Nelson removed to her mother's house in the village, where her baby was born on the 29th of September. The house, now used by Lord Orford as a shooting cottage, is always believed by the Walpole family to have been the scene of the birth of the hero of Trafalgar. At all events, Nelson's grandmother, Mrs. Suckling, dated her will in December, 1767, from her house in the village of Burnham Thorpe, having long before severed her connexion with Barsham. Indeed, its rectory house at the time of the hero's birth was in the occupation of the Rev. Edward Holden (1774–97), while Robert Suckling of Woodton (1740–1802) was lord of the manor.

I think this is conclusive that Admiral Lord Nelson was not born at Barsham.

F. H. SUCKLING.

Highwood, Romsey.

BARABBAS A PUBLISHER (11 S. ii. 29).—False traditions die hard, but I supposed that this one had received its quietus long ago, as it has been refuted some scores of times.

There is no reference in Byron's poems to Barabbas and a publisher. The story ran that Byron gave my grandfather a Bible, and that my grandfather was much touched by this evidence of the poet's religious fervour until, on turning over the leaves, he found in the 40th verse of St. John's Gospel, chap. xviii., the word "robber" changed into "publisher."

The joke was perpetrated by Thomas Campbell on another publisher: neither Byron nor my grandfather had any part in it. I have in my library Byron's Bible, and there is no mark or notch in it of any kind.

Byron, however, did drink the health of Napoleon because he shot a bookseller.

JOHN MURRAY.

50, Albemarle Street, W.

[MR. W. H. PEET thanked for reply to the same effect.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 227).—In *The Portfolio*, July, 1894, p. 6, William Sharp is named as author of the following:—

"In the beginning, said a Persian poet, Allah took a rose, a lily, a dove, a serpent, a little honey, a Dead Sea apple, and a handful of clay. When he looked at the amalgam—it was woman."

T. F. DWIGHT.

La Tour de Peilz, Vaud, Suisse.

"MERLUCHE" (11 S. i. 329) is a word of uncertain and equivocal use. For instance, I take Alfred Elwall's Dictionary, which I used in my schooldays, and in the French-English part I find "*Merluche*, salt-cod," but in the English-French part "*Hake*, merluche." Turning to the 'Dictionnaire-Général de la Langue Française, by Hatzfeld, A. Darmesteter, and A. Thomas, I see that the name is given to several fishes of the species Gadus when dried in the sun, and especially to dried codfish.

But the lexicological problem is solved in the late Eugène Rolland's excellent 'Faune Populaire,' vol. xi. (April, 1910). This volume treats of the reptiles and fishes. The article 'Merlu,' p. 213, tells us that the *merlu* or *merluche* is the *Gadus merlucius* of Linnæus, and in certain countries takes the place of the codfish and is prepared in the same way. Our *morue* (*ibid.*, p. 221) is the English codfish, and Cuvier's *Morrhua vulgaris*.

Rolland adds that the *merluche* is less esteemed than the codfish when salted; but evidently both, hake and codfish, when dried or salted, became confused in common use. Fishmongers, grocers, and their customers are neither naturalists nor lexicographers. H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI^e).

Cotgrave, 1650, has: "*Merlus* ou *Merluz*. A Melwell or Kneeling: a kind of small Cod whereof Stockfish is made."

Miége, 1688, has: "*Merlus*. Poisson de haute mer, dont on fait le Stocfiche, a Melwell, or Kneeling, a kind of small Cod whereof Stock-fish is made."

Ménage, 1694, derives the word from *Maris lucius*, and states that Scaliger calls it *merlucius*, and that Pontus de Thyard, referring to the fish called *asellus* by the Latins, says that this is the *merluz*. Ménage also states that from *Maris lucia* came *molûe*, to-day called *morûe*; that in Languedoc *merluce* signifies *morûe*, and that *merlus* is the equivalent of *merlan*.

All of which seems to show that *merluche* is the *cod*fish from which "stockfish" was made. JOHN HODGKIN.

Lemery ('Traité Universelle des Drogues,' Paris, 1723), under *morhua*, has the following: "On fait secher des morues aprés les avoir salées, & c'est ce qu'on appelle merluche ou mourue [*sic*] salée"; and under *salpa*: "*Salpa*, en François, Vergadelle, Stochfisch, Merlu, Merluche." The former fish is, of course, the cod; the latter, from the description he gives, I should suppose to be the haddock, but in Cassell's 'Eng.-Fr. Dictionary' "*Merlus*, m., and *merluche*, f.," is the definition given of the hake. Under *merlucius* Lemery has "*sive Callarias*, Jonst. en François, *Petite Morue*," which is still one of the French names of the haddock. The scientific name of the hake is, however, *Merluccius vulgaris*. Of the name *merlucius* Lemery says: "*Merlucius à mare & luce, comme* qui diroit, *lumiere de la mer*, à cause que ce poisson a de grand yeux" (I give this as he prints it).

The conclusion appears to be that *merluche* is a name given to various kinds of dried or salt fish. C. C. B.

Though *merluche* is a comprehensive term for stockfish, such as cod, ling, hake, haddock, and torsk, it usually implies haddock on menu cards, while *melus* on the same is utilized more especially for hake.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Strictly, I suppose, *merluche* is salted cod —"stockfish" according to some of the dictionaries; but as a matter of practice and habit at restaurants throughout Europe, if you order *merluche* you will get haddock. I have no idea whether this is a correct interpretation or not, but I do know that in "kitchen-French," which is a mongrel tongue, *merluche* means haddock, whatever the dictionaries may say.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

ST. SWITHIN seems to halt in the definition of *merluche* as a word used indifferently for hake, cod, or other stockfish. Presuming as I do that it signifies in French any kind of dried fish, I also take it to be plainly borrowed from the Italian *merluzzo*, which he may ask for at any restaurant, and be supplied with "whiting" on his order.

WILLIAM MERCER.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

COL. SKELTON OF ST. HELENA (11 S. ii. 48).—The references to this officer in the standard authorities on St. Helena are of an incidental and not particularly informative character. T. H. Brooke ('History of St. Helena,' p. 377) records his arrival, on 22 June, 1813, to take up the office of Lieutenant-Governor. He appears to have been the last holder of that office, which was abolished on 16 January, 1816. His residence, Longwood, was assigned to Napoleon. The illustrious exile proceeded there on the morning after his arrival, and breakfasted with Col. and Mrs. Skelton, but did not enter into permanent occupation until two months later. Beyond this brief association with the exiled Emperor there does not seem to be any outstanding episode in Skelton's career. J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

In 1889 I happened to be at Potchefstroom in the Transvaal. I was there presented to an old lady of ninety years, a Mrs. Alexander, widow of a General Alexander. She was born (so I was told) at St. Helena, the daughter of an officer named Skelton (I do not remember his rank). She told me that she remembered Napoleon, and that when she was a girl he had often talked to her in a mixture of French and English. Mrs. Alexander died several years ago, but her grandchildren are still, I believe, to be heard of at Langlaagte, and other villages outside Johannesburg. FRANK SCHLOESSER.

Kew Green.

"TILLEUL" (11 S. ii. 47).—The colour of the *fleurs de tilleul* is a yellow-green—the combination is two parts yellow and one part blue. This hue is not uncommon, and therefore it may bear a particular name at any season, according to the humour of fashion. The tilleul colour probably owes its origin to some Parisian textile merchant with an eye for novelty, who gave to this hue the name of the tree. But such colours get out of date, and the name loses its special significance.

With regard to tilleul tea, the *feuilles de tilleul* are employed in medicine, either dried or in infusion, as an anti-spasmodic. These leaves may have replaced the ordinary tea, as they make a very good drink.

TOM JONES.

"QUILT" (11 S. i. 448), meaning to thrash, is well known, but the sense of "traversing swiftly" does not occur, to my knowledge, in any dictionary. Is DR. SMYTHE PALMER, by any possibility, thinking of the Scottish verb "to kilt"—a word not altogether dissimilar to "quilt" in sound? At all events, "to kilt," in the Scottish vernacular, signifies "to lift up the dress so as to run more swiftly over the ground." It denotes, however, preparation for running rather than the act of running itself. W. S. S.

SNUFF-BOX INSCRIPTION (11 S. ii. 48).—Surely the mysterious inscription WITHE TEREP is of the "Bill Stumps His Mark" order, and is the very thinly disguised name of a former owner, Peter White. Perhaps MAJOR WILLCOCK's maternal grandfather bore that name, or was a friend of Peter. Perhaps even he borrowed the box from Peter, and forgot to return it. Who knows? JOHN HODGKIN.

The inscription seems clearly to be intended for "Peter Hewit." W. G. B.

[One other correspondent suggests Peter Hewit, but the majority favour Peter White.]

SIR W. B. RUSH (11 S. ii. 49).—Sir Wm. Beaumaris Rush was a knight, not baronet. The mistake in the 'D.N.B.' appears also in the obituary notice of Dr. Clarke in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1822, pt. i. p. 274.

*The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1806 (i. 281), states that Angelica was second daughter of Sir Wm. Rush, not fifth.

It may interest M. A. to know that in a diary of Capt. Matthew Holworthy of Elsworth, co. Camb., there are several

references to Dr. Clarke and Sir Wm. Rush, with both of whom he appears to have been on intimate terms. I should be pleased to send M. A. the references, should he care to have them. F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.

Elsworth, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.

William Beaumaris Rush was not a baronet: he was knighted 19 June, 1800, and died 8 July, 1833, aged 82.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

Probably Sir William Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbledon, Knight. Another daughter married her cousin George Rush, High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1813. See Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 4th ed., 'Rush of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northampton.'

RICH. JOHN FYNMORE.

[G. F. R. B., DIEGO, and A. R. E. also thanked for replies.]

STRETTELL-UTTERSON: EARLIEST BOOK-AUCTION (11 S. i. 448, 477; ii. 16).—Will MR. W. SCOTT kindly give some particulars of the list of auction-sale catalogues, ranging from 1637 to 1841, to which he refers? Where can such list and catalogues be seen? I have been always under the impression that the sale of Dr. Seaman's library on 31 October, 1676, was the earliest known auction sale of books in this country. See 10 S. v. 43. EDWARD B. HARRIS.

5, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.

PARIS FAMILY (11 S. i. 508; ii. 53).—If E. H. will write to me, I will put him into communication with members of the family of Mr. Thomas Clifton Paris, son of John Ayrton Paris. He died recently, aged 95.

J. E. FOSTER.

10, Trinity Street, Cambridge.

SIR MATTHEW PHILIP, MAYOR OF LONDON (11 S. ii. 24, 73).—The date of knighthood of this early civic worthy has been long a difficulty, owing to the seemingly substantial authority for both the K.B. of 1465 and the Knight Bachelor of 1471. It has been suggested that Philip was twice dubbed, but I know of no case in which the same man received the accolade twice, unless possibly upon the promotion of a Knight Bachelor to the higher dignity of a Knight Banneret, and even of this the evidence is by no means clear. Anyhow, this would not apply to Philip. Neither would the fact of the alleged earlier knighthood being that of a K.B. account for a possible second dubbing. Whether or not in the fifteenth century Knighthood of the Bath was of a distinct order from that of the military Knight is, I believe, problematical, but it certainly appears to have been looked upon as of a higher status. To suppose, therefore, that a man made a K.B. in 1465 should six years later be dubbed again to a simple knighthood would be unreasonable.

Which of the two dates is the correct one is a matter of credence and evidence, the balancing of one authority with another. And here I think the evidence in favour of 1471 is conclusive. To the proofs quoted in his note by my friend MR. BEAVEN from Gregory's 'Chronicle' and the London City records may be added the monumental inscription to Philip's wife in Herne Church, Kent, given by Weever ('Fun. Mon.') as follows: "Hic jacet Christiane dudum uxoris Mathei Philipi Aurifabri ac Maioris Londinensis que obijt....1470 pro cuius anime salute velitis Deum orare."[1] It is clear, therefore, that the ex-Mayor was not a Knight when his wife died in 1470.

My impression is that the origin of the error is in the statement of Fabyan, a writer, as said by the late John Bruce, who is "a most valuable authority upon all matters connected with transactions that took place within the City of London; but often inaccurate on minor points respecting events which passed elsewhere[2] ('Restoration of Edward IV.,' Camden Soc. vol. ). I suggest that this is one of Fabyan's minor inaccuracies and the source of the whole difficulty.

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

'DRAWING-ROOM DITTIES' IN 'PUNCH' (11 S. ii. 48).—CANON ELLACOMBE has not, I think, hit off quite accurately the Coster song. Unless my memory is at fault, it should run:—

If I had a donkey wot wouldn't go,
D'yer think I 'd wallop him? Blow me, no!
I 'd give him some grass, and cry "Gee-wo,
Gee up, Neddy."

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

CANON ELLACOMBE will find what he requires on p. 85 of *Punch* for 17 February, 1844, under title of 'A Polished Poem':—

Had I an ass averse to speed,
Deem'st thou I 'd strike him? No, indeed!

A. MASSON.

TENNYSON'S 'MARGARET' (11 S. i. 507).—To a mind delighting in literal accuracy the idea embodied in Tennyson's two lines will no doubt sound like nonsense. A poet, however, or a person endowed with imagina-

tion, will see in the lines little more than a variation of the common saying "After a storm comes a calm." By the poet's vision, the elemental forces of nature are beheld engaged in Titanic conflict, which continues until through sheer weariness the waves sink into the calm of exhaustion. Tennyson's imagery is perhaps slightly different. It represents nature as assailed by malignant human agencies, until in the end it lapses into a condition of insensibility.

SCOTUS.

In Capt. Marryat's 'Newton Foster' an action is described as taking place between an Indiaman and a French privateer commanded by Surcouf. The cannonade makes the wind lull so that the ships have to cease firing till the smoke clears away of itself. Marryat has seen a great deal of hard service under Lord Cochrane, and his descriptions of sea-fights and shipwrecks are clear and accurate. Perhaps a cannonade would have little effect on a strong breeze, and the lull caused by it not be long. M. N. G.

GEORGE KNAPP, M.P.: KNAPP FAMILY (11 S. i. 389; ii. 35).—I have in my possession a pencil sketch of a lady's head in profile by Jonathan Richardson—whether the elder or the younger I am unable to say. The following inscription is written in the margin: "Mrs. Cath: Knapp, August 25, 1731." I have hitherto been unable to identify the original of the portrait. Perhaps MR. O. G. KNAPP of Maidenhead, who has informed COL. FYNMORE that he is engaged on a Knapp family history, may be able to help me.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

GARRICK'S VERSION OF 'ROMEO AND JULIET' (11 S. ii. 47).—I have a copy of the above work in an odd volume of old plays, the others being 'The Perjur'd Husband,' by Mrs. Centlivre, and 'Constantine the Great' and 'Theodosius,' by Nat. Lee. The title-page to Garrick's play reads:—

"Romeo and Juliet by Shakespear, with Alterations and an additional Scene: by D. Garrick. As it is Performed at the Theatre-Royal in Drury Lane. London: Printed for J. & R. Jonson and S. Draper MDCCLVI."

There is an interesting, if acid, personal paragraph concluding the 'Advertisement' on the next page:—

"The persons who from their great Goodnature and Love of Justice have endeavour'd to take away from the present Editor the little Merit of this Scene by ascribing it to Otway, have unwittingly, from the Nature of the Accusation, paid him a Compliment which he believes they never intended him."

James Erskine Baker, writing about 1760 in the 'Companion to the Play House,' speaks very highly of this, the third alteration of Shakespere's play. He says: "He has rendered the whole more uniform, and worked up the catastrophe to a greater degree of distress than it held in the original."

My little volume is quite at the service of MR. CUTTER if he would care to borrow it.

WM. NORMAN.

6, St. James' Place, Plumstead.

MOSES AND PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER (11 S. i. 469).—The finding of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter has been a favourite subject with artists both in ancient and modern times. Mrs. Jameson in her 'History of our Lord,' vol. i. pp. 172–3, mentions Perugino, Raphael, Poussin, and Bonifazio as having been, among others, attracted by the theme. In public and private galleries in this country there are at least half-a-dozen paintings by different masters bearing the same title. Among them a 'Finding of Moses' by Titian was formerly in the collection at Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter. See Hazlitt's 'Picture Galleries of England.' W. S. S.

PIGEON-HOUSES IN THE MIDDLE AGES (11 S. ii. 49).—As bearing on the custom of pigeon-houses, there is in the archives of the Dover Corporation a charter, dated 7 March, 1467, by which "a berne, a gardein with a douffhous....within the liberty of the Town and Port of Dover," was let for 80 years. Twice in the charter the structure is called "a douffhous," and three times it is referred to as a culverhouse. That the structure was a permanent one of some importance is shown by the fact that special provisions are made for its being kept in repair during the 80 years' lease. As to the connexion of pigeon-houses with rectories, it may be mentioned that this "berne gardein with douffhous" was near to St. James's Rectory, Dover, and there was an ancient barn standing there about a century ago.

As to the right to erect pigeon-houses, a lord of the manor, according to cases cited by Burn, may build a dovecot on his own manor, but a tenant of a manor cannot without his lord's licence; but any freeholder may build a dovecot on his own land. Pigeons kept in such dovecots were, at a very early period, protected by the game laws. It would seem that the right to have a pigeon-house at a rectory would arise from the tenure being in the nature of a freehold; and by a similar rule the Dover Corporation

had their right to grant a charter including the privilege of keeping a culverhouse because they were lords of the fee, holding all lands in their liberty for services rendered to the Crown in connexion with the Cinque Ports navy. JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

The following from Giles Jacob's 'Law Dictionary,' 1756, may help to put F. H. S. on the right track :—

"*Pigeon-house*, Is a Place for the safe Keeping of *Pigeons*. A Lord of a Manor may build a *Pigeon-house* or *Dovecote* upon his Land, Parcel of the Manor; but a Tenant of a Manor cannot do it, without the Lord's Licence. 3 *Salk.* 248. Formerly none but the Lord of the Manor, or the Parson, might erect a *Pigeon-house*; though it has been since held, that any Freeholder may build a *Pigeon-house* on his own Ground, 5 *Rep.* 104. *Cro. Eliz.* 548. *Cro. Jac.* 440, 382. A Person may have a *Pigeon-house*, or Dove-cote, by Prescription. *Game Law*, 2 *Pa.* 133."

See also 'Jus Feudale Thomæ Cragii de Riccartoun,' Lipsiæ, 1716, pp. 348–9, Feudorum Lib. II. Tit. VIII. § XI., where some interesting facts are given, "apud nos eis tantum permittuntur [*i.e.* columbaria], qui sex acras terræ habent." Cragie also says that the "columbariorum jus" came from the Normans to England, and thence to Scotland.

J. A. S. Collin de Plancy in his 'Dictionnaire Féodal,' Paris, 1820, 2nd Ed., says, vol. i. p. 164 :—

"Les seigneurs hauts-justiciers et féodaux avaient seuls le droit d'avoir un *colombier*. Les serfs ne pouvaient élever des pigeons."

JOHN HODGKIN.

As a general rule, the privilege of setting up columbaria in mediæval times was confined to lords of manors, monasteries, and parish priests. The parson in some places had his cote in a stage of the church tower. Thousands of hungry birds flew hither and thither to nourish themselves on other grain than that provided by their owners, and thus imposed a heavy tax on farmers; this was one of the grievances which led to the great French Revolution. F. H. S. would read with interest a useful paper by Mrs. Berkeley on 'The Dovecotes of Worcestershire,' which was published in the *Transactions* of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society in 1905. It is admirably illustrated. ST. SWITHIN.

'TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES' (11 S. i. 328).—The legend referred to in Thomas Hardy's novel is the well-known one of Pygmalion, King of Cyprus, who fell in love with the ivory image of a maiden which he himself had made (Ov., 'Met.,' x. 243). See Sir William Smith's 'Classical Dictionary,' *sub* Pygmalion.

In Book I. chap. iv. of 'The Last Days of Pompeii' Lord Lytton also refers to this story in the following passage: "I have discovered the long-sought idol of my dreams; and like the Cyprian sculptor, I have breathed life into my own imaginings."

J. F. BENSE.

Arnhem, the Netherlands.

EDW. HATTON (11 S. ii. 9, 54).—Edward Hatton, born in 1664, would appear to have been a teacher. Three engraved portraits of him are known to be in existence: one by Vertue after a painting by Phipps; another by Whyte in 1696, when Hatton was 32 years of age; and the third by Sherwin, as mentioned in the query. Of these Sherwin's engraving is said to be by far the best. Hatton wrote a number of books, such as 'The Merchant's Magazine,' 'Comes Commercii; or, The Trader's Companion,' 'Arithmetick Theoretical and Practical,' and several others, between 1699 and 1728, the titles of which are given in Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica.' W. S. S.

STONES IN EARLY VILLAGE LIFE (11 S. ii. 9).—Is it not fairly well established that folk meetings—Shire Motes, Hundred Motes, Tithing Motes—were often held around great stones? See 'Primitive Folk-Moots,' by G. L. Gomme, 1880, where is collected a mass of evidence on this subject—title 'stone' in index.

As to Standon, Walton-at-Stone, Stonebury, Stanstead, and Stanborough, do they not all suggest Teutonic settlements (*-tons, -burys, -steads, -boroughs*) hard by ruins of Roman buildings, stations, or villas?

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

Maycroft, Fyfield Road, Walthamstow.

'SIR EDWARD SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE' (11 S. ii. 8).—This fictitious work was written by Miss Jane Porter, the daughter of an Irish officer, and sister of Sir Robert Ker Porter and of Miss Anna Maria Porter the novelist. It was first published in 1831, Miss Jane Porter's name being given merely as the editress. When pressed to disclose the author, Miss Porter used to say: "Sir Walter Scott [who, by the way, was a great friend of her family] had his great secret; I may be allowed to keep my little one."

'Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative' has a remarkable truthfulness of style and inci-

dent, and has been compared to Defoe's writing. A leading review wrote an article on it, treating it as a narrative of facts. Miss Porter died at Bristol in 1850, aged 74.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

This 'Narrative' is discussed by Mr. William Bates in 'The Maclise Portrait Gallery,' pp. 310–11. He is of opinion that the author was Dr. W. Ogilvie Porter, the elder brother of Miss Jane Porter. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Bates calls attention to references in 'N. & Q.' (1 S. v. 10, 185, 352), and also to *The Quarterly Review*, vol. xlviii. p. 480. W. S. S.

GARIBALDI AND HIS FLAG (11 S. ii. 7).—The flag mentioned by Hamerton can hardly be called Garibaldi's "personal" flag. Garibaldi and Holyoake were great friends, and to show his friendship Garibaldi, at the close of the war for the freedom of Italy, gave Holyoake his portrait, with a letter thanking him for all he had "generously done for the Italian cause," and at the same time presented him with the flag carried throughout the campaign by the triumphant Garibaldians. This Holyoake hung up in his library, and at his funeral it was placed on his coffin.

Holyoake's youngest daughter, Mrs. Holyoake Marsh, informs me that it is composed of three stripes about 12 inches wide, of red, white, and green, and, to quote her father's words, "was merely a tricolour of three pieces of cotton nailed to a staff." Mrs. Marsh adds: "It was not cotton, however, but a woollen material." She has generously presented this interesting memorial to Italy, and it now hangs in the Museum at Milan. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

COWES FAMILY (11 S. i. 508; ii. 58).—May I express my gratitude to B.U. L. L. and W. S. S. for their valuable information, and my regret that such comprehensive notes give no confirmation of the theory that a family gave its name to Cowes?

A search amongst naval papers that refer to the place has also been fruitless of results, save that it shows that West Cowe was an early way of writing of the Castle.

A fresh question arises from the efforts to trace the name, and I should gratefully welcome information upon it. There seems ground for doubting the received belief that King Henry VIII. built a second castle, on the eastern side of the Medina. In the days of his daughter Elizabeth, when very thorough repairs to all the Island forts are fully recorded, there is no mention of East Cowes Castle. It is not named on Speed's map, and though Old Castle Point exists, there is absolutely no record of any building there. Can any of your readers help to settle this point? Y. T.

Perhaps the following notes may be interesting on account of their connexion with Hampshire.

Thomas Cowse, among others, bond to the king for 500*l.* 8 Sept., 2 Hen. VII. Ten seals to this document.

Grant to John la Caus, lands in manor of Hordhulle. No date. Cat. Anc. Deeds at P.R.O.

Anthony Cowce and Agnes his wife, defendants in a suit respecting Charletts at Elstone in parish of Alverstoke, co. Southampton. Chancery Suits *temp.* Eliz.

I once knew an Isle of Wight family named Caws.

There was a Jacob Cowes, described as a Dutchman, an alien in London in 1567.

LEO C.

THE CIRCLE OF LODA (11 S. ii. 8).—Perhaps DR. YOUNG may find the information he desires by consulting the poems of Ossian, especially those entitled 'Carric-Thura,' 'Cath-Loda,' and 'Eina-Morul.' Loda is believed to have been synonymous with Odin, the Scandinavian deity. The circle of Loda, mentioned in 'Carric-Thura,' is supposed to be a place of worship among the Norsemen. Apparently it was situated on one of the islands of the Orcadian group, but it may be understood as applicable to any locality where the worshippers of Odin assembled. The hall of Loda perhaps stands for the Norse Valhalla, but is evidently located on some island off the Scandinavian or Norwegian coast. Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook' draws an interesting parallel between the encounter of Fingal and Loda as related by Ossian, and the wounding of the war-god Mars by Diomed in the 'Iliad.'

W. SCOTT.

MARKET DAY (11 S. ii. 48).—Was not the main consideration in fixing a day for a market the desire to avoid conflicting with a more important market in the neighbourhood? Markets were not principally (in their origin) intended for farmers who wished to sell the week's store of provisions (manna) to townsfolk, but, like the fairs, were for farmers to buy and to sell—or to exchange—their stock and their provender

The most important markets, therefore, were not those in big towns, but those in convenient positions to serve a big district, and especially a district with very varied soils and culture-possibilities. In many cases—probably most—the fairs preceded the markets. Fairs were regulated by season and by saints' days. Thus, on a border between high land that affords ample sheep-pasture through the summer, and lower land where sheep may be root-fed and folded through the winter, there would be fairs at the most convenient time for changing the sheep. When a market was demanded by changed conditions, it would probably be on the same day of the week as the principal fair-day, unless that day was already in use for some neighbouring market. Many farmers attend two or more markets, in different places, regularly.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

In a given district it is plainly to the advantage of farmers and their customers to meet more frequently than once a week, and country carriers will be found going to two or three markets a week within their radius. The later-established markets would choose a different day from that fixed by their senior neighbour. H. P. L.

[MR. TOM JONES also thanked for reply.]

GOLDSMITH AND HACKNEY (11 S. ii. 10).—Goldsmith lodged in Canonbury in 1767 as well as in 1762. The events attending his residence there have been carefully examined by Forster in his 'Life of Goldsmith,' and by Mr. Austin Dobson in 'Oliver Goldsmith' in the "Great Writers" series. It is extremely probable that he visited Hackney while residing at Canonbury, but no evidence has yet been forthcoming to show that he did. When two such accomplished gleaners have thoroughly explored the field of inquiry, it is scarcely likely that many grains have been left ungathered to reward the efforts of future investigators.

W. S. S.

GEORGE I. STATUES (11 S. ii. 7, 50).—There is another version of the first epigram quoted by MR. MAYCOCK (*ante*, p. 51), viz. :—

When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
The people of England made him head of the church;
But much wiser still, the good Bloomsbury people,
'Stead of head of the church, made him head of the steeple.

See 'A Topographical Dictionary of London and its Environs,' by James Elmes, 1831, p. 204, *s.v.* 'St. George, Bloomsbury.'

The following is from a manuscript commonplace book dated on the back 1832 :—

On the late king's statue on the top of Bloomsbury spire.

The King of Great Britain was reckon'd before
The Head of the Church by all Christian People
His Subjects of Bloomsbury have added one more
To his Titles and made him the Head of the Steeple.

The words "late king" would presumably place the date of this epigram in the time of George II. This commonplace book (which I bought some years ago) appears to have been compiled by one E. W. Gwatkin.

As to the statue, &c., Charles Knight's 'London,' vol. v. (1843), p. 198, has the following :—

"Above this stage commences a series of steps, gradually narrowing, so as to assume a pyramidal appearance, the lowest of which are ornamented at the corners by lions and unicorns guarding the royal arms (the former with his tail and heels frisking in the air), and which support at the apex, on a short column, a statue, in Roman costume, of George I."

A picture of the church, including the statue and one of the (presumably) two pairs of supporters, is in William Maitland's 'History and Survey of London,' 1756, vol. ii., facing p. 1360. The supporters appear to be guarding a crown, not the royal arms. The crown exists now, but the supporters are gone. It is possible that the royal arms were on the opposite side.

According to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' *s.v.* Nicholas Hawksmoor, the "lion and unicorn" (in the singular) were removed in 1871 by G. E. Street, R.A. If everything of grotesque appearance in London were removed, London would be much less interesting than it is.

For prints besides that in Maitland the 'Dictionary' refers to Clarke, 'Archit. Eccles.,' plate xlv., and Malton, 'London and Westminster,' pl. lxxvi.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Nicholas Hawksmoor was not a sculptor. He was an architect, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren's. Amongst other churches, he designed St. George's, Bloomsbury, built at a cost of 9,793*l.*, and consecrated in 1731. But what authority has W. A. H. for asserting that he was the actual carver of the statue of King George I. crowning the spire of that edifice? Birch in his 'London Churches' (1896) describes the monarch as standing there "in solitary state, a lightning conductor decorating the top of his head."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

MR. PIERPOINT (*ante*, p. 50), referring to statues in the Royal Exchange destroyed by the fire in 1838, says: "Apparently the only statue which escaped was that of Sir Thomas Gresham. It had also escaped in the Great Fire."

The statue of Charles II. that stood in the centre of the open area of the old Exchange was saved, and stands in the south-east angle of the ambulatory of the present building. It is said to be the only stone portrait figure carving of Grinling Gibbons. It represents the merry monarch in Roman costume. It has recently been cleansed by the Gresham committee.

CHAS. H. HOPWOOD.

*Circa* 1870, a relative of mine who was shown the statue at Hackwood was asked to point out any defect or imperfection in it. One of the stirrups was then seen to be missing, and it was stated that when the artist discovered this (his) omission, he committed suicide. But the fact that the statue is of lead seems to make this a most improbable "yarn." V. D. P.

QUEEN KATHERINE PARR (11 S. i. 508).—The following inscription and a print are found in vol. ix. p. 1 of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, and illustrate Dr. Treadway Nash's 'Observations on the Time of the Death and Place of Burial of Queen Katherine Parr':—

KP
He.e Lyethe quene
Katheryne Wife to Kyng
Henvy the VIII and
the wife of Thomas
Lord of Sudely high
Admy....of Englond
And ynkle to kyng
Edward the VI
..I...y..M CCCCC
XL VIII

Dr. Nash remarks:—

"A MS. in the Heralds' College, intitled 'A Book of Buryalls of trewe noble Persons,' N. 15, pp. 98, 99, contains a Breviate of the Interment of the Lady Katheryn Parr, Quene Dowager, &c., and goes on: 'Item on Wedysdaye the 5 Septembre, between 2 and 3 of the clocke in the morning, died the aforesaid Ladye, late Queene Dowager, at the Castle of Sudley in Gloucestershire, 1548, and lyeth buried in the chappell of the said Castle. Item she was ceared and chested in lead accordingly, and so remained,' &c.

"This account, being published in Rudder's New History of Gloucestershire,' raised the curiosity of some ladies, who happened to be at the Castle in May, 1782, to examine the ruined chapel, and observing a large block of alabaster fixed in the north wall of the chapel, they imagined it might be the back of a monument formerly placed there. Led by this hint they opened the ground not far from the wall, and not much more than a foot from the surface they found a leaden envelope, which they opened in two places, on the face and breast, and found it to contain a human body wrapped in cerecloth. Upon removing what covered the face, they discovered the features, and particularly the eyes, in perfect preservation. Alarmed at this sight and with the smell, which came principally from the cerecloth, they ordered the ground to be thrown in immediately, without judiciously closing up the cerecloth and lead which covered the face: only observing enough of the inscription to convince them that it was the body of Queen Katherine.

"In May, 1784, some persons, having curiosity again to open the grave, found that the air, rain, and dirt having come to the face, it was entirely destroyed, and nothing left but the bones. It was then immediately covered up, and no further search made.

"Oct. 14, 1786, I went to Sudeley in company with the Hon. John Summers Cocks, and Mr. John Stripp of Ledbury, having previously obtained leave of Lord Rivers, the owner of the Castle, to examine the chapel. Upon opening the ground and heaving up the lead, we found the face totally decayed, the bones only remaining; the teeth, which were sound, had fallen out of their sockets. The body, I believe, is perfect, as it has never been opened; we thought it indecent to uncover it; but observing the left hand to lie at a small distance from the body, we took off the cerecloth, and found the hand and nails perfect, but of a brownish colour: the cerecloth consisted of many folds of coarse linen, dipped in wax, tar, and perhaps some gum, &c.: over this was wrapt a sheet of lead, fitted exactly close to the body."

On the part of the lead that covered the breast was the inscription. W. C.

Perhaps the most detailed account of the close of Queen Katherine Parr's life will be found in the Rev. James Anderson's 'Ladies of the Reformation,' vol. i. The book was published about fifty-five years ago, and enjoyed for a time considerable popularity. As an author Queen Katherine Parr acquired no small reputation in her day; a full list of her writings is given in Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors,' vol. i.

The fate of her daughter by Lord Seymour of Sudeley is involved in some obscurity. Trustworthy historians agree in representing her as dying in infancy, or, at least, while still of tender years, thus following the authority of Strype rather than that of Miss Strickland. W. SCOTT.

DUCHESS OF PALATA (11 S. ii. 29).—The title Duke of Palata was conferred in 1793 on the noble Spanish family bearing the name Azlor, together with the signories of Tavenna and Santa Giusta. LEO C.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1602. Edited by W. W. Greg, Litt.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS is a recent edition to that "Tudor and Stuart Library" which is one of the most attractive, both in contents and appearance, of the many series with which the Oxford Press tempts the scholar.

Dr. Greg is responsible for a Bibliographical and Critical Introduction, Appendixes, and notes. These are concerned, not with æsthetic considerations (such as the comparison of Falstaff's character here and elsewhere), but with the perplexing texts of the play. We have two main authorities—the Quarto of 1602, and the Folio of 1623. Here Dr. Greg reprints the Quarto, and compares both generally and in detail the readings given by each. He discusses the views of the late H. C. Hart and Mr. P. A. Daniel, and puts forward his own with great ability. He considers that we have to bear in mind (1) garbling by a reporter of the play as performed on the stage; (2) cutting, and possibly rewriting, for acting purposes, by a stage adapter; (3) working over by an authorized reviser of the original text (underlying the Quarto), and the production of a new version (substantially that of the Folio text).

As for the reporter, Dr. Greg shows that his task was not so difficult as might be imagined by his own experience of reporting and writing a tolerable text of a play of Mr. Shaw's. This reporter who was responsible for the Quarto text was, Dr. Greg suggests, the actor who played the part of Mine Host, for the speeches of that part are reported with very unusual accuracy. The notes after the text show a laudable reluctance to consent to conjectures, however specious, where the Quarto and Folio readings agree.

When Slender says (l. 110 of the Quarto) of "a Fencer" that "he hot my shin," he is using a past tense of "hit" which we have often heard in Shakespeare's country.

There are notes on two well-known difficulties, "gongarian" and "garmombles," neither of which, we note, appears in the 'N.E.D.' As for the former, until Steevens's quotation from "one of the old bombast plays" which he "forgot to note" has been discovered, comment, as Dr. Greg sensibly remarks, is useless. As for the other odd word, Dr. Greg regards the passage in which it occurs as unoriginal, and a substitution for a more elaborate scene which had to be cut out. So if "garmombles" is not a wild blunder, it does not belong to the original text, but is "a sly allusion to the censored episode introduced by the actor (an Elizabethan Pelissier) for the benefit of an audience familiar with current dramatic scandal." This must certainly be the first appearance of the leader of "The Follies" in serious criticism.

Neither the Folio nor the Quarto gives such an ending to the play in the last act as we might expect from Shakespeare. That is the view of Dr. Greg, and of other critics; or, if the work is Shakespeare's, it "has almost disappeared under a twofold revision by a greatly inferior playwright."

Dr. Greg's recension of the play is so thorough and searching that it cannot be disregarded by any future editor. We congratulate him on a piece of work which must have cost him a large amount of time and labour. The modern and expert bibliographer "de minimis curat" with the best results.

*The Little Guides.—Staffordshire.* By Charles Masefield. With 32 Illustrations, 2 Plans, and 2 Maps.—*The Channel Islands.* By E. E. Bicknell. With 32 Illustrations and 5 Maps. (Methuen & Co.)

WISE reviewers always keep their copies of "The Little Guides," if they can, for this series is at once thorough, sound in information, and practical. The alphabetical arrangement gives a ready means of access to the detail desired, when the facts will be found set out distinctly, and without the parade of verbiage which disfigures most guide-books.

The present reviewer has used many volumes of the series with advantage, and always asks for them when he does not possess them. Details which concern the historian or archæologist as opposed to the ordinary tourist are not lacking, and there are signs everywhere of that personal knowledge which is essential for real help to the traveller. The maps are thoroughly useful. A few trifles in names need amending.

Both writers very sensibly ask for corrections, and in the case of the Channel Islands it would not be a bad scheme, we think, to put the little book on the boats which ply backwards and forwards from England, and ask for criticism from passengers.

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

CAPT. BEAUMONT ("Queen Henrietta Maria's Second Marriage").—The 'D.N.B.,' at the end of the account of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, says: "The scandal-mongers of his own day affirmed that he was secretly married to Henrietta Maria during the exile, but no proof of the story has yet come to light." References are given to Pepys, Keresby, and Burnet.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## GULSTON ADDISON'S DEATH AT MADRAS.

The fact that there have been recently in 'N. & Q.' several notes upon Addison's maternal ancestry may seem to give some appropriateness to the insertion of the following letter, a copy of which was kindly given me some time ago by Sir Robert White-Thomson, who treasures the original among his family papers. The writer, Brudenell Baker, was a brother of Catharine Baker, who married Thomas Remington in 1714, and had a son, the Rev. Daniel William Remington, who was Sir Robert's great-grandfather (see 10 S. ix. 302).

The principal interest of the letter lies in the account it gives of the last days of Gulston Addison, and of his death. The elder of the famous essayist's younger brothers, Gulston Addison had his mother's maiden name bestowed upon him in baptism. Born in 1673 ('D.N.B.' under Lancelot Addison), he was for many years in the service of the East India Company at Fort St. George, and in 1709, shortly before his death, was appointed Governor of the place in succession to Thomas Pitt, celebrated through his descendants.

Brudenell Baker, baptized at Lichfield Cathedral on 2 September, 1675, was the eldest son of the Rev. William Baker (a Prebendary of the Cathedral, and for 51 years Vicar of St. Mary's Church) by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Brudenell (see Harwood's 'Lichfield,' p. 97). Nothing is known of his early life, but the letter which follows shows that he had been at least extravagant and had incurred his father's severest displeasure:—

India—Fort S$^{t}$ George 14 Oct$^{r}$ 1709.

Hon$^{d}$ S$^{r}$

Tho you were pleas'd to command me not to write to you in England I hope you will permit me to pay my Duty to you from this other part of y$^{e}$ World. I am very sensible y$^{t}$ you ever had the hardest opinion of me, but could have wished y$^{t}$ at my setting out upon so desperate a Voyage, never to see you more, You would have at least conceal'd your resentm$^{ts}$ & sent me your blessing. But no more of this—I could not forbear just mentioning it, because my heart was full of it, & it has been a great trouble to me. But am resolved hereafter (if you will give me leave) to send you all y$^{e}$ Comfort I am able in your old age and never to omit one opportunity of shewing my Obedience to you.

God knows how this Country may agree with my Constitution. If I live my Fortune is certainly made in a few Years. But I ought to begin & state Occurrences in Order. We set sail on Saturday y$^{e}$ 9$^{th}$ of April from Plymouth, & after a voyage attended with some Hardships & great danger (especially in a prodigious Storm y$^{e}$ beginning of July w$^{ch}$ lasted two nights & one day a perfect Hurricane) we came to an Anchour y$^{e}$ 17$^{th}$ of September, just 23 Weeks in Our passage. Our ships arrived y$^{e}$ first of y$^{e}$ Fleet, and consequently brought y$^{e}$ news of Mr Addison's being made Gov$^{r}$ of this Place. His Knee is swell'd extremely, & Physicians here say 'tis y$^{e}$ Gout. I wish it is so, but 'tis what he never had before & I am sure wrong methods have been applyed such as Bathing & Poultices, Plaisters &c. He continues just in y$^{e}$ same condition as when first I saw Him, w$^{ch}$ is now near a Month. He has not much pain, but wants Spirits, w$^{ch}$ makes Him not relish his great Preferment, and is indeed far from being elated w$^{th}$ it. And here it will not be amiss to acquaint you w$^{th}$ my Reception. But will first let you know what must be kept to Your Self viz.: His Relations in England recommended me very heartily to the Governour but at y$^{e}$ same time sent Him a particular relation of all my foolish mistakes, such as being a little too exact in dressing, and advised Him to keep me at a decent distance for fear I might grow too free w$^{th}$ Him &c.; so tender a regard they had to y$^{e}$ Honour of their Br: y$^{t}$ they left no Stone unturned to secure it. Well, He at first observed y$^{eir}$ directions & has tryed me to y$^{e}$ Utmost. But I have had y$^{e}$ good fortune to gain His good Opinion, & to such a degree y$^{t}$ He has entrusted me with all his private Affairs, & has me with Him continually. He shew'd me those Hints

w^ch had been sent Him, said 'twas all needless, for He could not see any reason for those unnecessary cautions. In short He plainly tells me He'l provide for me and raise me in y^e World. I have a large handsome Apartment assigned to me in y^e Fort near Himself, have 3 Black slaves to attend me: one to carry an Umbrella over me in y^e Sun, another to do all Servile Offices, and a third, a genteel Serv^t to wait upon me in my Chamber. Y^e Governour lives in mighty State, never stirs abroad but with Guards drawn out, Drums beating, & Colours flying, & He has placed me so near His Person y^t I am courted by y^e best in y^e Place. He tells me I must be civil to All, but familiar w^th None but Himself. All this is very great & Sure I can never do enough to deserve y^e Honour He has done me. I pray God preserve His Life, and then I need not fear getting an Estate in a Short time. I have been here as particular as I can, but have not time to enlarge on this Subject any further. I am constantly employ'd by y^e Gov^r and we are in a very great Hurry to send off this Ship w^ch carries over his Predecessour. He has order'd me to write to his Brother & Sister. The latter wrought [*sic*] to Him for a Chest of things, but He has not time now to send 'em, & will do it y^e next Shipping w^ch will be in 2 or 3 Months, so that I shall have a good opportunity to put up a small quantity of Tea for you w^ch I 'le not fail then to send. I will steal a little time to write a short Letter to my two Dear Sisters. My Bro^rs must excuse me 'till y^e next Ship goes off. They must not take it ill, for what I say to my Sisters I say to them. I cannot omit writing to good Dr. Smaldridge,* nor to kind cozen Lowndes, but all these will be very short, for I am straiten^d in time, but was resolved to neglect no occasion w^ch offered to shew myself Your most obedient son

BRUDENELL BAKER.

20^th Oct^r

O S^r The Governour is dead, & in Him I 've lost all y^e World. It has almost distracted me. His Gout ended in a fever of w^ch He dyed y^e 17^th Instant, & was buried yesterday. He has left me a Legacy y^t will clear all my Debts, & be a beginning for me in y^e World. 'Tis no less than 500*l*. If my Debts could be compounded before this is known, I should raise myself by purchasing a good Employm^t Do for me what you can. You shall not find me undutifull now I can live without You. I cannot tell how long y^e Trustees will defer paying y^e Legacy. I must shift as well as I can. There has been nothing but Confusion since His Death. I shall take y^e best advice I can, and doubt not but to give you satisfactory reasons for what I shall resolve upon. The Ship is just going off. I have not time to write to any Body. I send this enclosed to Cozen Lowndes, open too, for I think He is to be trusted w^th it, and I have not time to write to any Relation I have, and must once again subscribe my self in y^e greatest haste.

Your dutiful Son

BRU: BAKER.

My Kindest Love & Service attends Bro^s & Sisters.

* George Smalridge (1663–1719), afterwards Bishop of Bristol.

The sympathy which we feel for Brudenell Baker when reading the first part of his letter, where he pleads with his father for recognition in sentences simple and apparently heartfelt, is quite alienated by the extraordinary proposal which mars the postscript. The stern old cleric must indeed have been astonished at such a request being made to him, and we may well doubt if the letter effected a reconciliation between father and son. All we can plead for Brudenell Baker is that he was the victim of a heavy and tragic disappointment, and that the postscript was penned just before the departure of the ship, leaving no time for his better feelings to assert themselves. Yet, however we may deplore this lapse in his moral sense, it is clear that he was a young man of some parts, who very quickly won the confidence and affection of an able man, in spite of his qualified recommendations. It would be interesting to know if it was Joseph Addison who sent his brother "a particular relation of all" the young prodigal's "foolish mistakes." We probably should not err in attributing to him another inimitable essay upon youthful folly.

We learn no more of Brudenell Baker, and the time and the place of his death are alike unknown to us. Even the REV. FRANK PENNY, whose acquaintance with the history of Fort St. George is so intimate, cannot disinter his name from the records; so that it is probable he did not remain there, and certain he attained no distinction. He is not mentioned in the will of his father, who died at Lichfield in August, 1732; but this shows nothing, for the aged prebendary makes no allusion to any son at all, although it seems clear that one at least, Thomas Baker (baptized 7 December, 1689), survived him. This Thomas graduated from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1708; and there is evidence to identify him with the Rev. Thomas Baker, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's and of Westminster, and priest of the Chapel Royal, who died 10 May, 1745 (see R. F. Scott's 'Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge,' Part III. p. 456).

I have obtained an abstract of Gulston Addison's will, which is dated 16 October, 1709, the day before his death. He is described therein as "Gulstone" Addison, Esquire, Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies. To his wife Mary Addison he bequeaths 14,000 pagodas; to his sister Dorothy Addison 1,000*l*. sterling; to his "good friend" Mr. Brudenell Baker of Fort St. George, 1,000 pagodas; to his friend Mr.

George Lewis of Fort St. George, 500 pagodas; to his servants, Oliver, Inggapa, and Narran, 100, 50, and 60 pagodas respectively; and to his friend Mrs. Ann Brabourne, 100 pagodas. The residue of his estate he bequeaths to his loving brother Joseph Addison, Esq.; and he appoints his friends Mr. Edmund Mountague, Mr. Robert Raworth, Mr. Edward Fleetwood, and Mr. Bernard Benyon to be trustees, giving them 100 pagodas apiece for mourning, and directing that his burial shall be at their discretion. All his debts and legacies in India are to be paid, and afterwards his estate, as it shall come to the trustees' hands, invested in diamonds, which are to be remitted to his brother Joseph in England, on such ship as they shall think fit. The bequest to his sister Dorothy shall be remitted to Joseph in like manner. Sunca Rama, if living and upon the place, shall have the buying of the diamonds. To his wife's brother Mr. Henry Jolly he leaves 1,000 pagodas; and he appoints his wife and brother Joseph executors. His signature, "Guls. Addison," is witnessed by Edward Bulkley, Henry Davenport, William Warre, and Alexander Orme. By a codicil of the same date, signed "Gulston Addison," and witnessed by Edward Bulkley, Alexander Orme, and Antho. Suply, he bequeaths 500 pagodas to Mr. Randall Fowke of Fort St. George. Three years after the testator's death, on 20 October, 1712, the will was proved by Joseph Addison, Esq., the surviving executor (P.C.C., Barnes, 179).

In Leslie Stephen's account of Joseph Addison in the 'D.N.B.' it is stated that Gulston Addison died *10* October, 1709—a slight error—leaving Joseph an executor and residuary legatee.

"The difficulty, however, of realising an estate left in great confusion and in so distant a country, was very great. The trustees were neglectful, and Addison declares that one of them deserved the pillory, and that he longs to tell him so 'by word of mouth.' It was not till 1716 that a final liquidation was reached; and the sum due to Addison, afer deducting bad debts and legacies, was less than a tenth part of the whole estate, originally valued at 35,000 pagodas, or 14,000*l.*"

In a letter dated 21 July, 1711, Addison alludes to the loss within the last twelve months of an estate in the Indies of 14,000*l.* If the value of a "pagoda" was only about seven shillings (11 S. i. 328), Brudenell Baker considerably overstated the amount of his legacy.

The 'D.N.B.' (under Lancelot Addison) says that the Dean's third son, Lancelot Addison, a Fellow of Magdalen, visited Fort St. George about the time of his brother Gulston's death, and died there in 1711. It seems clear from Brudenell Baker's letter that Lancelot must have gone out *after* Gulston's death; and Mr. Penny tells me that Lancelot fell a victim to the climate in August, 1710. It is strange that Gulston did not remember him in his will. Perhaps Lancelot was sent out by Joseph Addison to protect his interests. Administration of the estate of Lancelot Addison of Fort St. George, bachelor, was granted to Joseph, the brother, on 9 January, 1711/12, in P.C.C.

Gulston Addison was married to Mary Brook on 6 July, 1701 (*Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xix. p. 288), at Fort St. George; and Mr. Penny tells me that she died there in February, 1709/10. As Gulston's will alludes to her brother Mr. Henry *Jolly*, it is possible that she may have been previously married.

Aleyn Lyell Reade.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, nr. Liverpool.

## TOTTEL'S 'MISCELLANY,' PUTTENHAM'S 'ARTE OF ENGLISH POESIE,' AND GEORGE TURBERVILE.

(See *ante*, p. 1.)

There is something strange about Puttenham's manner of introducing quotations from Turbervile that requires explanation, and it is well worthy of note.

As I have said, Turbervile is only once named in 'The Arte of English Poesie,' and then he comes in for praise with others "who have written excellently well." But when Puttenham quotes Turbervile the critic seems to wish to convey to his readers the impression that he is dealing with passages not from the work of one man, but from the work of several men. He not only hides names, but also goes out of his way to blind us as to the sources from which he obtained his material.

There are four passages from Turbervile cited in pp. 262–3, and the uninitiated reader is compelled to assume that the critic is lashing at four distinct writers. Two quotations are introduced with the remark "as he that said"; the third one follows with the introduction, "*another* that praysing his mistresse for her bewtifull haire, said"; and the last passage comes in with "as one that said," but separated from the other three by a quotation from Puttenham's own 'Partheniades,' which the author, with

paternal pride, contrasts with Turbervile to illustrate in a most striking manner the difference between good and bad verse.

Readers of his own day could hardly escape knowing the poet whom Puttenham aimed at, and they would have the help of Turbervile's special admirers and friends to help them if they were at fault. But men of a later generation would not be so fortunate, and therefore it is no wonder that Puttenham's ambiguous style of reference has served the purpose, up to now, of hiding his concentrated onslaught on Turbervile. And it is an ingenious mode of attack, too, because, to any charge of personal malice that might be brought against him, Puttenham could answer that he did not name the poet, that he pretended to be dealing with more persons than one, and he could triumphantly refer objectors to the passage in his book in which he commends Turbervile by name.

I will deal with these four passages now.

In two places (pp. 181 and 262) Puttenham treats of *Histeron proteron, or the Preposterous*, a manner of disordered speech when one misplaces words or clauses, and sets that before which should come behind, that is, setting the cart before the horse. He says :—

"This vice is sometime tollerable inough, but if the word carry away notable sence, it is a vice not tollerable, *as he that said* praising a woman for her red lippes, thus :

*A corrall lip of hew.*

Which is no good speech, because either he should have sayd no more but a corrall lip, which had bene inough to declare the rednesse, or els he should have said, a lip of corrall hew, and not a corrall lip of hew. Now if this disorder be in a whole clause which carieth more sentence then a word, it is then worst of all."

Thus in Turbervile's 'Songs and Sonnets,' &c. :—

A little mouth with decent chin,
a corrall lip of hue,
With teeth as white as whale his bone,
eche one in order due.
'Praise of his Love,' p. 231.

Again :—

"Ye have another vicious speech which the Greekes call *Acyron*, we call it the *uncouthe*, and is when we use an obscure and darke word, and utterly repugnant to that we would expresse, if it be not by vertue of the figures *metaphore, allegorie, abusion*, or such other laudable figure before remembred, *as he that said* by way of *Epithete*.

"*A dongeon deepe, a dampe as darke as hell.* Where it is evident that a dampe being but a breath or vapour, and not to be discerned by the eye, ought not to have this *epithete* (*darke,*) no more then *another that praysing his mistresse for her bewtifull haire, said* very improperly and with an uncouth terme.

*Her haire surmounts Apollos pride,*
*In it such bewty raignes.*

Whereas this word *raigne* is ill applied to the bewtie of a womans haire, and might better have bene spoken of her whole person, in which bewtie, favour and good grace, may perhaps in some sort be said to raigne as our selves wrate, in a *Partheniade* praising her Majesties countenance, thus :—

*A cheare where love and Majestie do raigne,*
*Both milde and sterne, &c.*

Because this word Majestie is a word expressing a certaine Soveraigne dignitie, as well as a quallitie of countenance, and therefore may properly be said to *raigne*, and requires no meaner word to set him foorth by. So it is not of the bewtie that remaines in a womans haire, or in her hand or in any other member : therefore when ye see all these improper or harde Epithets used, ye may put them in the number of [*uncouths*] *as one that said, the flouds of graces :* I have heard of *the flouds of teares*, and *the flouds of eloquence*, or of any thing that may resemble the nature of a water-course, and in that respect we say also, *the streames of teares*, and *the streames of utterance*, but not *the streames of graces*, or of *beautie*."

Now all this while the critic has been thrashing one man—not several, as his references would imply—and he has, apparently, laboured to throw us off the scent.

The other three passages dealt with by Puttenham appear in Turbervile as follows :—

A laberinth, a loathsome lodge to dwell,
A dungeon deepe, a dampe as darke as hell.
'The Lover whose Lady dwelt fast by a Prison,'
Collier, p. 215.

Hir haire surmounts Apollos pride,
in it such beautie raines ;
Hir glistring eies the cristall farre
and finest saphire staines.
'Praise of his Love,' p. 231.

As soone with might thou mayst remove
the rock from whence it growes,
As frame hir featurde forme in whome
such flouds of graces flowes.
'Praise of his Love,' 231.

Elsewhere in Turbervile we find him using "dampe" as in the passage selected for censure :—

To shadie Acheron sometime he flings the same,
And deepest damp of hollow hell those impes to tame. 'Of Ladie Venus,' &c., p. 188.

And one may take it for granted that he did not coin the word, which is very suggestive, and not deserving of condemnation. It reminds one of Shakespeare ('2 Henry VI.,' I. iv. 19) :—

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night ;

just as Puttenham's censure recalls the defence of Spenser in E. K.'s preface to 'The Shepheards Calender' :—

"Other some not so well seene in the English tongue, as perhaps in other languages, if they happen to heare an olde word, albeit very naturall and significant, cry out straightway, that we speake no English, but gibberish," &c.

We may, without research, conclude that Turbervile snapped up his word from one of the poets whose work he imitates and copies so slavishly, just as he snapped up "surmounts Apollos pride" from Sir Thomas Wyatt :—

The crisped golde, that doth *surmount Apollos pride.* Tottel's 'Miscellany,' Arber, p. 75.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

*(To be continued.)*

## EUGENE ARAM.

THE sale by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, on the 6th of July, of documents relating to this remarkable trial—made generally famous first by Hood's poem, which appeared in 'The Gem' for 1829, followed by Bulwer's novel, published December 22nd, 1831—will probably lead to fresh investigations as to the innocence or guilt of this man of studious habits and gentle manners. The documents sold were thus described in the catalogue, and the price they fetched was thirty-one pounds :—

"120 Aram (Eugene) A remarkable Collection of eleven original Documents relating to this extraordinary and historic case, including the Coroner's Inquisition upon the finding of a skeleton on Thistle Hill, Knaresborough, in August, 1758, supposed to be that of Daniel Clark, who had disappeared 14 years previously, the examination of various witnesses, including Eugene Aram's wife, as to the circumstances connected with Clark's disappearance, and the Coroner's Inquisition upon the finding of a second skeleton in St. Robert's Cave, in consequence of the confession of Richard Houseman, which led to the celebrated trial and execution of Eugene Aram as his accomplice. (11)

"*** These Documents have come down to the present owner from his ancestor, John Theakston, the Coroner who held the Inquisitions and examined the witnesses."

In 1840 Bulwer in his preface to a new edition of his novel wrote :—

"During Aram's residence at Lynn, his reputation for learning had attracted the notice of my grandfather....Aram frequently visited at Heydon, my grandfather's house, and gave lessons, probably in no very elevated branches of erudition, to the younger members of the family. This I chanced to hear when I was on a visit in Norfolk, some two years before this novel was published, and it tended to increase the interest with which I had previously speculated on the phenomena of a trial which, take it altogether, is perhaps the most remarkable in the register of English crime."

All the information collected by the novelist showed Aram to be "a man of the mildest character and the most unexceptionable morals" :—

"An invariable gentleness and patience in his mode of tuition—qualities then very uncommon at schools—had made him so beloved by his pupils at Lynn, that in after life there was scarcely one of them who did not persist in the belief in his innocence."

He had

"a singular eloquence in conversation—an active tenderness and charity to the poor, with whom he was always ready to share his own scanty means—an apparent disregard to money, except when employed in the purchase of books."

Bulwer's investigations had at this time led him to the conclusion that the legal evidence was extremely deficient, and in the edition published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall in 1849 he states that he had convinced himself "that, though an accomplice in the robbery of Clarke, he [Aram] was free both from the premeditated design and the actual deed of murder." Bulwer altered his novel accordingly.

In the Sixth Series of 'N. & Q.' are several important references to Eugene Aram. On the 1st of January, 1881, MR. F. W. JOY supplies an unpublished letter of Eugene Aram's, dated from London, July 19th, 1754. In this Aram mentions that his situations had been various, and that he was

"Tutor 3 years to the sons of a ffamily of distinction in Berks & in other Imployments of that kind 4 years. With the money arising thence I went over into ffrance a Tour partly of curiosity & partly of profit in which having visited Roan Paris &c. & even Blois & Orleans I acquired the Language which is now at once an extraordinary recom'endation & benefit to me."

MR. JOY remarks that "in the narrative of his life, which he wrote after his condemnation, he omitted all mention of his visit to France."

On the 17th of November, 1883, G. WINTER is informed that accounts of Eugene Aram may be found in the 'Biographia Britannica,' ed. Kippis ; 'Genuine Account of the Trial of Eugene Aram,' London, 1759 ; *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and *The Annual Register* for the same year, and various biographical dictionaries.

On the 17th of January, 1885, FRANCESCA asks for information respecting Eugene Aram. Many replies appear on the 14th of February. MR. BRIERLEY gives an extract from *The Gentleman's Magazine* of Septem-

ber, 1837; Este supplies a list of books, pamphlets, and cuttings in his possession; Julian Marshall states that Caulfield's 'Remarkable Persons' contains a memoir and portrait; and W. C. B. mentions that "'among the subscribers to the 'History of Hull' written by the extraordinary printer Thomas Gent, and printed by him at York in 1735," appears the name of "Mr. Eugenius Aram."[1] On the 28th of March Cuthbert Bede writes: "See also, for an excellent digest of this case, 'Historic Yorkshire,' by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. (London, Reeves & Turner, 1883), chap. xxiii."[2] He also states that "Lord Lytton intended to have treated the subject as a tragedy, and what he had thus prepared for the stage he published in *The New Monthly Magazine* during the period when he edited it (August, 1833, vol. xxxviii. No. 152)."[3]

In *The Leeds Mercury* of November 11th, 1899, appeared a defence of Eugene Aram by Mr. J. M. Richardson of Huddersfield. This was referred to in our review of the life of Lytton by Mr. T. H. S. Escott (11 S. i. 280). He contends that,

"like Dreyfus, he was the victim of perjury and forgery....Dr. Paley, who was present at the trial, always asserted that Aram was innocent. He said, 'Aram hung himself by his cleverness.'"

John Collins Francis.

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"Average."—It is generally agreed that this word is composed of the widely spread mercantile Mediterranean word *avaria* + suffix *-age* (see 'N.E.D.,' and Skeat's 'Etym. Dict.,' ed. 1910). In 'N.E.D.' we find that one of the technical senses of the English word "average" is "the expense or loss to owners, arising from *damage* at sea to the ship or cargo."[1] I think it can be shown that the original notion of the Mediterranean word *avaria*, with which modern etymologists connect our "average," was damage or loss. This is certainly the principal meaning of *avaria* in the Romanic languages. In Portuguese *avaría* means "damage to a vessel or cargo"; cp. Fr. *avarie*, "dommage arrivé à un vaisseau, ou aux marchandises dont il est chargé depuis le départ jusqu'au retour" ('Dict. de l'Acad.,' 1786); also It. *avaría*, "a sea-phrase, viz., a consumption or distribution of the *loss* made, when goods are cast away on purpose in a storm to save the vessel"[2] (Florio).

Now what is the etymology of this Mediterranean word *avaria*, which appears to have the general meaning of "dommage arrivé à un vaisseau; à des marchandises"[3]? Dozy, in his 'Glossaire,' p. 217, has no doubt whatever about the derivation of this word: "Il est très-certainement d'origine arabe." As an Arabic etymology has been summarily dismissed by 'N.E.D.' and Skeat in their accounts of the word "average," I will copy out what Dozy has to say in its favour. He derives *avaria* from Arab. *'awâr*, loss, damage, and says:—

"Il ne faut pas croire que *'awâr*, pris en ce sens, est un néologisme; il appartient au contraire à la langue arabe classique, dans laquelle on dit 'une marchandise qui a un défaut (*'awâr*).' Les marchands italiens, par suite des relations fréquentes qu'ils avaient avec les Arabes, ont adopté le mot *'awâr*, qui était fort en usage dans le commerce; ce qui le prouve, c'est que les passages que Ducange donne sous *avaria* sont empruntés à des documents génois et pisans. C'est aussi par l'entremise des Italiens que ce mot s'est introduit dans presque toutes les langues européennes.—La transcription *avaria* est bonne; *ia* est la terminaison italienne. On trouve cette forme dans un document catalan de 1258 (*apud* Capmany, 'Memorias sobre la marina de Barcelona,' ii. 27)."

I do not see any valid reason for rejecting the account of *avaria* given by this eminent scholar. All the uses of *avaria* and "average" may be easily deduced from the primary meaning of damage or loss. This radical meaning was also common Semitic, and may be traced in the Hebrew root *'âwar*, which is found in the special sense of loss of eyesight, blindness.

It may be noted that the form of the English word "average" with the suffix *-age* is due to the analogy of "poundage," "tonnage,"[1] "pilotage,"[2] and other commercial terms.

A. L. Mayhew.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

Toe Names.—I have some remembrance of having seen years ago in 'N. & Q.' mention of fanciful names given by children (or nurses) to their toes. The following may therefore interest some readers. The names were taught to my brother and myself in the sixties by our nurse, a young woman from Braintree, Essex:—

Great toe, Tom Barker.
Second toe, Long Rachel.
Third toe, Minnie Wilkin.
Fourth toe, Milly Larkin.
Fifth toe, Little Dick.

John T. Kemp.

Slovene Hymn.—The words of the hymn sung by the Slovenes, "Naprej zastava slave" ("On high the glorious standard"), were written by the poet S. Jenko in 1859. The melody, I read in a Bohemian Sokol journal, was composed by Davorin Jenko at

the age of 75, on 16 May, 1860, and has thus completed its half-century. (I attempted a verse rendering of this hymn in a musical journal a few months ago.) The opening verses and tune are full of martial ardour, but the later are in a different vein—the appeal of a weeping mother and the consolatory words of a warlike son. It is related that Davorin Jenko long sought to compose a suitable melody, but in vain. Hearing of some German aggression in a Vienna café frequented by Slovene students, he walked out, and during a stroll in the Prater the melody came into his mind. He returned to the café, sat down, and wrote it out.

Not long before his death Mr. James Platt sent me a published translation of a Slovene poem which he had made. He seemed to take especial interest in this language, which is aside from the attention of most scholars.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND ASTROLOGY.—I shall be glad if some reader will kindly give me information about the work on astrology, an Elzevir, now in the British Museum, printed in Antwerp by Hemming Sixth. A copy of this book was retained by Shakespere after it was ordered to be destroyed by Queen Elizabeth. I wish to know the personal history of the author, and anything genealogical to be found in the book.

EVELYN H. LAMB.

Keystone Hotel, San Diego, California.

ANATOLE FRANCE'S 'THAÏS.'—Is there any earlier source of Anatole France's story of 'Thaïs' than the Latin play 'Paphnutius' ('Die Bekehrung der Buhlerin Thais') by Roswitha, the nun of Gandersheim (950–1000 A.D.)? Does Anatole France acknowledge his source? Was this particular Thaïs a real character? W. G. S.

Indianopolis.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.—Where can I find a list of the most important morganatic marriages? Is there any published account of such marriages? T. W. WINSHIP.

New York City.

FATHER PETERS AND QUEEN MARY.—In a volume containing a collection of old tracts, and with an (apparently) autograph fly-leaf inscription, "D. Wyttenbach ex auctione Senteniana," I find a single leaf (7¼ in. by 5¼ in.), having one side blank and the other with the following lines in print:—

NENIA INJURIOSA ET PRAEPOSTERA
*Effrenis, pestilentisque Jesuitae, allatrantis pientissimos Manes;*
*Dilapidantis lapidem sepulchralem*
Serenissimae, Potentissimaeque
MARIAE STUART,
Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniæ
REGINAE
*Incomparabilis, inimitabilisque Religionis, Vindicis, &c.*

Auriaca occubuit Violati Numinis irâ
Addita portentis, Angelica terra, tuis.
Dura Soror, sterilis conjux, nata impia, majus
Ausa nefas, quod nec Tullia dira probet.
Neu sceleris palmam credas cessisse marito,
Hic socerum Regnis exuit, illa patrem.

*Imprimatur,*
P. PETERS, S.J.
*Librorum Censor*
*Vidit, & approbavit,*
*appositô sui stigmatis*
*sigillo.*

Is the exact date of this print known?

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

JOHN HOUSEMAN was elected a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1644, having been "passed" by the Assembly of Divines along with six others, while seven of the existing Fellows were deprived; *vide* 'Sedbergh School Register.' Can any of your correspondents inform me as to the subsequent career of this man?

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

5, Linden Road, Bedford.

CHARLES II. AND HIS FUBBS YACHT.—There is a tavern called "Fubbs Yacht" in Brewhouse Lane, Greenwich, overlooking the Thames, that when last I saw it was quaint and old-fashioned. This sign owes its origin to the name of a yacht built for Charles II., about which a paragraph has lately been going the rounds of the newspapers. Fubbs is therein stated to have been a familiar nickname applied by that king to his favourite Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth.

In a former paragraph, which appeared some years ago, the yacht was said to have been named after the Duchess of Cleveland, who was supplanted by her French rival, and there is in Hawkins's 'History of

Music' a story of its having been almost wrecked off the coast of Kent with the King and Duke of York on board, who had to work like common sailors. Doubtless among your readers there are some whose information about this vessel and the use of the word by Charles II. is fuller and more accurate than mine, and it would, I am sure, be worth while to have a permanent record in 'N. & Q.' of the facts.

Perhaps something of interest is also known about "Fubbs Yacht," the tavern.

PHILIP NORMAN.

'THE ENGLISH FREEHOLDER,' 1791.—Who was the author of this political periodical, published by John Stockdale of Piccadilly? I have the first seven numbers, dated respectively June 1, 4, 10, 18, 25, 29, July 5, 1791. W. ROBERTS.

SUDAN ARCHÆOLOGY.—Sir Eldon Gorst, in his Annual Report on 'Egypt and the Soudan' for 1909 (Egypt, No. 1, 1910, p. 75), writes:—

"Dr. MacIver's excavations at Behen have produced a variety of material of scientific and historic interest.

"Prof. Sayce has published an interesting report of his last year's expedition to Merowe, and Mr. Garstang has recently commenced experimental diggings on the site of the ancient city of that name."

Behen is the ancient name of Wadi Halfa, at the second cataract of the Nile, where, as announced in *The Times* of 25 March, 1909, p. 10, Mr. MacIver conducted excavations in the winter of 1908–9.

An account of Prof. Sayce's discoveries was printed in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archæology, vol. xxxi., 1909, p. 189 *sq.*; also, more briefly, in *The Times* of 25 March, 1909, p. 10.

Where can I find further particulars of these and Mr. Garstang's diggings?

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

THE OLD PRETENDER.—I should be much obliged if any one would tell me whether the Old Pretender was Knight of the Orders of the Golden Fleece and the Holy Ghost, and whether he is ever represented as wearing the collars of those orders. E. LAWS.

Brython Place, Tenby.

THE KING'S BUTLER.—Can any of your readers inform me whether this "service" is common amongst lords of manors originally granted from the Crown? According to Camden, the "Manor of Buckenham is held upon this condition, that the lords of it be butlers at the Coronation of the Kings of England." In former days doubtless the duties were light and the perquisites large; and if there were several "King's Butlers" at each Coronation, the seeds of many quarrels must have been sown on such occasions. L. C. R.

Reform Club.

MEREDITH AND MOSER.—I have heard that Meredith's 'Egoist' resembles one of the novels of the German Moser. Can any of your readers tell me which? J. M.

LORD MAYORS AND THEIR COUNTIES OF ORIGIN.—I understand that not long ago there appeared some account of the Lord Mayors of London and the counties of England they hailed from. I should be glad of a reference to the article. I have made out a list of seven Cornish Lord Mayors (Geffreys, Cheverton, Lawrence, Lawrence, Truscott, Treloar, and Truscott), and should be glad to have the list extended if possible.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

Bradford.

DEAN ALFORD'S POEMS.—Can any of your readers tell me who publishes a complete edition of Henry Alford's (Dean Alford's) poems? That at the British Museum, *e.g.*, lacks the poem 'Be Just and Fear Not,' which I particularly want.

ARNOLD EILOART.

Walden, Ditton Hill, Surbiton.

MANOR: SAC: SOKE.—In the Rev. J. Eastwood's 'History of Ecclesfield, co. York,' it is stated (p. 15) that the word "manor" was introduced into this country by King Edward the Confessor, who brought it from Normandy to take the place of what was before called "sac" or "soke." Is this strictly accurate? "Manor" is, I am aware, a late word in Anglo-Saxon, but I think I have met with its use before the reign of the Confessor. I may also remark that "sac" and "soke" are not always equivalent to "manor." A. O. V. P.

[The earliest quotation for "manor" in the 'N.E.D.' is *c.* 1290.]

MR. W. GRAHAM AND JANE CLERMONT.—In 1898 appeared a book entitled 'Last Links with Byron, Shelley, and Keats,' parts of which had previously been contributed to magazines. The author, Mr. William Graham, described several conversations which he had had with Miss Jane Clermont at Florence, part of which she made him promise not to divulge till ten years after

her death, and part not till thirty years after. This second portion could not, therefore, have been published till 1909, but Mr. Graham in his preface says that the publication of the Hobhouse memoirs in 1901 would release him from his promise, and that he should then "be at liberty to deal with Clermont matters in full." Has this intention ever been carried out? I believe that the Hobhouse memoirs were published not long ago—certainly later than 1901—but I have not been able to discover that Mr. Graham has given any further particulars to the world. E. L. H. Tew.

Upham Rectory, Southampton.

[Four volumes of the Hobhouse memoirs, edited by Lady Dorchester, have been published by Mr. Murray.]

Bernard or Barnard Wilson (1689–1772) was not "admitted at Westminster in 1704," as the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (lx. 84) states, but was admitted on the foundation there in that year, and was elected thence to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1709. What was the name of his mother, who "was descended from Sir William Sutton, Bart."? and when did he marry "a lady named Bradford"? G. F. R. B.

Gervase Warmestry (1604–41) was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, from Westminster in 1621. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (lix. 388), which ignores the fact that he was a King's Scholar, and that he obtained his studentship from Westminster, states that he left a widow. When and whom did he marry? G. F. R. B.

Red Lion Square Obelisk.—John Wallis in his reissue of Ralph's 'Critical Review of the Public Buildings, &c., of London,' 1783, cites an "anonymous writer" who observed of the enclosed area of Red Lion Square

"'that it is calculated to inspire funeral ideas. I am sure I never go into it without thinking of my latter end. The rough sod that heaves in many a mouldering heap, the dreary length of the sides with the four watch-houses like so many family-vaults at the corners, and the naked obelisk that springs from amidst the rank grass, like the sad monument of a widow for the loss of her first husband, form all together a memento more powerful to me than a death's head and cross marrow-bones; and were but the parson's bull to be seen bellowing at the gate, the idea of a country church-yard would be compleat."

What did the obelisk mark or record—the head of the City conduit? The square was not planned before 1690, so this presumably would be superfluous. Was it a recognition of the story of the supposed interment of Cromwell, Ireton, &c., or was it simply decorative?

Aleck Abrahams.

Inscription in Hyères Cathedral.—Can any one oblige me by translating into modern English the following inscription? It is from the interior of Hyères Cathedral, now used as the parish church, I believe:—

HIC : IACET :
DOMNVS : G : D :
: A : FOSIS : DO
MINVS : ARCA :
RVM : QVI : OB
IIT : ANNO : DOM
INI : M : CI CI : IIII : O [? 1204]
RATA : PRO : EO.

AN : DEVS : ME : AIET : MOXI AGET :
ILLICO : TASTATOR.
CIENTI : [illegible]IMAM : TARRAEARAM :
PIGNORIBVS : RESILASIA : QVA : DIE :
DVX : VITAE : RVERO RELINQVO.

W. H. S.

Spider's Web and Fever.—I do not know if this superstition has been mentioned in 'N. & Q.,' but I recollect that many folks used to hold the opinion that in cases of fever the illness would linger if there was a cobweb or spider's nest in the room. Is it a present-day belief?

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Arms of Women.—When a man marries he may properly impale his wife's arms with his own; but when the wife leaves him a widower is it right to remove her arms so impaled, or do they remain? If they remain, and he marry a second wife, what occurs then? Is the sinister side of the shield again divided into chief and base to allow the impalement of the two femmes arms, or how otherwise? A. H.

[See also 10 S. x. 429; xi. 296; xii. 97.]

The Temple at Jerusalem: MS. Work, 1839.—In a periodical of 1839, to some extent dealing with archæology, is an editorial note stating that

"a curious MS. has just been completed after a labour of more than twenty years, a treatise on the Temple of Jerusalem, in four books, dealing with the successive Temples, their furniture and utensils, and giving the most minute details, some calculations descending to one-sixth of an inch."

After describing the MS. as a condensation of the labours of more than three hundred authors, the notice says:—

"The author has employed as translators the principal Rabbins, of whom he had frequently three at a time, either travelling or domiciled with

him, and he estimates his outlay at 10,000*l.* He now seeks to find a purchaser, or aid in printing the work by subscription; the necessity for his return to Rome will induce him very thankfully to accept a very moderate remuneration."

I can find no further allusion to the subject, and shall be glad if light can be thrown upon the identity of the author mentioned, and if the manuscript can be recognized as having been published at any subsequent date to 1839. W. B. H.

Irishman and Thunderstorm.—I have read somewhere of an Irishman who mistook the buzzing in his own ears for, I think, a thunderstorm, and was angry because people did not fly at his call to shelter. Will some one oblige me by a reference to the author? Lucis.

## Replies.

### WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: ALPHABET CEREMONY.

(11 S. ii. 49.)

The 'York Pontifical,' Surtees Society, vol. lxi., under 'Dedicatio Ecclesiæ,' pp. 59–61, gives this ceremony of the alphabet. The bishop is to write, "cum baculo," the Greek alphabet in sand, or in ashes, on the pavement, from the left corner east to the right corner west. The names of the letters are set down, 26 in number, and the numbers 1 to 10, then by tens to 100, then by hundreds to 1,000, and last, by thousands, to "ecatostochile." The arrangement and spelling are peculiar. Next, from the right corner east to the left corner west was to be written the Latin alphabet. Here was left a blank for it in the manuscript, the bishop being presumed to know it. The accompanying "Oratio" refers to Moses on Sinai receiving the two tables of stone written by the finger of God, and the bishop beseeches the acceptance of the prayers of those who pray upon this pavement "in quo ad instrumentum fidei illarum *divinarum* caracteres literarum a duobus angulis hujus domus usque in alios duos depinximus angulos." It is to be concluded, therefore, that at an earlier time the letters were those of the Hebrew alphabet.

Many instances of the alphabet on bells, fonts, paving-tiles, &c., and extracts from ancient writers about its use at consecrations, are to be found at 3 S. x. 351 (353 in the General Index is an error), 425, 486; xi. 184, 449; 4 S. i. 349; 6 S. iv. 187; 7 S. ii. 309, 411; iii. 111; x. 346; xi. 134. To these I can add: *Archæologia*, xxv. 243; *Reliquary*, 1871, xi. 129–32; 'Handbook to the York Museum,' 1891, p. 156; and the books on bells by Lukis and Raven. There is an alphabet-tile in Holy Trinity Church, Hull. A testator in 1431 bequeaths "unum collok pece argenti cum scriptura in cooperculo A. B. C." ('Test. Ebor.,' ii. 15).

Another use of the Greek alphabet was as a precept in gentility: "that an angry man should not set hand or heart to any thing til he had recited the Greek alphabet, for by that time the heat of choller would be alaide" (Kinge, 'Ionas,' 1597, p. 541). "This was Augustus his cure. Prescribed by the philosopher (Athenod.). If you be angry, say over the alphabet before you speak or do anything" (Brough, 'Manual of Devotions,' 1659, p. 237; Macleane, 'Horace,' 1853, p. 108 n.).

The Greeks had a pastime of framing a sentence with the 24 letters of the alphabet, each used once only (Jebb, 'Bentley,' 1882, p. 15). W. C. B.

Mgr. L. Duchesne in 'Origines du Culte chrétien' refers to this alphabet ceremony (English translation, S. P. C. K., 1903, p. 417):—

"Sig. de Rossi points out interesting relations between this singular rite and certain Christian monuments on which the alphabet appears to have a symbolical signification. He has removed all doubt as to the idea which suggested the ceremony. It corresponds with the taking possession of land and the laying down of its boundaries. The saltire, or St. Andrew's cross (*crux decussata*), upon which the bishop traces the letters of the alphabet, recalls the two transverse lines which the Roman surveyors traced in the first instance on the lands they wished to measure. The letters written on this cross are a reminiscence of the numerical signs which were combined with the transverse lines in order to determine the perimeter.

"The series formed by these letters moreover, that is, the entire alphabet, is only a sort of expansion of the mysterious contraction A Ω, just as the *decussis*, the Greek X, is the initial of the name of Christ. The alphabet traced on a cross on the pavement of the church is thus equivalent to the impression of a large *signum Christi* on the land which is henceforward dedicated to Christian worship."

H. Privett.

Crofton Park, S.E.

As to "the ceremony of the alphabet," see letters from Sir George Birdwood and Miss Jane Ellen Harrison in *The Times* of 5, 11, 15 July. Robert Pierpoint.

"DENIZEN": "FOREIGN" (11 S. i. 506; ii. 71).—I am afraid I cannot accept the derivation of *denizen* from Provençal. There is no trace of such forms as *desnisein* or *desnisien* in that language, nor any reason why it should be of Southern French origin. And the sense "to turn out of a nest" is almost diametrically opposed to that of "native," or person who has never been turned out at all. "Native" is the oldest sense in English. On the other hand, Godefroy gives *deinzein* as the O.F. equivalent of the Latin *indigena* in Josh. viii. 33; and four examples of *denzein* or *denezyn*. One has to remember that the *z* is here the Norman *z*, pronounced as *ts*, and that is why the derivation is from the O.F. *deinz*, *i.e.* Lat. *deint's*, for *deintus*. The sense is precisely that which is required, viz., a person who comes "from within." The word was fairly common in Anglo-French; and as Sir James Murray does not very fully exemplify this, I give some quotations and references.

In the first place it occurs as *denzeyns*, in the plural, in the 'Statutes of the Realm,' vol. i. p. 137, under the date 1300 (not a time for Provençal influence in a word of this character).

"Auxi bien de *denzeins* come de foreyns."—'Liber Albus,' p. 295.

"Auxibien des foreins come dez *deinzeins*."—'Liber Albus,' p. 367, in an ordinance of Edw. III.

"Auxi bien de *denzeins* come de foreins."—'Liber Custumarum,' p. 303, 14 Edw. II.

"Pur garder lassise entre les *denzeins*."—*Id.*, p. 305, 14 Edw. II.

"Auxi bien as foreins come as *denzeyns*."—*Id.*, p. 385, 14 Edw. II.

Note the invariable spelling with *z*, a symbol rarely used. And we must really look to the dates. Thus, our "citizen" occurs in 1275, in the 'Statutes of the Realm,' vol. i. p. 34, in the form *citein*, but as *citeseyn* in the same, p. 381, in 1363. So that we know for certain that it was the word "citizen" that was modified in form rather than *denizen*. We meet with *denzein* already in 1300; but the verb to *denize* is not known till 1577. The latter derives its *i* from the form *denizen*, which was a mistaken form of *deinzen*, as we know from the more original form *denzein*. If *denize* (why with *z*?) had been derived from Provençal, the form would have been *desnise*, as the prefix *des-* is retained in such words to the present day. And if it had been derived from O.F. *desnicher*, it would have been *deniche*. I have no faith at all in the proposed correction.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

JOHN BROOKE, FIFTEENTH-CENTURY BARRISTER (11 S. ii. 69).—John Brooke was one of the Serjeants called to the coif in November, 1510, being the first call after the accession of Henry VIII. The list of Serjeants-at-law towards the close of the reign of Henry VII. and the early years of that of Henry VIII. is somewhat imperfect, so that it is possible that some of those included in the call of 1510 may have been originally appointed under Henry VII. John Brooke was never himself a judge, but was father to Sir David Brooke, Serjeant-at-law in 1547, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer from 1553 till his death in 1558.

John Brooke was chief steward of Glastonbury Monastery, resided at Canynge House, Redclyffe, Bristol, and married Joan, daughter and heir of Richard Amerike. He died 25 December, 1522, and was buried at St. Mary Redclyffe. It is not stated to which Inn of Court he belonged, but as it was to neither Gray's Inn nor Lincoln's Inn, nor, apparently, to the Inner Temple (his son David's Inn), it is all but certain that he would be identical with the barrister of that name who was a Bencher and Treasurer of the Middle Temple.

Your correspondent in making this John Brooke a judge has, I think, confused him with Richard Brooke of the Middle Temple, who was called to the coif at the same time as his namesake John, was Recorder of London 1510–20, M.P. for London 1512 and 1515, Justice of the Common Pleas 1520, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1526 till his death in 1529. W. D. PINK.

'REVERBERATIONS': WM. DAVIES (11 S. ii. 68).—William Davies of Warrington, author of that charming book 'The Pilgrimage of the Tiber,' was an old friend of mine. I do not know any facts concerning his intimacy with the D. G. Rossetti circle, but he probably knew one member of it at least, viz., Stillman, the American, who was later a regular *Times* correspondent in Italy during, and after, my seven years in Rome. Davies's fellow-townsman, Wood the sculptor (called Warrington Wood, to distinguish him from Shakespeare Wood, another *Times* correspondent in Italy), was our contemporary. Elihu Vedder (illustrator of Omar Khayyam) is still living in Rome, I fancy; he was Davies's great friend in the seventies, and I now and then met the latter at Vedder's table, whereat he dined regularly every Sunday. WILLIAM MERCER.

[Reply from MR. R. A. POTTS next week.]

T. L. Peacock's Plays (11 S. ii. 27).—Two plays translated by Peacock were published in one volume in 1862. Their titles were 'Gl' Ingannati' (englished as 'The Deceived: a comedy performed at Siena in 1531') and 'Ælia Lælia Crispis.' A notice of these plays, according to Allibone, appeared in *The Athenæum*, 1862, ii. 305. Copies of the volume may be found in the Dyce Collection of Books, South Kensington, and in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
W. S. S.

St. Leodegarius and the St. Leger Stakes (11 S. ii. 66).—Except indirectly as a patronymic of a Norman family, the saint has nothing to do with horse-racing. The St. Leger Stakes were founded in 1776 by Anthony St. Leger, a nephew of the first Viscount Doneraile; he was a Major-General, Colonel of the 86th Foot, M.P. for Grimsby, and died in 1786 *s.p.* The St. Leger family is one of the oldest in the kingdom, a Seynt Leger being mentioned in Brompton's 'Chronicle' amongst the Normans who came over with the Conqueror; in fact, it is traditionally reported that this warrior (*i.e.* St. Leger) had the distinguished honour of helping the Conqueror out of the boat when he landed in this country.
John Hodgkin.

The famous contest at Doncaster was not instituted in pious memory of St. Leodegarius, but was named after Col. St. Leger. The patronymic is no doubt due, however indirectly, to the popularity of the martyr-bishop.
St. Swithin.

Is there any connexion? The race takes its name from Col. St. Leger. See a statement at 2 S. viii. 362 by C. J., *i.e.*, Charles Jackson, a very competent Doncaster antiquary.
W. C. B.

[Mr. W. B. Kingsford, Mr. J. Holden MacMichael, Mr. C. Swynnerton, and Mr. J. B. Wainewright also thanked for replies.]

St. Agatha at Wimborne (11 S. ii. 29).—Among the relics formerly preserved in Wimborne Church was part of the thigh of the blessed Virgin Agatha, who is apparently identical with St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr, but who dwelt in the city of Catania in Sicily. No mention is made in Mrs. Jameson's 'Sacred and Legendary Art' of her having been educated at Wimborne.
J. Holden MacMichael.

The following sentence, quoted from 'The Catholic Encyclopædia,' i. 204, seems eminently sensible: "If there is a kernel of historical truth in the narrative [relating to St. Agatha], it has not as yet been possible to sift it out from the later embellishments." It may also be pointed out that some five centuries intervened between St. Agatha and St. Lioba.
Scotus.

Provincial Booksellers (11 S. i. 303, 363; ii. 52).—Mr. Welford and others have shown that my lists "are very incomplete." Let me say again that they are the result of no research, but only a by-product of work which was directed to another object. Nevertheless, they make a good beginning towards exhibiting the condition of provincial bookselling as distinct from printing.

It was impossible for me to make notes of the vast number of title-pages, but fortunately, I can serve Mr. Rhodes. I have a copy of

"Divine Emblems: or, Natural Things Spiritualized....By a Spectator....London: Printed for and sold by George Keith, Gracechurch-Street....Thomas Cole, Greenwich; and Nathaniel Whitefield, King's Stairs, Rotherhithe. M,DCC,LXX."

It is an 8vo of 19 leaves, and relates to Flamborough Head in 1766. The author's initials are J. P.
W. C. B.

Mock Coats of Arms (11 S. i. 146, 313, 497; ii. 59).—In the early volumes of *Punch* there are some pictorial 'Mock Coats of Arms,' and descriptions of others. In 1848 (vol. xiv. p. 57) Douglas Jerrold contributed the following:—

*The Arms of the See of Manchester.*—The College of Arms has done the handsome thing by the new Bishop of Manchester, and has fitted him up with a very significant article. As the arms have been altogether falsely described by our contemporaries, we are the more earnest that the error should be corrected. The Arms may be thus technically described: '*Or*, on a pale of spikes' (to show how difficult it sometimes may be to climb into a bishopric), 'three mitres of Brummagen proper' (showing that episcopacy is altogether above gold); 'a cotton pod' (to mark humility; for, whereas all other Bishops wear lawn sleeves, the Bishop of Manchester will always appear in calico); and 'a square shield, charged with a factory chimney proper, with this motto—*Ex fumo dare gingham.*"

Walter Jerrold.
Hampton-on-Thames.

'The Comic History of Heraldry,' by R. N. Edgar, gives many examples of fictitious armorial bearings, illustrated by William Vine, and published by Tegg in 1878.
J. Bagnall.

"Handyman" = Sailor (11 S. i. 448, 498).—May I add a sentence or two to the replies already given? There can be no doubt, as has been clearly shown, that the word "handyman," meaning sailor, was in use long anterior to the siege of Ladysmith. Like Mr. Burnett in his query, however, I am inclined to believe that the events of the siege gave to the name its abiding popularity. My recollection is that among numerous telegrams thanking the Naval Brigade for their skill and bravery at Ladysmith in 1899, there was one from Queen Alexandra, then Princess of Wales, in which the term "handyman" occurred. Proceeding from so exalted a source, the name became fixed in popular esteem.

W. S. S.

In a letter from the Crimea, describing the fall of Sebastopol, Gordon wrote: "Most of their artillerymen, being sailors, were necessarily *handy men*, and had devised several ingenious modes of riveting." See 'Life of Gordon' by Demetrius C. Boulger, chap. ii.

There was a song at the time of the South African War with the following chorus:—

O Jack, you are a handyman;
Whether in love or in war,
Whether on land or on shore,
You 're all right,
Beat you no one can.
That 's why they call you
Jack the handyman.

G. H. W.

Folly (11 S. ii. 29, 78).—The sham castles of the eighteenth century are known by this name. In two cases within my memory they have become dwelling-houses. At Park End, Gloucestershire, however, "The Folly" is a tract of oak forest. D.

At Kildwick Hall, a few miles south of Skipton, West Riding of Yorks, a small wood in a narrow valley, with a very small stream running through it, has always been called "The Folly." J. A. Greenwood.

In the 'N.E.D.,' *v.* Folly, sense 5, there are some remarks which are worth considering. Reference having been made to Hubert's Folly (*Stultitia Huberti*), the note concludes thus:—

"Probably the word used by Hubert was F. *folie*; the original meaning seems to have been not *stultitia*, but 'delight,' 'favourite abode.' Many houses in France still bear the name *La Folie*, and there is some evidence that 'the Folly' was as late as the present century [the nineteenth] used in some parts of England for a public pleasure-garden or the like."

Pepys on 15 April, 1668, went to the "Folly," a house of entertainment on the Thames.

Some reader may yet explain the origin of the following place-names:—

Follifoot or Follyfoot, Folly Hall, Folly Gill, all in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Folly Bridge, Oxford. Surely this bridge was never reputed to be a costly structure on an ill-chosen site. And it has no leafy lanes.

Folly, Old and New. Two hamlets in Warwickshire.

Folly Island (Channel), Charleston, U.S.

Folly Lake, Nova Scotia.

Folly Mountain, Nova Scotia.

Folly Mills, Va., U.S. Tom Jones.

Thundering Dawn in Kipling and Francis Thompson (11 S. i. 467).—May one not suppose that both poets are referring to the old classical fable of the chariot and horses of the sun? They are drawing their imagery from a common source. It is unnecessary to imagine any oblivious "taking over" by the one from the other. In harmony with the legend, one naturally expects to hear the sound of hoof-beats before the chariot actually appears, which, being interpreted, may perhaps mean that as day breaks and the shadows of darkness flee away, the world bestirs itself and begins to prepare for strenuous toil. The clanging or thundering sound may be taken to refer to the awakening of nature to noisy activity after the hush and stillness of the night.

W. S. S.

The idea that the sun's movements are accompanied by a shock or sound is not peculiar to any one country. According to Tacitus, the Germans believed that the sun made sounds in setting. The Pythagorean idea of the "music of the spheres" seems also to come under this heading. Goethe refers to solar music twice in his 'Faust': in the 'Prolog im Himmel' and in the first scene of Act I. of the Second Part.

Wm. Geo. Sullivan.

Indianapolis.

Bibliography of London (11 S. i. 407, 495; ii. 53).—I have never seen the bibliography of London issued by the British Museum authorities. It forms part of the General Catalogue of the Library, but was also issued separately. See Sonnenschein's 'The Best Books,' 2nd ed., 1891, p. 703.

A bibliography of London might be compiled in either of two ways. In my reply at the second reference I followed what may

be called the topographical method, including only such publications, or parts of publications, as dealt with London exclusively. The other and more complete method, apparently approved by Mr. Abrahams, would include every book, pamphlet, or single sheet published, printed, or written in London, no matter what its theme—everything, in short, that bore the word "London" anywhere on its title-page—from the days of Caxton down to the present hour. This wider bibliographical outlook is, I think, quite legitimate, and would cover what might be considered a complete bibliography of London, comprising not only every book dealing with the capital, but every species of printed matter, historical, topographical, antiquarian, theological, scientific, and artistic, published, printed, or written within its bounds. In my own case, in attempting the compilation of a bibliography of a Scottish county according to this wider method, I found that a very large section of Scottish literature was embraced within the scope of the work. On the same plan, which I believe with Mr. Abrahams to be the right one, the vast majority of English printed books, metropolitan and provincial, as well as a huge mass of foreign literature, would fall to be included in a bibliography of London. To this wider plan, however, the objection is that human life is too short for any single person to achieve a task so stupendous. W. S. S.

Windsor Stationmaster (11 S. ii. 68).—Perhaps L. L. K. is thinking of a man who wrote his experiences under the pseudonym of "Ernest Struggles." I remember the book, and how, when going to visit one of the servants at Windsor Castle, he took a wrong turn, and found himself in Queen Victoria's dining-room. The preface was dated from Caversham. I forget the precise title of the book. Great Western.

The book referred to by L. L. K. is, I think, 'Life of a Stationmaster,' by Ernest Struggles, published in 1879. A second part, entitled 'Ernest Struggles,' was, I believe, published in 1880. It is many years since I saw the books, and I forget the real name of the writer, but recollect that the G. W. R. felt displeasure at their publication.

Roland Austin.

Gloucester Public Library.

Egerton Leigh (11 S. ii. 68).—Egerton Leigh of West Hall was eldest son of the Rev. Peter Leigh, Rector of Lymme, and Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Doughty of Broadwell, Glos., and grandson of the Rev. Egerton Leigh of West Hall, Archdeacon of Salop. The Rev. Peter Leigh died two years before his father.

Egerton Leigh, Esq., baptized at Lymme, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Francis Jodrell of Yeardsley and Twemlow, on 21 September, 1778. He died 22 June, 1833. See 'Landed Gentry,' 1853.

A. H. Arkle.

Elmhurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.

Thomson, R.A. (11 S. ii. 69).—Mr. Stilwell will find a brief account of Henry Thomson, R.A., in Bryan's 'Dictionary.' He was born in 1773, was a pupil of John Opie, and died in 1843. A much fuller notice of him will perhaps be found in *The Art Union* of the period. He exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1792 to 1825, chiefly historical and poetical subjects; he occasionally sent a portrait—his earliest was one of Horne Tooke—and portrait groups, but one of the Sykes family does not appear to be among them. He was a good deal patronized by Sir John Leicester (Lord De Tabley), and was a frequent visitor at Sir John's country seat, Tabley Hall, where there are still several of his works.

W. Roberts.

18, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.

This must be Henry Thomson, who was born at Portsea 31 July, 1773, and died there 6 April, 1843. He was elected an Associate 1801, and R.A. 1804, and was Keeper 1825–7. See Hodgson and Eaton's 'Royal Academy and its Members' (1905), pp. 238–9; Bryan's 'Dict. of Painters and Engravers' (1905), v. 174; and the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' lvi. 244. The last authority gives 1802 as the year in which Thomson became an R.A., but Hodgson and Eaton, who are more likely to be correct on this point, say 1804. G. F. R. B.

See Sandby's 'History of the Royal Academy of Arts,' vol. i. pp. 326–7 (Longmans, 1862). W. H. Peet.

John Wilkes (11 S. ii. 27).—Mr. Bleackley is probably acquainted with the MS. 'Autobiography' of John Wilkes in 2 vols. preserved in the British Museum. It is not strictly an unpublished MS., as a privately printed edition was issued in 1888, with the title 'John Wilkes, Patriot: an Unfinished Autobiography' (Harrow, William F. Taylor), sq. 24mo, pp. xxiv. and 70, price 10*s.* 6*d.* See Mr. Bertram Dobell's 'Cata-

logue of Books printed for Private Circulation' (London, 1906), p. 193. Mr. Dobell calls it "a curious production," and regrets that Wilkes did not proceed further in his design. W. S. S.

Door-Knocker Etiquette (11 S. i. 487; ii. 17).—In continuation of my reply, I have found the following reference in 'The Servants' Guide and Family Manual, with new and improved Receipts, arranged and adapted to the Duties of all Classes of Servants' (London, printed for John Limbird, 143, Strand, 1830), p. 253:—

"Unnecessarily loud knocking at a street-door is thought by some to give an air of style and consequence to an arrival; but the practice has been so often complained of, and carried to such extent, that the custom is somewhat abated."

Frank Schloesser.

Kew Green.

Elizabethan Licence to Eat Flesh (11 S. ii. 68).—The 5 Elizabeth, chap. v. section 37, is as follows:—

"And also such persons as have, or hereafter shall have, upon good and just consideration, any lawful licence to eat flesh upon any fish day (except such persons as for sickness shall for the time be licensed by the bishop of the diocese, or by their curates, or shall be licensed by reason of age, or other impediment, allowed heretofore by the ecclesiastical laws of this realm), shall be bound, by force of this statute, to have for every one dish of flesh served to be eaten at their table, one usual dish of sea fish, fresh or salt, to be likewise served at the same table, and to be eaten or spent without fraud or covin, as the like kind is or shall be usually eaten or spent on Saturdays."

W. McB. and F. Marcham.

The statute asked for is 5 Eliz. c. 5, "An Act touching Politick Constitutions for the Maintenance of the Navy." Sections 14 to 23 and 35 to 39 deal with "fish days" and their observance, together with penalties and licences. Section 39 declares that the statute

"is purposely intended and meant politically for the Increase of Fishermen and Mariners, and Repairing of Port Towns and Navigation, and not for any Superstition to be maintained in the Choice of Meats."

John B. Wainewright.

In Gibson's 'Codex,' 1761 edition, pp. 255–7, will be found the essential portions of the Acts 5 Eliz., cap. 5, 27 Eliz., cap. 11, and 35 Eliz., cap. 7, which refer to the eating of fish. By the first of these Acts Wednesday was made a fish day in the same way as Saturday. In the case of a person in ill-health the bishop or the parish parson could grant a licence, which was to be in writing, and was not to endure longer than the time of the sickness; and if the sickness continued above the space of eight days after the granting of the licence, then the licence was to be registered in the church book, with the knowledge of one of the churchwardens. The other particulars of the Act are too long to quote. Diego.

A. L. F. may be interested in the following extract from the parish registers of Mackworth, co. Derby:—

"Whereas the right worp^le Francis Munday of Markeaton in the parish of Machworth and countie of Derbie, Esq., for the avoiding of the penalties and dangers of the laws and statutes made for restrainte of eating flesh in Lent, and in consideration that he hath in his house at diett or table the right worp^le Mrs. Dorothy Poole, gentlewoman, about the age of three-score years, who is very weak and sickly, not able to go or stand without help, hath desired me to grant license to and for the said Dorothy Poole to eat flesh for and during the time of her sickness, which I have thought fitting, and in regard I know the considerations aforesaid to be most true, I do hereby grant license unto the said Dorothy Poole to eat flesh for and during the time of her sickness according to the laws and statutes of this realm in that case made and provided, and hereunto I have putt my hand the ninth day of February in the reign of King James of England the sixteenth and of Scotland the fifty-second, A.D. 1618.

By me,
Edward Hinchcliffe, clerk."

P. D. Mundy.

'Shaving Them,' by Titus A. Brick (11 S. ii. 27).—A later edition or reprint of 'Shaving Them,' undated, but about 1875, was issued by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler, Warwick House, Paternoster Row. It was in illustrated wrappers, and contained a frontispiece and 230 pp. Titus A. Brick, evidently a pseudonym, is mentioned in a list of Ward, Lock & Tyler's publications as being also the author of 'Awful Crammers.'

I recollect reading in some literary journal about twenty years ago an account of the origin of 'Shaving Them.' This stated that the three adventurers were Londoners, and not citizens of the great Republic. So far as recollection serves, John Camden Hotten and S. O. Beeton were mentioned as having something to do with the writing of the book.

W. Scott.

Elephant and Castle in Heraldry (11 S. i. 508; ii. 36).—Miss Emma Phipson in her 'Choir Stalls and their Carvings' (1896), p. 36, says of the stalls formerly belonging to the chapel of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower, mentioned by Mr. MacMichael and myself in our

replies, that "they were begun by William de Enderby, Master in 1340, and completed by John de Hemensthorpe in 1369. Queen Philippa, wife to Edward III., was a great patroness of the church."

A. R. Bayley.

"The Holy Crows," Lisbon (11 S. ii. 67).—Beckford's statements, where capable of being tested, are found to be wholly inaccurate.

St. Vincent was not "martyrized near the Cape which bears his name," but at Valentia.

His mangled body was not, though the major portion of his relics were, "conveyed to Lisbon in a boat, attended by crows." This was in 1139, and St. Vincent suffered in 304. It is therefore impossible that "these disinterested birds....pursued his murderers with dreadful screams and tore their eyes out."

The probability is that Beckford's command of Portuguese was insufficient to enable him to follow what the sacristan told him.

The two crows kept near the Cathedral of Lisbon in 1787 have a parallel in the bears kept at Bern at the present day.

John B. Wainewright.

The descendants of "The Holy Crows" are still kept in the cloisters of the Cathedral at Lisbon, and I saw them there when visiting the Cathedral in March last. The legend, as told to us, is that St. Vincent was first buried at the cape which bears his name, where the crows watched continually over his grave. When his bones were removed to the Cathedral at Lisbon, the crows are said to have followed them.

H. J. B. Clements.

Killadoon Celbridge.

Two crows are still maintained in honourable, if not happy captivity in a court connected with Lisbon Cathedral. On the walls of the church the attentions paid to St. Vincent by them or their progenitors are attractively commemorated in blue and white tiles.

Geese are kept in the cloisters of Barcelona Cathedral. Augustus Hare says this has been done

"from time immemorial to guard the treasures of the cathedral, according to the old Catalonian custom which makes the geese serve, and more efficaciously too, the place of watchdogs at the country houses."—'Wanderings in Spain,' p. 41.

Everybody remembers the valuable help rendered by the geese of the Capitol.

St. Swithin.

'Jane Shore' (11 S. ii. 66).—There is a copy of this book here, undated, but seemingly published within the last twenty years. The publishers are W. Nicholson & Sons of 26, Paternoster Square, E.C., and also of the Albion Works, Wakefield, and the book with others is stated to be "printed by special arrangement with the authoress, Mrs. Bennett." The title-page describes the book (382 pp.) as follows:—

Jane Shore; or, the Goldsmith's Wife, an Historical Tale. By Mrs. Bennett, author of 'The Cottage Girl,' 'The Jew's Daughter,' &c.

At the end of the book is the following advertisement:—

New Two Shillings Series (continued).

Mrs. Bennett's Works. 2s. each. Complete Editions.

Jane Shore; or, the Goldsmith's Wife.
The Cottage Girl; or, the Marriage Day.
The Jew's Daughter; or, the Witch of the Water-Side.
The Broken Heart; or, the Village Bridal.
The Gipsy Bride; or, the Miser's Daughter.
The Gipsy Queen; or, the Maori's Daughter.
The Canadian Girl; or, the Pirate of the Lakes.

I have no further information, but no doubt Mr. H. T. Folkard, if he wrote to Messrs. W. Nicholson & Sons, could obtain other details if that firm is still in business.

Ronald Dixon.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

Royal Tombs at St. Denis (11 S. ii. 65).—Mr. Aleck Abrahams may be interested to know that in 1681 M. Combes wrote a little handbook which was translated into English, and published in 1684, with the following title-page:—

"An Historical Explanation | of | What there is most remarkable in that | Wonder of the World, | The French King's | Royal House | at | Versailles, | And in that of Monsieur, at | St. Cloud. | Written in the French Tongue by the Sieur Combes, | And now faithfully done into English. | Together with | A Compendious Inventory | of the | Treasury of S. Denis. | London: | Printed for Matthew Turner, near Turn- | stile in Holborn. 1684." 12mo, pp. xxiv, 140, and leaf with list of books published by M. Turner.

This little guide, a copy of which is in my possession, gives a very interesting account of all the marvellous relics John Evelyn enumerates, and of the various presses in which they are contained. The "Gundola of Chrysolite" is here described as "A Vessel inclining to the fashion of a great Drinking-cup, made of a Chrysolite, and enchast in Gold by St. Eloy. Given by the same Abbot Suger." Solomon's cup is also there, as well as another used in the Temple. The little book is quite entertaining, and is dedicated "To Madam the Dolphiness."

John Hodgkin.

Royal Manners temp. William IV. (11 S. i. 85).—These are further illustrated in the case of Prince Ernest Augustus, son of George III., Duke of Cumberland, afterwards king of Hanover, as amusingly recorded by the Rev. C. A. Wilkinson, domestic resident chaplain to King Ernest at Hanover. The King of Hanover was a younger brother of William IV., who used to say of him: "Ernest is not a bad fellow, but if any one has a corn, he is sure to tread on it."

See 'Reminiscences of the Court and Times of King Ernest of Hanover,' 1886, vol. i. pp. 16, 18, 123, 128, 134, 145, 149.

L. M. R.

D'Eresby or De Eresby ? (11 S. i. 469.)—It might be thought at first sight that less of learning than of ordinary intelligence was required to pronounce "D'Eresby," not "De Eresby," the correct form of the title. The leading newspapers, however, and most, it not all, peerage and genealogical writers agree in writing "De Eresby." The explanation, I fancy, is that De Eresby is not a surname, but a territorial designation. It refers to the barony of Eresby, bestowed upon Walter de Bec by William the Conqueror, and acquired in marriage by the Willoughby family in the reign of Henry III. Presumably the rule permitting the elision of a vowel when two came together does not apply in the case of titles. Hence we have "Lord Willoughby de Eresby." Scotus.

Printers of the Statutes in the Sixteenth Century: South Tawton, Devon (11 S. i. 106, 238).—I was interested in learning of the grant to Nicholas Yetsweirt in 1577 of a monopoly for printing the common law books; and I think that the contributors on this subject may be equally interested in the fact that on the Patent Roll of 9 Eliz., 1566–7 (pt. 5, m. 3), there is recorded a grant to one Nicholas Yetswirt (not improbably the same man) and to Bartholomew Brokesby of a number of rents in Devon, Somerset, and other counties, mostly arising from ancient bequests, chantries, and gilds, which by the Act of 1547 were vested in the Crown. These included a tenement in the parish of South Tawton, Devon, which in 1530 had been given by John Frende of South Tawton, weaver, towards the maintenance of a priest for the Brotherhood of the Store of Jesus in the parish church, as appears from collation of this roll with another Record Office document (Court of Augmentations, Misc. Book, vol. cxxiii. pp. 245–6) and with an entry of 1535–6 in the old churchwardens' accounts of South Tawton (fol. 91d).

The surname Yetsweirt has a Dutch sound, and at the same time it is curiously like that of "De Yadeworth," which I find in lists of residents of South Tawton on the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1337 and "1340?"

I should be glad if the descent of Frende's little property could be traced.

Ethel Lega-Weekes.

Sir Henry Dudley (not Audley) (11 S. i. 87, 171).—The question asked by Mr. Egerton Gardiner and the answers to it illustrate the many pitfalls into which writers on genealogical subjects are apt to fall. "Sir Henry Audley," as pointed out by Mr. A. R. Bayley, should be Henry Dudley—whether "Sir" Henry Dudley or not is questionable. At any rate, this Henry Dudley is not to be confounded with Sir Henry Dudley the conspirator, about whom two other correspondents write at the second reference, and who, according to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' was "apparently" third son of John Sutton de Dudley, seventh Baron Dudley.

The Henry Dudley asked about appears to have been a son of John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland, and grandson of the infamous Edmund Dudley, one of the "horse-leeches" of King Henry VII. Apparently the 'D.N.B.' is wrong in giving the Duke of Northumberland only *five* sons and two daughters. According to Burke, 'Dormant Peerages,' 1866, p. 180, he had by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Guilford (*sic*), Kt., *seven* sons and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Henry, who died at the siege of Boulogne.
2. John, Earl of Warwick, who *d.v.p. s.p.*
3. Ambrose, created Earl of Warwick.
4. Lord Guilford (*sic*), who married Lady Jane Grey.
5. Robert, K.G., created Baron of Denbigh and Earl of Leicester.
6. Henry, slain at St. Quintin (*sic*).
7. Charles, who died young.

1. Mary, who married Sir Henry Sidney, K.G.
2. Catherine, who married Sir Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

The 'D.N.B.' agrees with Burke in making Lord Guildford the fourth son; but, by a curious, though evident double error, it also designates Ambrose and Lord Henry (who died at St. Quintin) each as the *fourth* son

of John, Duke of Northumberland. Two of the sons were evidently lost sight of owing to their early deaths. Were there yet other children? Mr. Egerton Gardiner in his query says that John had thirteen children, of whom two were named Henry (this agrees with Burke, *u.s.*) and two Katherine. What is his authority for this statement? These Henries and Katherines are but further instances of the puzzling custom of giving the same name to two brothers or to two sisters which has recently been discussed in 'N. & Q.'

Let us come back to the eldest son, the elder Henry, who is stated to have been killed at the siege of Boulogne. This must have been on 14 September, 1544, when Boulogne was taken by King Henry VIII. (Haydn's 'Index of Dates'). As his father is believed to have been born about 1502—only 42 years before—Henry must have been young, and probably unmarried, at the time of his death. He died nine years before the marriage of his brother Guildford with Lady Jane Grey (1553) and the conspiracy to place her on the throne, and could not therefore have been involved, as were his father and brothers, in the conspiracy. Is Mr. Gardiner right in calling him "Sir Henry?" Burke and the 'D.N.B.' do not give him this title.

As to his younger brother Henry there is some confusion. G. H. W. in his reply calls him the "youngest" son (he was no doubt the youngest then living), and adds that "he was killed at St. Quentin in 1558." The 'D.N.B.' in the life of his father (xvi. 111) makes him the fifth son, and states that he was slain at the battle of St. Quentin in 1555. In the Supplement to the 'D.N.B.' (ii. 160) he is designated the fourth son, and the date of his death is given as 10 August, 1557. This last date is evidently the correct one, for St. Quentin, Aisne, France, was captured by the Spaniards on the day of St. Lawrence, 1557 ('Encyclopædia Britannica,' 9th ed., xxi. 197; Supplement, xxxii. 376). Fredk. A. Edwards.

Melmont Berries=Juniper Berries (11 S. ii. 29).—The same entry about Melmont berries is given in the 'E. D. D.,' apparently taken from Jamieson. No explanation of the meaning is offered. So far as is known, Melmont as a place-name does not occur in Morayshire. There is, however, a hill in Galston parish, Ayrshire, which bears the name Molmont, sometimes called Melmont. In Gaelic the name would be derived from *maol*, bare, and *monadh*, hill=the bare or bleak hill. If Jamieson is correct in saying that Melmont is a word used in Morayshire, it has there, presumably, the Gaelic signification. Hence Melmont berries will mean literally bare-hill berries or berries, such as the juniper, growing wild on a hillside. W. S. S.

Jamieson probably uses a local name for this fruit, as it is not mentioned by botanists. The only book, so far as I am aware, in which it appears (and then with a slight change in the spelling) is A. B. Lyons's (Detroit) 'Plant Names,' which has "Juniper berries, Melmot berries."

Tom Jones.

Prince Bishop of Basle, 1790 (11 S. ii. 68).—This, the last Prince-Bishop, was John Sigmund von Roggenbach, who, like all his predecessors, was a Catholic. His territory was turned into the Rauracian Republic, which after four months was incorporated (1793) in the French Republic. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna gave the territory of the diocese to the cantons of Bern and Basle, with the exception of the portion already belonging to Germany.

The last Prince-Bishop to reside in Basle was Christopher of Utenham (1502–27). See the interesting article on 'Basle-Lugano, Diocese of,' in the 'Catholic Encyclopædia.' After the Reformation the capital of the bishopric was Porrentruy, where was the chief episcopal residence. The bishop also owned Schloss Buseck above Arlesheim, and after the beginning of the eighteenth century a summer residence at Delémont.

It is surprising in a book published in 1816 to find the Prince-Bishopric treated as still subsisting. In 'The Swiss Tourist,' published by Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand, London, in that year, the writer, speaking of Bienne, says at p. 55:—

"The place is a sort of republic in itself, and in this capacity sends a deputy to the general diets of the Confederation. It is, at the same time, in some degree subjected to the Bishop of Basle. His privileges consist in appointing the mayor, who presides at the councils without having a deliberative voice, and in having his name, conjointly with that of the town, at the head of public deeds, over the contents of which he has no influence. Whenever a bishop is elected, he is bound to come hither, for the purpose of receiving an oath of submission on the part of the inhabitants; but the legislative power, the administration of justice, and the right of making alliances belong to the town itself. The inhabitants are of the reformed religion: they can go through their studies at Berne, which canton is the established protector of all Protestant subjects of the Bishop of Bâle."

John B. Wainewright.

Anglo-Spanish Author (11 S. i. 349).—With deference I venture to put forward a theory on this subject. The man whom Borrow *heard of* was not the same as the man he *saw* at Madrid. There is considerable reason to believe that the secretary who "had acquired a name both in English and Spanish literature" was Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosio. He, at all events, wrote a large number of novels and plays both in English and Spanish, all of them doubtless by this time completely forgotten. In this country he may still be remembered as the author of two volumes in "Constable's Miscellany" (a 'Life of Cortes' and a 'History of Peru'). He also wrote 'The Romance of History: Spain,' 1830, 3 vols. Educated, and residing most of his life, in England, where he was extremely popular in fashionable society, he returned to his native country in 1834, was elected a member of the Cortes, and appointed by that body one of its secretaries. While residing in England he was one of the *Fraser* group of writers, and his portrait finds a place in the 'Maclise Portrait Gallery.' The likeness is something of a caricature, showing him admiring his own dancing shadow, while the letterpress accompanying it is distinctly unkindly.

Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosio, however, cannot have been the secretary whom Borrow saw at Madrid. He was dead in 1835, at the early age of 30, before Borrow had set foot in the Peninsula. Borrow, I take it, has made a mistake. He saw a secretary, "a fine, intellectual-looking man," whose name apparently he did not know, but was "subsequently informed" of his literary attainments. It is easy to understand how in talking over the matter at a considerably later period some Spanish friend may have mentioned Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosio as a distinguished author and one of the secretaries to the Cortes. Borrow probably leaped to the conclusion that Don Telesforo was the secretary he had seen in attendance on the Spanish Finance Minister, but the "fine, intellectual-looking" person he saw was not Don Telesforo, and possibly not an author at all. W. Scott.

Commonwealth Grants of Arms (11 S. ii. 8).—The statement made by L. S. M. that "none of the republican grants now remain in the Herald's College" is incorrect. The arms borne by my family were granted to my ancestor Robert Abbott, scrivener, on 9 August, 1654, and the grant is recorded at the Heralds' College *in extenso*. Nor is that an exceptional case. I am informed by the Registrar, Mr. H. Farnham Burke, that dockets, and very often full records, of the republican grants are duly registered in the College. G. F. Abbott.

Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, W.

Bible: Curious Statistics (11 S. i. 127, 276).—If readers of 'N. & Q.' who are interested in Bible statistics will consult the excellent Indexes of the several Series of 'N. & Q.' they will find such statistics in 3 S. xii. 412, 510; 4 S. i. 88; 7 S. xi. 207, 364, 452.

The statistics quoted at 11 S. i. 276 were compiled by George Horne, Bishop of Norwich (born 1730, died 1792), and are said to have occupied three years of his life (see 7 S. xi. 364). Patrick.

Dublin.

"Canabull blue silke": Canopy-of-Heaven Blue (11 S. i. 488; ii. 33).—The name "Canopy-of-heaven blue" is derived, I should think, from the Chinese name for certain blue silk known as *t'ien ch'ing*, cerulean blue. J. Dyer Ball.

Hadley Wood, Middlesex.

Kempesfeld: Kemys (11 S. i. 409, 478; ii. 13).—Is not Kemys, properly Kemeys (Monmouthshire), the English corruption of the Welsh word "cemaes"? There is no *k* in the Welsh language. Curious.

Dr. John Hough (11 S. ii. 48).—See his 'Life' by John Wilmot, published in 1812, in 4to. His will is there printed in full.

W. D. Macray.

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## Notes on Books, &c.

*Scottish Historical Clubs*, 1780–1908, *with a Subject-Index*. By Charles Sanford Terry. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

Prof. Terry has in this work laid all students of Scottish history under a heavy obligation. He gives us first a Catalogue of the publications of Scottish historical and kindred clubs and societies, including the Scottish publications of His Majesty's Stationery Office; and secondly a Subject Index to "the materials revealed by the Catalogue as bearing especially, though not exclusively, on Scottish institutions, events, reigns, characters, and historical periods, civil and ecclesiastical."

The Scotch have always been great believers in and promoters of education, and their clubs and societies concerned with history and antiquities are a remarkable feature of this activity. Recent examples of new clubs are the St. Andrews Society, founded in 1906, and the Old Edinburgh Club in 1908.

Of the wealth of matter preserved, and, as the Professor says, "not infrequently concealed," in such publications all genuine students are aware. The difficulty has been to put one's hand on the piece of information or the special subject required. This is solved by the fine Subject Index provided, a piece of laborious work which has been admirably performed. Thus we find almost two pages on portraits, near half a page each on Gordons, and Mary, Queen of Scots, and several references to Mr. P. J. Anderson, to whom the book is dedicated. The first part of the book is very full in its details, with various notes added by the editor, whose standing as an expert renders such information particularly valuable.

The current issue of *The Quarterly Review*, which appeared late in July, has a specially interesting article on 'The Character of King Edward VII.,' in which private papers in the royal archives of Windsor Castle have been used. The young prince was confronted with a scheme of education which was most careful and praiseworthy, and also singularly oppressive, one thinks, to the human boy and young man. A striking letter from Sir Henry Bulwer supplies hints as to the late King's gifts in early days. Dr. A W. Verrall's article on 'The Prose of Walter Scott' is brilliant and attractive, like all his writing, and it fortifies the view long held by the writer of these notes that Scott was at his best a great, if unconscious, artist in style. Dr. Verrall analyzes the charm of that incomparable short story in 'Redgauntlet,' 'Wandering Willie's Tale,' which Stevenson could not rival. Mr. F. G. Aflalo's article on 'The Genius of the River' is commonplace. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher writes very well on 'The Beginning and End of the Second Empire'; and Dr. Hans Gadow is lucid on the disputed subject of 'Birds and their Colours,' *i.e.*, the reasons which have been alleged for special coloration. Mr. Edwyn Bevan has an excellent subject in 'The First Contact of Christianity and Paganism,' but his field of inquiry is more restricted than his title suggests. A second article on 'Socialism' is important; and there is also a capital study of 'John Stuart Mill' by Mr. Wilfrid Ward. He has a sound judgment of the "saint of rationalism," but hardly indicates Mill's perplexing changes of view during various periods of his life, which make it possible to quote his authority for opposed schools of thought.

*The Cornhill* opens with a facsimile of a translation by Thackeray of Béranger's poem 'Ma Vocation.' It is not so much a translation as another poem on the same subject, with touches of Thackeray's neat versification. Mrs. Woods's 'Pastel under the Southern Cross' is this month devoted to Cecil Rhodes and his tomb on the Matoppos, and is an excellent piece of writing. 'The Lost Voice,' by Sir George Scott, is an amusing story of the effect on savages of a phonograph. The Master of Peterhouse has an account of 'The Oberammergau Passion Play in 1871,' which should be very useful to-day, not only from its knowledge, but also because it is likely to reduce the hysteria of sentimentalists concerning the actors. Mr. Guy Kendall's verse, 'The Whole Design,' is thoughtful and effective, though a little slack in form and phrasing. Miss Edith Sellers has an indictment against 'The Latter-Day Swiss,' in which she proves an effective *advocatus diaboli*. We find no difficulty in believing much that she says. Mr. Kenneth Bell writes with candour on 'Goldwin Smith as a Canadian,' revealing well the paradox of the former Oxford Professor's position. The number is good reading throughout.

Miss Rose Bradley, like Mrs. Woods, is an admirable writer of notes of travel, and her account in *The Nineteenth Century* of 'A Day in Provence,' dealing mostly with the dead glories of the City of Les Baux, is easily the most interesting article in a number which contains little of literary interest, though the personal side of history is well represented by Lady Paget's account of 'A Royal Marriage,' *i.e.*, that of King Edward, and Mr. W. S. Lilly's of 'Cardinal Vaughan,' mainly a summary of Mr. Snead-Cox's notable biography. The Cardinal was a wonderful worker for his Church, though he lacked the faculties which made Manning and Newman eminent above their fellows. The Rev. D. W. Duthie deals with familiar matter in 'The Women of the Paston Letters,' and adds little to our pleasure by his sentimental rhetoric on the subject of love. Besides political articles on Ireland, the Third French Republic, Protection in Germany, and the American Negro, there is one by Sir Edward Clayton on 'The Working of the Prevention of Crime Act,' which is well worth attention. Mr. W. G. Burn-Murdoch has some enthusiastic notes on 'Modern Whaling'; and Mr. G. Clarke Nuttall should interest students of science with his remarks on 'The Eyes of Plants.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

Galloway Fraser ("Barabbas a Publisher").—The authority quoted by you was evidently in error. See Mr. John Murray's reply, *ante*, p. 92.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## RICHARD GEM.

Richard Gem, the only son of Richard Gem, gentleman of Worcestershire, was born at Barnsley Hall in the parish of Bromsgrove, but there is no entry of his baptism in the parish register. Nash in his 'History of Worcestershire' (i. 154) says that "Mr. Gem of Birmingham is now lord of the Manor of Dodford [in Bromsgrove], where he has an estate of 160*l.* per ann."[1] The son was bred in the house of William Philips, clerk, in the city of Worcester. Philips took the degree of B.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1704; was Rector of All Saints,[2] Worcester, from 1710 to 1715; Vicar of St. Peter's, Worcester, from the latter year until 1741; and Rector of Bromsgrove from 1741 to 1754.

A contributor to *The Monthly Magazine* for 1821 (vol. li. pp. 138–9) supplies some interesting reminiscences of Gem under the title of Dr. Gom, but in the index the name is correctly given. He was not fond of the ordinary system of education, but sought the instruction "of a neighbouring gentleman characterized as a *freethinker*, who had in fact been obliged to leave the University of Cambridge (where he had graduated) for his openly-avowed penchant to Unitarianism." This preceptor put translations of the works of Helvetius and Rousseau into the youth's hands, which inspired him with the desire of reading them in their original language, and he learnt French. This introduction to the philosophical literature of France coloured the rest of his life.

On 12 June, 1735, when aged 19, Gem was admitted pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, when Dr. Williams became his tutor and surety ('Admissions to St. John's,' Pt. III., 1903, ed. Scott, p. 80); but he seems to have left without taking his degree. We shall probably not err in drawing the inference that he was not in sympathy with the system of instruction which was then imposed on youth at the University. His "fond parent" had pointed out the study of the law as the most profitable for him, but he put the suggestion on one side, and studied French and physic together.

In 1741 there was published in London a little tract of 54 pages bearing the title of "An Account of the Remedy for the Stone lately published in England....extracted from the examinations of this remedy, given into the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, by M. Morand and M. Geoffroy. By Richard Gem of the University of Cambridge." This description shows that he was not at that time, when he was 25 years old, possessed of any medical degree, and I am not acquainted with the nature of his subsequent qualification. Probably it was from a foreign, if any, university. His name does not appear in Dr. Munk's volumes on the members of the London College of Physicians, nor does it occur, says Mr. Victor G. Plarr, librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons, "in our college books between the years 1745–83." Mr. Plarr therefore concludes that he was not a member of the old Corporation of Surgeons.

It is stated in *The Monthly Magazine* that Gem was known to and noticed by the Earl of Hertford, who gave him permission to visit Paris and to enjoy the advantages of connexion with the embassy. Unless this were a temporary visit only the statement conflicts with that recorded by the first Earl of Malmesbury in his diary (November, 1796), after a call from Gem, that "he came to Paris in 1751 with Lord Albemarle."[2] The *Monthly Magazine* anecdotist chronicles that Gem obtained through the favour of Lord Stormont the practice of the sick English at Paris. His professional income was large, his prescriptions were simple. The patient could even tell from them the nature of the

disease from which he was suffering. Gem became physician to the embassy at Paris in 1762 on the appointment of the Duke of Bedford as ambassador to France.

For the rest of his days Gem was domiciled in that country. His was a striking personality, for he was six feet and two or three inches in height, of an athletic build, and when over 70 as upright as a dart. When he was 82 he was very stout. He was admitted into the most brilliant society of Paris, becoming very intimate with the Encyclopædists and with many of the leading Englishmen who were admitted to its *salons*. Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson were his intimate friends. A letter from the latter dated New York, 4 April, 1790, is in [J. Wright's] 'Biog. Memoir of Huskisson,' pp. 8–9, and a second letter to him is in 'Jefferson's Memoir and Correspondence' (ed. T. J. Randolph), iii. 32. Sterne in 1766 wrote to Dr. Jemm of Paris introducing [John] Symonds to him, and giving details of his winter in Italy. Mr. W. L. Cross in his 'Life of Sterne' hesitatingly suggests this to be Dr. A. A. Jamme of Toulouse, who sometimes resided at Paris. I am inclined to think that it was Dr. Gem. Horace Walpole refers to him in the letters which he wrote from Paris in 1765 and 1766, and George Selwyn received a letter from him in the former year in which he intimated that he was coming with Baron D'Olbach to dine with Selwyn, and looked forward with pride to "the honour of meeting Lord March." He was devoted to Selwyn, and figures constantly in Dr. Warner's letters to his patron, being playfully dubbed by him as "Roger." Warner sometimes expresses his anxiety lest he should be suspected by Gem of a desire to supplant him in Selwyn's good graces.

The allusions to Gem by Warner show that he took things seriously. In fact, he said to Walpole in 1765: "Sir, I am serious, I am of a very serious turn." He was a rigid disciplinarian and parsimonious, and it was noted as a trait in his character that he allowed no eating between breakfast and dinner in the evening. His parsimony, however, did not restrain him from acts of kindness and generosity. Walpole, when writing to him in April, 1776, describes him as "no less esteemed for his professional knowledge than for his kind attention to the poor who applied to him for medical assistance." Ten years later (1786) Gem was exerting himself in getting books for Walpole. The mother of William Huskisson the statesman was Gem's favourite niece. She died in 1774 (when William was in his fifth year) leaving four sons. The father married again, when Gem expressed the desire that the two elder sons, one of whom was William, should be assigned to his keeping, and in 1783 they were allowed to return to Paris with him; but their acquaintance with England was maintained by an annual visit which he and the two boys paid to their native land. To his watchful care and constant encouragement in study were due the successful training of Huskisson's abilities and the strain of enlightened thought which was conspicuous in his political career. It is generally said that the future politician was intended for the medical profession, and that he actually began the study of medicine. But through the influence of Warner, then chaplain to the English embassy, he was introduced to Lord Gower, and thus secured an opening into the highest circles of political life, which resulted in a lasting alliance with Canning, and a leading place in that statesman's Cabinet. (See my 'Eight Friends of the Great,' where the name is incorrectly printed Robert Gem.)

Gem was a staunch republican, and was in complete sympathy with the French Revolution. Even the brilliant victories of Bonaparte did not shake his faith in republican principles. He was doubtless the "Ghym anglais" who in 1792 presented 1,000 francs to the Patriotic Fund; but this did not prevent his arrest in 1793 as a hostage for Toulon, when his name appears in the police records as "Gesme." For nine days he was detained at the Luxembourg, and was then transferred to the Scotch College. After a short release, probably under the decree of 3 November, 1793, exempting, on account of the scarcity of doctors, foreign practitioners from imprisonment, he was rearrested by the authorities of Versailles and imprisoned in the Recollets. Here he found himself in the same room with Grace Dalrymple Elliott ("Dolly the tall"), who says that he was conscious "that he ran no risk of being murdered, for he was a philosopher, and I am sorry to say an atheist." Still, the restraint repressed his spirits, and Mrs. Elliott in November, 1796, repeated to Harris that "he cried the whole time, was terrified to death." This clever woman, however, was inconsistent in her recollections. She told Lord Malmesbury that "no candles were allowed them, or fire, after it was dark"; but her journal records that Gem used to get up at four o'clock and "uncover the wood fire and

light a candle, and read Locke and Helvetius till seven o'clock." She did many kind offices for the doctor, endeavouring to drive away his gloom, and by her representations to the deputy that her fellow-prisoner was a sincere republican obtained his release after a detention of three or four months. They wept at parting in the expectation that they would never see one another again; but her freedom came also in time. Gem had rooms for years in the Rue St. Sépulcre at Paris, even down to 1796; but his home seems to have been at Meudon, and when Grace Elliott came out of prison he used every day to walk a mile to see her. She was in his company the day before he died.

When James Harris, the first Earl of Malmesbury, went to Paris in October, 1796, to negotiate terms of peace, he called on Gem, and next day (9 November) the doctor repaid the call, when Harris summed up somewhat harshly his character: "Atheist, systême de la nature, economist, &c.—the cold apathetic scoundrel described by Burke." Gem breakfasted with him on 15 November, and when one of the secretaries, Leveson, afterwards Earl Granville, four days later became ill, his assistance was called for. For his services on this occasion he refused to take any fees. He breakfasted with the ambassador on 2 December, "always harping on his philosophy"; and on 20 December dined there with Henry Swinburne, who swells the chorus of his praise as "a very good physician" (Swinburne, 'Courts of Europe,' 1841, ii. 132, 158, 184, 209).

It is said in *The Monthly Magazine* that Gem was so upset by Huskisson's change of political opinions as to disinherit him, but that under Malmesbury's influence he altered his will and restored his nephew to his favour. Certain it is that his will was made at this date, and under Malmesbury's cognizance, for it is dated 9 October, 1796, and witnessed by Malmesbury, Granville Leveson Gower (Lord Granville), and George Ellis of 'The Rolliad' and other works. He appointed William Huskisson "son of my niece Elizabeth Huskisson, deceased," his executor, giving him and his heirs "all my real estate in Bromsgrove," and making him the residuary legatee (which included a mortgage on Hayley's estate of Eartham in Sussex), but subject to the following legacies:—

1. "To Marie Cleine, now in my service at Paris, 50*l.* a year for life."

2. To Samuel Huskisson, brother of the aforesaid William, 1,500*l.*

3. To Sarah, Elizabeth, Jane, Marie, and Richard Rotton "children of my nephew Samuel Rotton, deceased," 1,000*l.* each.

Gem died suddenly in Paris early in the spring of 1800, at the age of 83, "undisturbed by any of the infirmities which so generally embitter the last years of protracted life." His will was proved on 6 May, 1800, and the estate was sworn at 10,000*l.*

W. P. Courtney.

## KING'S 'CLASSICAL AND FOREIGN QUOTATIONS.'

(See 10 S. ii. 231, 351; iii. 447; vii. 24; ix. 107, 284, 333; x. 126, 507; xi. 247; xii. 127; 11 S. i. 463.)

No. 361, "Conticuisse nocet nunquam, nocet esse locutum."—King takes this from Joseph Lang's (or Lange's) 'Polyanthea Nova,' 1612, p. 673, where it is the first of eight lines quoted from the 'Anthologia Sacra' of Jacobus Billius (Jacques Billy de Prunay). It is evidently modelled on a line in Cato's 'Disticha,' I. xii. 2,

Nam nulli tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum.

No. 796, "Fiat justitia, ruat cælum."—King, after giving Bartlett's statement ('Familiar Quotations') that these words are to be found in [Nathaniel] Ward's 'Simple Cobler of Aggawam in America' (1647), published under the pseudonym of Theodore de la Guard, adds the variations, (2) "Ruat cælum, fiat Voluntas Tua," quoted by Sir T. Browne, 'Religio Medici,' Pt. II. sect 11, and (3), from Büchmann, the saying attributed to the Emperor Ferdinand I. (1556–64), "Fiat justitia, et pereat mundus" (Joh. Manlius, 'Loci Communes,' 1563, vol. ii. p. 290).

This article can be improved in more than one respect. With regard to (3), the 'Stanford Dictionary' quotes "Fiat justicia ruat mundus" from the 'Egerton Papers' (1550), p. 27, Camd. Soc.; while with regard to (1), "Fiat justitia, ruat cælum," the same dictionary gives from W. Watson's 'Quodlibets of Religion and State' (1602), p. 338, "You goe against that Generall *maxime* in the lawes, which is that *fiat iustitia & ruant cœli.*" I have noted a still closer approximation to (1) in Manningham's 'Diary' (Camd. Soc.), p. 169, under the date 11 April, 1603: "When I was mentioning howe dangerous and difficult a thing it would be to restore appropriacions, he [="Mr. Thomas Overbury": he was not knighted till 1608] said *Fiat justicia et cœlum ruat.*"

No. 866, "Habemus confitentem reum."—It is curious that King should have contented himself with styling this a law maxim. A reference ought to have been added to Cicero, 'Pro Q. Ligario' 1, 2. The words are quoted from Cicero by Quintilian, ix. 2, 51. Petronius, 130, has "Habes confitentem reum."

No. 1175, "Je dirais volontiers des métaphysiciens ce que Scaliger disait des Basques: 'on dit qu'ils s'entendent; mais je n'en crois rien,'" S. B. N. Chamfort (1741–1794), 'Maximes et Pensées,' chap. vii. ('Œuvres Choisies,' 1890, vol. ii. p. 84). The jest would certainly seem to be more after the style of Mark Twain, but an eighteenth-century French wit is one of the last persons from whom to expect an intelligent appreciation of either Scaliger. The remark of which the above is a ludicrously perverted version was made by J. J. Scaliger. What he disbelieved was the statement that the inhabitants of Wales and Brittany could understand one another's speech. See 'Scaligerana' [Secunda], p. 135, ed. altera, Cologne, 1667, *s.v.* 'Langues': "Il y a encore au pays de Galles, le langage vieux d'Angleterre semblable au Breton bretonnant; on dit qu'ils s'entendent, je n'en crois rien." The Basque language and people are mentioned in the same section.

No. 1447, "Lupus in fabula."—King refers to Cic., 'Ep. ad Att.,' xiii. 33, 4. A much earlier example might have been given—Terence, 'Adelphi,' 537.

No. 1992, "O tempora, O mores!"—The source stated is Cicero's 'Pro Rege Deiotaro' (B.C. 45), 11, 31, but Cicero had said this in B.C. 63. See 'Cat.,' i. 1, 2.

No. 3023 (among the 'Adespota'),

Bonis nocet quisquis pepercerit malis.

This inelegant iambic line has been included in some editions of Publius Syrus, *e.g.* J. C. Orelli's, 1822, but is now rejected. It is obviously a translation of the Greek proverb Ἀδικεῖ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ὁ φειδόμενος τῶν κακῶν. See Leutsch and Schneidewin's 'Corpus Parœmiographorum Græcorum,' vol. ii. (1851) p. 247. A similar apophthegm is attributed to Pythagoras by Stobæus, 'Florilegium,' xlvi. 112: Οἱ μὴ κολάζοντες τοὺς κακοὺς βούλονται ἀδικεῖσθαι τοὺς ἀγαθούς.

EDWARD BENSLY.

## HORSES' NAMES: MODERN.

THE following names have been collected from a few places in Berkshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire (East Riding), indicated in the list by B, W, and Y. They are those of working farm-horses. Most of them have been in use for many generations. The names common to the three counties are Bob, Captain, Dick, Duke, Flower, Jolly, and Violet. Berks has the most military names. Turpin is appropriately found in Yorkshire, but perhaps Dick may also represent him. Something has been noted about this subject at 8 S. i. 492; ii. 73, 196.

I propose to add, later, a list of ancient names.

Admiral, Y.
Ball, Y.
Banjo, B.
Banker, Y.
Bellringer, W.
Blackbird, B, W.
Blossom, B, Y.
Bluebell, W.
Bob, B, W, Y.
Bonny, W, Y.
Bounce, W.
Bouncer, Y.
Bowler, B, W.
Boxer, B, Y.
Bute, Y.
Butler, Y.
Captain, B, W, Y.
Champion, B.
Charger, B.
Charlie, Y.
Cobby, Y.
Colonel, B.
Conjurer, B.
Corporal, B.
Daisy, B, Y.
Damsel, B.
Dapple, W.
Darling, B, Y.
Delver, Y.
Depper, W, Y.
Derby, Y.
Diamond, B, Y.
Dick, B, W, Y.
Dinah, B.
Dobbin, B, Y.
Dolly, B, Y.
Donald, W.
Dora, Y.
Dorington, W.
Dragon, B, Y.
Duke, B, W, Y.
Dumpling, B, W.
Dunstan Boy, W.
Dutch, Y.
Farmer, Y.
Flora, Y.
Flower, B, W, Y.
Forest King, W.
Frolic, W.
Gilbert, B.
Ginger, B.
Gypsy, W, Y.
Hiawatha, W.
Jack, B, Y.
Jacko, W.
Jennie, W.
Jessie, W, Y.
Jet, W, Y.
Jewel, Y.
Jim, W.
Jolly, B, W, Y.
Judy, Y.
Kit, W.
Kitty, B.
Kruger, B.
Lion, B.
Lively, W.
Major, B.
Masterpiece, W.
Merryman, W.
Mettle, Y.
Moreton Lass, B.
Nell, Y.
Nellie, W.
Oliver, B.
Paddy, W.
Pansy, B.
Pedlar, B, Y.
Prince, B, Y.
Punch, Y.
Rattler, Y.
Robin, W.
Roderick, W.
Roger, Y.
Rose, B, Y.
Royal, Y.
Sandy, B.
Sergeant, B.
Shanker, Y.
Short, W.
Shot, Y.
Smart, W. Y.
Smiler, W, Y.
Snip, W.
Squirrel, B.
Star, W, Y.
Starlight, W.
Starling, W.
Thunderer, B.
Tidy, Y.
Tinker, B.
Toby, W.
Tom, B, Y.
Tommy, W.
Topper, Y.
Topsy, B.
Trooper, B.
Turpin, W, Y.
Venture, B.
Violet, B, W, Y.
Whitefoot, B, W.
Yeoman, B.

W. C. B.

George II. to George V.—I have the special reason that I myself was born in 1817, and my father in 1767, for asking you to include for permanent reference in 'N. & Q.' the following extract from a letter in *The Times* of 18 July :—

> My father was born in 1750, and I was born in 1819 (when he was 69). I attained my 91st birthday on the 3rd of last month (June). That is to say, our joint lives have extended 160 years.
>
> Letitia Jane Forde.
>
> Normanhurst, Compton-street, Eastbourne, July 3.

In this regard I should wish to append the following paragraph from *The Westminster Gazette* of 25 June, which especially refers to a very old friend of mine :—

> "Grahamstown's claim to possess among its inhabitants 'an old lady who enjoys the distinguished record of having lived under the reign of the last six British Sovereigns, having been born in George II.'s reign,' may at once be consigned to the region of myth, for there can be no possible proof of such a birth in or before 1760. But the new reign has already afforded one most remarkable and well-attested instance of great longevity; and it would be interesting to know whether, with full proof, it can be exceeded. There has been taken in open court the oath of allegiance to George V., both as a county and a borough magistrate, by Mr. Richard Peter, of Launceston, Cornwall, who was born not merely in the reign of George III., but even before the Prince of Wales, who was afterwards George IV., was appointed Regent. From October, 1809, to now not far from October, 1910, is, indeed, a wonderful stretch of time; and that one who was born even before Mr. Gladstone, so long known as 'the Grand Old Man,' should to-day be taking an alert part in magisterial work is sufficiently striking to deserve special note."

It would be very interesting to know whether there is another magistrate who, born before the Regency, has sworn allegiance on the bench to George V.; and I should like also to hear of others than myself who can recall the popular celebration of the coronation in 1821 of George IV., my own memories of which were given at 9 S. x. 3.

R. Robbins.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Charter Restored.—The following appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of Monday, the 25th of July :—

> "Long-Lost Charter.—After being lost between six and seven hundred years the mutilated charter of Edward III., dated 1328, to the burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyme, will this week be restored to that Corporation by the Corporation of Preston. According to the opinion of British Museum experts, the evidence showed that Preston borrowed the charter for its guidance between 1342 and 1372, and forgot to restore it, thus forcing Newcastle-under-Lyme to apply for another copy. The charter has been in the possession of the Preston Corporation for many years, but expert evidence shows that it was not a charter to Preston. There was no doubt a charter to Preston of that date, but it was now missing."

A. N. Q.

Verulamium.—Some months ago it was announced that excavations were to be undertaken to disclose the ancient Roman city by St. Albans, and I hope the rumour that the project may be abandoned is not true. In connexion with this subject two quotations may prove interesting. One is from Spenser's 'Ruines of Time' (1591), "I" representing the genius of Ver'lam :—

> I was that citie, which the garland wore
> Of Britaine's pride, delivered unto me
> By Romane victors, which it wonne of yore;
> Though nought at all but ruines now I be,
> And lye in mine owne ashes, as ye see:
> Ver'lame I was; what bootes it that I was,
> Sith now I am but weedes and wastefull gras?

The other is from Michael Drayton's 'Poly-Olbion' (1612) :—

> Thou saw'st when Ver'lam once ahead aloft did bear,
> (Which in her cinders now lies sadly buried here)
> With alabaster, tuch, and porphyry adorned
> When (well-near) in her pride great Troynovant she scorn'd.
> Thou saw'st great burden'd ships through these thy vallies pass,
> Where now the sharp-edg'd scythe shears up the spiring grass:
> That where the ugly seal and porpoise us'd to play,
> The grass-hopper and ant now lord it all the day:
> Where now St. Alban's stands was called Holmhurst then;
> Whose sumptuous fane we see neglected now again.

J. S. S.

Snails as Food.—Mr. Baring-Gould and Mr. Harry Hems have been writing in *The Guardian* on the excellence of cooked snails. I have come on the following note about them in 'Table-Talk, or Selections from the Ana' (1827), at pp. 292–3. It is due to the memorandum-making pen of Robert Southey :—

> "That Mæcenas of Cookery, Sir Kenelm Digby, who is remembered for so many odd things, was one of the persons who introduced the great shell snail (*Helix Pomaria*) into this country as a delicacy. He dispersed the breed about Gothurst, his seat near Newport Pagnel; but the merit of first importing it is due to Charles Howard, of the Arundel family. The fashion seems to have taken, for that grateful and great master cook Robert May has left several receipts for dressing snails among the secrets of his fifty years' experience. Snails are still sold in Covent-Garden as a remedy for consumptive people. I remember, when a child, having seen them pricked through the shell to obtain a liquor for this purpose, but the liquor was as inefficacious as the means to obtain it were cruel. They were at that

time, I know, eaten by the men who worked at the glass-houses, probably from some notion of their restorative virtue.

"Snail shells of every kind are rarely found in Cumberland; the large brown species I have never seen there. The snail is so slow a traveller that it will probably require many centuries before he makes the tour of the island."

I cannot say that snails strike me as being a very delightful item of a menu. I ventured on them when travelling in Burgundy, and was disappointed that, instead of being tender, glutinous morsels, they proved to be tough, tasteless, and uninteresting. Frogs are excellent—one is led to wish that they had more flesh on their little bones—but snails need deeper gustatory culture than is mine.

ST. SWITHIN.

MOTORISTS AS FAIRIES.—The following is an extract from "La Vie et la Mort des Fées: Essai d'Histoire littéraire. Par Lucie Félix-Faure-Goyau. Paris, Perrin & Cie., 1910"; and seems to me sufficiently interesting, from a folk-lore point of view, to be put on record:—

"The peasants in certain districts of Brittany willingly state that the nineteenth century was an *invisible century*, but that the twentieth will be a *visible century*, that is to say a century wherein the fairies and sprites will again show themselves to mankind. The first motor-cars that they saw caused them to believe that the prophecy was fulfilled. They took the motorists for fairies revisiting their old domains."

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

ST. SWITHIN'S TRIBUTE AT OLD NESTON, HUNTS.—The following is taken from *The Daily Telegraph* of 19 July, and deserves, I think, a place also in 'N. & Q.':—

"ST. SWITHIN'S TRIBUTE.—A curious custom which has existed at Old Neston, Hunts, from time immemorial, has again been observed. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin, and on the Sunday nearest to St. Swithin's Day the edifice is strewn with new-mown hay. The tradition is that an old lady bequeathed a field for charitable purposes on condition that the tenant provided the hay to lessen the annoyance caused by the squeaking of the new boots sported by the villagers on Feast Sunday. There are two other explanations: one that it is an offering of the first fruits of the hay harvest, and another that it is a survival of the custom of strewing the church—when the floor was only beaten earth—with rushes, these being renewed on the festival Sunday. The custom is also observed at Glenfield-cum-Branstone, Leicester."

TOM JONES.

PETER GORDON, EXPLORER.—At 10 S. iii. 283, 324, I dealt with the curious explorer who sailed from Calcutta to Okhotsk in a little 65-ton schooner, travelled through Persia, and fought the Indian Government in the House of Lords. After many years of search I have just discovered that he was the son of Capt. Peter Gordon of the extra E.I.C. ship Wellesley, who was a brother of the Rev. William Gordon of Elgin, and a cadet of the Cairnfield Gordons.

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

"CHEMINEAU."—This French slang word is mentioned at 11 S. i. 494, *s.v.* "Cheminots." There is a good example of its meaning in a short story, 'Le Chemineau,' by Jean Florac, in the paper called *Fin de Siècle* of 29 Mai, 1904:—

"J'aime trop mon indépendance pour rester longtemps dans le même endroit.....Je suis un chemineau; ça dit tout, n'est-ce pas? Je dois avoir dans les veines du sang bohémien.....il faut que je marche.....que je marche toujours.....que je marche encore."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

VESTRIS FAMILY.—A good history of the Vestris family, so far as their English careers are concerned, would make an interesting and diverting book. I have transcribed the following three paragraphs from *The Morning Post* of 1781, which seem worth reprinting:—

"Madame de Polignac has obtained leave of the French King for the Vestris to remain not only one month longer in England, but for ever if they like it. It is added that when the French King was petitioned on this occasion he made the following sensible answer: '1 wish the King of Great Britain would rid my kingdom of the numberless capering drones that infest it.'"—June 9.

"Yesterday, about one o'clock in the morning, both the Vestris were admitted members of the Royal Society, when they presented three new capers as specimens of the sublimity of their new genius, and Signor Bartolozzi is engaged to engrave them for the next volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*."—*Ibid.*

"Mr. Lee Lewis of the Covent Garden Theatre sets off for Paris on Wednesday in company with the two Vestris."—July 3.

W. ROBERTS.

EARLY PRINTING IN EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE.—Information about the history of printing in an unexpected and unlikely publication may well be noted in 'N. & Q.' for bibliographical purposes. In looking through some old volumes of *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, a French geographical monthly magazine, I recently came across a series of notes on the beginnings of printing in various countries, arranged alphabetically under towns. The notes on early printing in European towns are in the volumes for 1842, tome iii. pp. 129–70; 1842, iv. 129 *sq.*; 1843, i. 129 *sq.*; 1843, ii. 79–114. For printing in

towns outside of Europe see *idem*, 1842, i. 5-53. I have not tested the value of these notes, though I saw that several English provincial towns were included.

The *Nouvelles Annales* are in the library of the Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W., where, no doubt, inquirers would be allowed to consult them.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

COL. T. CONDON: CAPT. T. MELLISH.—Who was the second wife of Col. Thomas Condon (b. 1692, d. 1759), of Willerby, Kilnwick, and York, who was Sheriff of York in 1733? When were they married? The wife's first name was Elizabeth, and they had one son Thomas—both named in Col. Condon's will made in 1749. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Mellish, Esq., of Ragnal, Notts. There was one son of this marriage, Charles, who took the name of Mellish, and whose daughter Mary was married in 1787 to Hugh, 13th Lord Sempill. Col. Condon's son Thomas also took the name of Mellish, entered the Army as lieutenant in 1761, and was subsequently known as Capt. Mellish. When and where was he born, and when did he die? He was, according to half-pay lists, alive in 1794.

R. C. ARCHIBALD.
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

SOISSONS CATHEDRAL: GREEN VESTMENTS AT EASTER.—Signora Costantini, writing in the July number of *The Reunion Magazine* on the symbolism and colours of church vestments, says: "It is curious to note....that green is used instead of white on Easter at Soissons Cathedral." May I inquire of your readers the reason for this usage? SCANNELL O'NEILL.
Society of the Divine Word, Techny, Illinois.

SARK BIBLIOGRAPHY.—I am endeavouring to compile a list of books, magazine articles, &c., dealing with Sark, and should welcome any corrections in, or additions to, my present list, which is as follows:—

'Carette of Sark,' 'The Maid of the Silver Sea,' and 'Pearl of Pearl Island,' all by John Oxenham and published by Hodder and Stoughton.

'Dearlove,' by Frances Campbell (? publisher.)

'Cavern of Laments,' by Catherine E. Mallardaine, published by John Long.

'The Doctor's Dilemma' (? by Hesba Stretton; ? publisher.)

'Legends of Normandy' (? author; ? publisher.)

'Saut Juan' (? author; ? publisher.)

'Sark Girl' (? authoress; ? publisher.)

Another work by the same authoress.

'The King's Dues' (? author; ? publisher.)

'The Island of Roses,' by Capt. T. Preston Battersby, published by the Sunday School Union, London.

'The Garden of Cymodoce,' the title under which 'The Island of Roses' was originally published.

'To Pleasure Madam' (? author; ? publisher; ?about Sark.)

'Toilers of the Sea,' by Victor Hugo, contains occasional references to Sark.

Articles about Sark are said to have appeared in *The Badminton Magazine* (about 1896) and *The Idler*, Wanted exact dates.

*The Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1878, pp. 273-87, contains an article by the Hon. Roden Noel, entitled 'Sark, and its Caves.'

*The Strand Magazine*, January, 1896, pp. 72-7, contains an illustrated article by F. Startin Pilleau, entitled 'How I visited the Gouliot Caves.'

*Good Words* (? date; probably about 1880), pp. 112-19, contains an illustrated article by Dr. Charles Grindrod, entitled 'The Caves and Rocks of Serk.'

An early number of *The Yellow Book* (? date) contains a short story relating the remorse suffered by a man who thought he had murdered a companion by pushing him over a cliff. I am told that the scene is laid in Little Sark, though it is not named (? author and title).

*The Guernsey Magazine* for 1874, 1875, and 1876, contains numerous articles on Sark, its history, geology, customs, &c. These were written by the Rev. J. L. V. Cachemaille, then Vicar of Sark. Publisher, F. Clarke, States Arcade, Market-Place, Guernsey.

'A Guide to Sark, with Map,' by H. Noel Malan and Frank G. Hume, published by T. B. Banks & Co., Guernsey.

'A Souvenir of Sark.' Printers and Publishers, Alexander Matthews & Co. for the Hotel Bel Air, Sark.

'A Hobble through the Channel Islands in 1858,' by Edward T. Gastineau, published 1860 by Charles Westerton, London. Pp. 12, 13, 156-66.

The following also contain historical references to Sark:—

'Le Cotentin et ses îles,' by Gustav Du Pont, Counsellor of the Court of Appeal, Caen, 1870-73.

'Souvenirs historiques de Guernsey,' by George Métivier.

'Recherches sur les îles du Cotentin en général,' by C. de Gerville, 1846.

'History of Guernsey,' by F. B. Tupper.

The *Bulletins* of the Société Jersiaise.

Please reply direct.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.
Walton-on-Thames.

VISCOUNT COURTENAY, AFTERWARDS EARL OF DEVON: MOCK COAT OF ARMS.—At p. 49 of 'The Heraldry of Nature,' 1785, the following appears :—

C—, Viscount C—.

Arms. A set of bells.
Supporters. The dexter, Juno Lucina; the sinister, a mocking bird, both proper.
Crest. A drum proper.
Motto. Quantum, eheu! sapere!
How rare a thing is wisdom.

A contemporary hand has filled in the blanks with the name of "Courtney." At this date the holder of the title was William Courtenay, the 3rd Viscount, afterwards Earl of Devon.

I should be much obliged for information on these satirical allusions.

JOHN HODGKIN.

[For other mock coats of arms see 11 S. i. 146, 313, 497; ii. 59, 112.]

SPEAKER'S CHAIR OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In reading the history of a local Masonic lodge I have found a remarkable record of the temporary use of the historic Speaker's chair of the old House of Commons, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Sussex to Sunderland in 1839. The descriptive account was taken from a London newspaper, and also from the pages of a Masonic publication, whose representative came North to report the Royal Duke's proceedings. In this report we have the story of the celebrated chair :—

"After having been led into the room by the Earl of Durham, His Royal Highness rested himself for a few moments in a commodious chair which had been provided for the occasion, and which, it is reported, was formerly the Speaker's chair in the old House of Commons, preserved from the fire which destroyed the two Houses of Parliament in 1834. This curious relic was purchased by a professional man, a resident in Sunderland, and afterwards presented by him to the Corporation."

This story is corroborated by the local newspaper in its report of the ceremony :—

"The east end of the News Room of the Exchange was used by a raised platform, in the centre of which was placed, for the use of the Royal Duke, 'the awful seat' from which Sir Charles Manners Sutton called 'Order! Order!' to the noisy Commoners of England in Parliament assembled."

It will thus be seen that the story is given without any reserve or doubt as to the chair being the real seat of the Speaker of the old House of Commons; yet I have been unable to secure any personal information or municipal record of such a chair in the borough. I shall be glad if any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' can give information as to the disposal of the Speaker's chair after the fire at the old Houses of Parliament in 1834. On the occasion of the Duke of Sussex's visit to Sunderland on a Masonic mission, the well-known antiquary and historian, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, a resident in the town, was Worshipful Master of the Palatine Lodge, and Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Durham Masonic Lodges. This fact gives weight to the story that this historic chair of the old Houses of Parliament was used on the occasion. JOHN ROBINSON.

Delaval House, Sunderland.

CARTER FAMILY.—Can any readers kindly furnish information concerning the descendants of John and William Carter, of Charlton Abbotts, co. Glos., and Brize Norton, Oxon, respectively? They were the sons of John Carter, Esq., lord of the manors of Cold Aston, Charlton Abbotts, and Nether (or Lower) Swell in 1608, and High Sheriff of Gloucestershire for 1612. A monument to their elder brother Giles (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Paul Tracy, and died without progeny in 1664) is in Cold Aston Church. According to Atkyns ('Present State of Gloucestershire,' 1712), the family moved into Oxfordshire. The estates of the above Giles Carter were sequestered in the Great Rebellion for 968*l*. The granddaughter of William Carter married, previous to 1727, Sir John D'Oyley, Bt. J. J. FOSTER.

Offa House, Upper Tooting, S.W.

ARCHDEACONS OF HEREFORD.—In 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' Hardy, MDCCCLIV. vol. i, p. 481, under Hereford—Archdeacons, occur the following entries :—

"Robert Crowley....resigned in 1567."

"Edward Cowper, collated 5th April, 1567."

In Gloucester Diocesan Registry (Case 2) is a proxy made 20 July, 1566, in the presence of Edward Cooper, Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Hereford, who affixed his official seal to the document. Can any correspondent supply the correct dates?

F. S. HOCKADAY.

Highbury, Lydney.

"STAPLE" IN PLACE-NAMES.—At Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, is preserved on a later base, in the village street, opposite the approach to the church, an elaborately sculptured pillar or cross, of Anglo-Saxon or Danish origin. High county authorities are of opinion, not only that it may antedate the foundation of the church of Staple-

ford, but moreover that it even furnished a name for the village, in its situation by the crossing of the river Erewash. "Stapol" and its variants, as applied to a pillar or post, and as represented in the "steeple" of a church, are sufficiently familiar. What it would be interesting to learn is whether remains or evidences of pre-Norman pillars or crosses survive in others of the seven Staplefords and seven Stapletons said to exist in England. A. Stapleton.

'Oliver Twist' on the Stage in 1838.—Under the management of John Braham, at the St. James's Theatre, on Tuesday, 27 March, 1838, 'Oliver Twist,' founded on "the popular tale by Boz," was produced. Who was the adapter, and who played in it? As Dickens's original burlettas were done at the theatre the previous year, and as he always had an idea of dramatizing 'Oliver Twist' himself, is it possible that he did so on this occasion? S. J. A. F.

H. A. Major.—I have a drama in three acts by H. A. Major, called 'The Nondescript; or, Beauty in Ugliness.' Where can I find particulars of the author? There is no date on the play, which was printed by Taylor & Co., 10, Little Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Major was a "property-maker and mask-moulder," and he wrote over twenty plays, none of which I am able to trace as having been produced anywhere.

S. J. A. F.

Smollett's 'History of England.'—Smollett's 'Continuation of Hume's History of England,' embracing the period from 1688 to 1783, was published in eight volumes at Edinburgh in 1791. Smollett died in 1771; and in the "Advertisement" which follows the title-page it is stated that six of the volumes were by him—the remaining two being by "other writers." Is it known who these other writers were?

I have always understood that a great-great-grand-uncle of mine, the Rev. William Bisset of Horncastle, a native of Banff, where he died in 1807, aged 78, assisted Smollett with his portion of the work, but in reality he may have been one of the "other writers." John Christie.

Edinburgh.

Rev. Thomas Clarke of Chesham Bois.—Can any one give me particulars of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, who was Rector of Chesham Bois, Bucks, from 1766 to 1793, and who is buried in the churchyard of that parish? The day and the month in which he died are not recorded on his tomb. I shall be glad to know, if possible, the names of his parents, his birthplace, the date of his ordination, and any other preferment he may have held; also his wife's maiden name, and how many children they had. Two are buried in the vault with their father and mother: Thomas, who died 20 March, 1785, aged 25; and Mary, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Swain, who died in July, 1786, aged 35. The widow's Christian name was Anne; she died 12 January, 1810, aged 80.

L. H. Chambers.

Amersham.

Horses stabled in Churches in 1745–6.—I have heard it stated that the churches of Hooton-Pagnall, near Doncaster, and one of those at Retford in Nottinghamshire, were used as stables when the army of the Duke of Cumberland was on its march northward in pursuit of the Jacobite forces. Has this been proved? K. P. D. E.

Magazine Story of a Deserter.—I wish to learn in what magazine appeared a story of a deserter who returned to his village without knowing that the regiment had been ordered home from abroad. O. H.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—Whence come the following lines, quoted in chap. ix. Book II. of 'The Last Days of Pompeii'?

Their look, with the reach of past ages, was wise,
And the soul of eternity thought in their eyes.

A. J. Mitchell, Major.

Murree, Punjab.

In the Rev. J. W. Warter's posthumous work 'An Old Shropshire Oak' Sir John Stuart is styled "Hero of the plains of Maida," apparently a quotation from some poem. I thought it might be from Sir Walter Scott, but have failed to trace it in any of his works. Will one of your readers kindly direct me to its source?

E. L. H. Tew.

Upham Rectory, Southampton.

Royal Shield of Scotland.—Can any of your readers kindly say whether the lion rampant gules blazoned on the royal shield of Scotland was derived from the lion rampant gules depicted on the flags or banners of some of the Kings and Earls of Northumbria? Sadi.

Hawkes Family in Ireland.—I should be much obliged for the reference to any pedigree or other information relating to Hawkes of Kilcrea, &c., co. Cork. John

Hawkes settled in Ireland about 1630, if I am not mistaken. The family are said to be descended from Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick. F. M. R. Holworthy.

Elsworth, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.

Minster: Verger *v.* Sacristan.—I shall be glad of information as to the derivation of the term "minster," as it does not seem in some cases (for instance, York) to have the connexion with monastic buildings which is the suggestion generally given.

I also desire an explanation of the term "verger" as distinct from the sacristan of Roman Catholic churches. M. L. D.

[The 'New English Dictionary' gives "minster" as from the A.-S. *mynster*, and the earliest meaning as a monastery, the first quotation being from Bede. The second definition is "The church of a monastery.....also applied gen. to any church of considerable size or importance, esp. a collegiate or cathedral church." The last quotation under this section is from Leach's 'Beverley Church Act Book,' 1898, Introd., p. 34: "The word minster itself is peculiarly one used not of monasteries but of secular churches—York, Beverley, Ripon, Southwell, Lincoln, Lichfield, Wimborne, these are the churches to which the title of minster has clung..... and they were one and all churches of secular canons."]

"King" in Place-Names.—Can any one inform me of the meaning of the word King in such names as Kingsford, Kingsmill, Kingswood, Kingsley, &c.? Does it ever imply royal ownership? R. C. D.

H.M.S. Avenger was a steam frigate mounting six guns, with a crew of 250 men. She sailed from Gibraltar under Capt. G. E. Napier on 17 December, 1847, and on the 20th struck the Sorelle Rocks, where she foundered. Lieut. Rooke, six men, and a boy managed to get free in a cutter, but four of them were drowned. Lieut. Rooke and the three others after much suffering reached the island of Galita in safety. I should be glad to know the names of the lieutenants and midshipmen who lost their lives in this disaster. F. K. P.

Moke Family of Flanders.—This family was long settled at Thourout in Flanders, the earliest recorded member being Jan Moke, who died at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is said the family came originally from Wynendael, and I shall be glad if any one with a knowledge of Flemish families can tell me about the origin of the family and the derivation of its name.

F. A. J.

## Replies.

### MILITARY MUSTERS: PARISH ARMOUR.

(10 S. xii. 422.)

Among the collection of MS. papers *temp.* Elizabeth extant in the church of SS. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate, are numbered three original documents relating to the provision of arms, which, as being contemporary records of the Armada period, may be of sufficient general interest to justify their insertion in the columns of 'N. & Q.'

1. By the first John Colleye, constable of the parish, acknowledges the receipt of 17*s.* 6*d.* from the upper churchwarden, "for that he layd out aboaut [*sic*] the soyldiers Jurny twice according to the presept from my lord mayor":—

This is John Colly [*sic*] the Constables bill:
For prest moneye, iiij$^{s}$
For iij girdles, ij$^{s}$
For a leather for a muskett, iiij$^{d}$
For a Scottish Capp, xvj$^{d}$
For a sword, iiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$
Paied to thre solders for ij dayes, viz. one day iiij,$^{d}$ & the other daye vj$^{d}$ a pece, ij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$
For a pike w$^{ch}$ was cast in the feild by the Captayne, iij$^{s}$
Some is xvij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$

2. By the second document William Hopton, armourer, acknowledges a sum of 5*l.* 6*s.* which he has received from the wardens "for armor," his account running thus:—

This is William Hopton, Armorer, his bill:
Bought ye Corslettes at the price of iij$^{li}$
For ij swordes & ij daggers, xiij$^{s}$
For the lynning of ij hedpeeces, xij$^{d}$
For one picke [*sic*] armed, iiij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$
For a muskett & the furniture to it, xxvij$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$
Som'a is v$^{li}$ o$^{s}$ vj$^{d}$

3. The third record apparently consists of a transcript from the long-vanished vestry minute-book of the period:—

"Delivered to the Churchwardens for somoch [*sic*] collected of the p'ishioners towarde the furniture of Arms w$^{t}$in saied w$^{ch}$ was com'anded to be had & provided in this p'ish by p'cept frō the Maior about the beginning of this moneth & the latter end of the moneth before, viz. *Marche*, And for as much as the for said arms was p'vided and the soldiers went not forth but were discharged, & that the contributions of the p'ish collected amounted not to the full discharge & paym$^{t}$ of the said Armorer it was agreed this daie, that the Church wardens shold disbursse the rest of the money w$^{ch}$ the said Arms amounted to, & to take the same Arms & to p'serve the same to the use of the p'ish, & they

to be allowed the surplus laid out by them at their accompt.

Agreed on by Mr Harvey & Mr Jarvis, Church Wardens; Mr Stevens, Mr Gale, Mr Johnson & Mr Goodere. Tho. Redford, scr[ivener]."

The date of the last document is 20 April, 1589, the two others (which are engrossed upon its reverse side as regards the specifications, the actual receipts being on separate slips, whence the reference to "three documents") being dated the day previous.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

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"STORM IN A TEACUP" (11 S. ii. 86).—I am sure that I have met with this phrase far earlier than 1872. I should be surprised it it did not occur as early as the time of Bolingbroke; indeed, I think he used it, but cannot verify my opinion, as I have not a copy of his works near at hand. Whenever it was used for the first time, it is almost certain to have been a free translation of Cicero's "excitare fluctus in simpulo."

ASTARTE.

Athenæus, the grammarian of Naucratis, A.D. 230, in his 'Deipnosophistæ' represents the flute-player Dorion ridiculing Timotheos, a virtuoso on the zither, who wished to imitate a storm at sea on his instrument: "I have heard a greater storm in a boiling pot" (viii. 19).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MYDDELTON: "DREF": "PLAS" (11 S. i. 329).—The present meaning of the Welsh "tref" (pr. *trave*) is the same as the present meaning of the English "town," and both are used alike in place-names. "Treforus," for instance, is the exact equivalent of "Morris-ton." In place-names and in ordinary speech the *f* is often dropped, as in "Tre-fach" (Little-ton), "Tre-fran" (Crow-ton), "Tre-herbert" (Herbert's Town), and "Tre-madoc" (Madoc's Town). The *f* is retained in "Tref-eglwys" (Church-town), "Tref-garn" (Cairn-ton), "Tref-nant" (the *tún* of the hollow), &c.

In all these examples the adjective or possessive follows the noun, as it generally does. Numerals are an exception, "can-tref" (not "cantref") being "cant-tref," a hundred (literally a hundred *túns*).

Some compound words also present exceptions. Thus "y tir canol" (the middle land) becomes in composition "y Canol-dir" (the Mediterranean).

In full "the middle town" would be "y dref ganol," and "the middle of the town" would be "canol y dref." I know a village which has two farms, "Canol-dre" and "Pen-isha'r-dre" (the middle and the lower end of the village).

"Plâs" means a palace, mansion, hall, *not* a place. There is no connexion between it and "tref." "Plâs Canol" means the middle mansion. DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

The radical form is not "dref," but "tref," "dref" being merely the lenation of this. "Canoldref" is a perfectly correct form, "tref" lenating to "dref" in accordance with the rule (adjective preceding the noun). There are several words of this form in Welsh, *e.g.*, "canoldir," midland; "canolfor," Mediterranean Sea. William Myddelton is called by Gweirydd ap Rhys in his 'Hanes Llenyddiaeth Cymreig' ('History of Welsh Literature'), p. 330, "Gwilym Ganoldref" (not "Canol-dref," the word being treated as an epithet, and lenated accordingly). Whether any place is actually called "canoldref" where in English it would be "Middleton," or whether William Myddelton's name is an invented bardic name only, I am unable to say.

Where does "Cantref" occur as a place-name? It seems a curious name. The word signifies, as MR. MYDDELTON says, a territorial division, "hundred."

"Tref" and "Plas" are quite distinct in meaning. The former signifies a homestead, and then a town, like *tun*; the latter, a palace, hall. "Plas Canol" therefore could not be equivalent to "Canoldref." For other instances of "tref" as a suffix cf. "hendref" (old homestead, winter dwelling, as opposed to "hafotty," summer dwelling), &c. H. I. B.

According to Owen Pughe's Welsh-English dictionary of 1832, "tref" means in Welsh a dwelling-place, homestead, town: "As the name of a single house, it answers to the English *ham*. The adage is quoted, f.i., 'Nid tref ond nef,' there is no dwelling-place but heaven." Al. Macbain, in his Gaelic etymological dictionary, identifies Cymric or Welsh "tref," a homestead, in its origin with Old Irish *treb*, a dwelling, and with Latin *tribus*, *trebus*, a tribe, connecting it also with Eng. *thorp*.

"Plas" is defined by O. Pughe, *l.c.*, as a large edifice or hall, and may be probably akin to Latin *palatium*, regarded, primitively, as a place where cattle feed. During my stay at Llaneilian, near Amlwch, in Ynys Mon (or Anglesey), with a Cymric farmer at his newly built house, I remember his old

farm-house with cattle-sheds, situated in the neighbourhood, used to be called by him "Plas."

In answer to the question, "Is 'Gwilym Canoldref' good Welsh?" I am told by a native Cymric friend that it correctly renders "William Middleton." In answer to the further question, "Is there a difference in signification between 'tref' and 'plas'?" I learn from the same source that nowadays "tref" commonly denotes a number of houses, village, or town, and "plas" a single abode or mansion. Thus, for instance, the name given to a Welsh private residence is "Plas y Derwen," *i.e.*, Oakham. But "tref," when used in the compound noun "Car-tref" (*cara tribus*), is also applied to denote a single dwelling-place, or home. This name is frequently met with as that of a Cymric house (cf. Owen Pughe, *l.c.*).

H. Krebs.

"Canoldref" is an exact translation of "Middletun." William Middleton used the name "Gwilym Canoldref" himself, and it was the name generally used by his Welsh bardic contemporaries. As a general rule in Welsh, when an adjective, or a noun used as an adjective, is connected with another noun, the adjective follows the noun, thus "Tref Ganol," the Middle Town; "Tref Newydd," New Town; but when the words are formed into one compound the adjective leads, as in "Hendref or Hendre," a very common place-name in Wales, meaning the Old Town or homestead.

As to the difference between "tref" and "plas," the latter invariably means a palace, so Plas Canol means the Middle Palace, there being in the same neighbourhood a Plas Uchaf (Higher or Upper Palace) and Plas Isaf (Lower Palace). D. M. R.

The Plas Heaton mentioned in the query is the seat of the old family of that name; so also Plas Clough and Plas Pigot are or were the residences of the ancient families of those names, all in or near Denbigh.

Denbighite.

[H. P. L. also thanked for reply.]

American Words and Phrases (11 S. ii. 67).—Mr. Thornton mentions "pikery," and adds "Something bitter; but what?" This is our old friend *hiera picra*, the name of which has had many corrupt variations. It was in the 'London Pharmacopœia,' being composed of gum extracted from socotrine aloes, and *Canella alba*. In the 'Edinburgh Pharmacopœia,' instead of the *Canella alba*, ginger and Virginian snake-root were employed. It is about as nauseous a mixture as could be desired. John Hodgkin.

"Prickly-heat" is an expression I have often heard here. Is it an Americanism?

R. B—r.

South Shields.

['N.E.D.' quotes it in 1736 from Wesley.]

"Tilleul" (11 S. ii. 47, 93).—They say in Vienne "La fille qui aime la tisane de tilleul aura un beau mari." I do not know whether faith in lime-tea be held on this side of the Channel, though my 'Family Herbal' mentions the utility of a decoction or infusion of the flowers for asthma and for coughs, while the powdered leaves, taken in treacle or in tea, are recommended in some cases of inflammation. St. Swithin.

"Un tilleul" is a common drink in some parts of France, *e.g.*, at Lyons. The same "tea" is also well known in Germany under the name of "Lindenblume." It is somewhat tasteless, but not at all unpleasant.

H. K.

Ben Jonson (11 S. ii. 67).—

"'Slight! fed with it, the whoreson strummel, patched, goggle-eyed grumbledories, would have gigantomachized."—'Every Man out of His Humour,' V. iv.

Patched=long dishevelled-haired.

Grumbledories=possibly compounded of "grumble" and "dor" (beetle), meaning cheat or fool.

See 'Ben Jonson,' vol. i. p. 241 (ed. Dr. Brinsley Nicholson), "Mermaid Series."

A. R. Bayley.

Sir William Godbold: Earthquake in Italy in 1654 (11 S. ii. 64).—With reference to the earthquake, is it possible that the letter reads "2—3rd Instant at midnight," *i.e.*, the midnight between the 2nd and 3rd of July, 1654, and not the 23rd, as Mr. H. J. Godbold prints it? On the former date there was a terrible earthquake, which is mentioned by Marcello Bonito in his 'Terra Tremante,' Naples, 1691, lib. x. p. 781:—

"'Nell' anno 1654, per un gagliardo Terremoto la già detta Chiesa cadde, onde di nuovo nell' anno 1682, si è dato principio a ristorarla.' [This is a quotation from 'Descrit d'Alvit,' par. i, pag. 26.]

"A questo accidente allude Athan. Kircher, 'Mund. Subterr.,' tom. i. lib. 4, cap. 10, § 2, osservando che insorsero i spiriti a' 2. di Luglio di quell' anno nel Territorio della Città di Sora vicina ad Alvito con le cui scosse tremò anche Roma.

"Reliqua verò vicina Oppida tremorem quidem terræ sentire, at non nisi ex terrestrium partium consensu, ut in ingenti Terremotu in agro Sorano

2. Iulii anno 1654. exorto contigit, quo vel ipsam Romam ferè triduo distantem ex consensu contremuisse sentimus."

This is the only earthquake Marcello Bonito mentions for 1654.

JOHN HODGKIN.

NAMES TERRIBLE TO CHILDREN (10 S. x. 509; xi. 53, 218, 356, 454; xii. 53).—

"Paul Jones is known as a rebel and a pirate. Five-and-twenty years have not elapsed since the nurses of Scotland hushed their crying infants by the whisper of his name."—Quoted from 'Life of Paul Jones,' London, 1825, at p. 170 of 'Nelson, and other Naval Studies,' by J. R. Thursfield, and ascribed to Benjamin Disraeli (see note p. 195).

The following is not such a plain threat, though it has been referred to as such; citing it here may lead to some better example to the same effect:—

"The earliest idea I had of Napoleon was that of a huge ogre or giant, with one large flaming red eye in the middle of his forehead, and long teeth protruding from his mouth, with which he tore to pieces and devoured naughty little girls, especially those who did not know their lessons."—P. 12 of "Recollections of the Emperor Napoleon.....by Mrs. Abell, late Miss Elizabeth Balcombe," London, 1844.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

ANSGAR, MASTER OF THE HORSE TO EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (11 S. i. 369; ii. 73).—In the twelfth century it was believed, whether rightly or wrongly, that Ansgar (or Esegar) had been preceded in his office of Staller by his father Æthelstan and his grandfather Tovi (or Tofi), and that certain lands were attached to this office. This appears from a passage quoted in Round's 'Geoffrey de Mandeville' (p. 37) from the Waltham Chronicle:—

"Cui [Tovi] successit filius ejus Adelstanus pater Esegari qui stalra inventus est in Angliæ conquisitione a Normannis.....Successit quidem Adelstanus patri suo Tovi, non in totam quidem possessionem quam possederat pater, sed in eam tantum quæ pertinebat ad Stallariam."

This was written when William de Mandeville was Earl of Essex, *i.e.*, 1166–89.

G. H. WHITE.

Lowestoft.

"YON": ITS ITALIAN EQUIVALENTS (11 S. i. 43, 131, 254, 498).—The modern use of *codesto* or *cotesto* by Tuscan Italians is not to denote an object equally distant from both speakers, but to indicate one that is nearer to the person spoken to. Petrocchi thus defines it: "Pronome che indica persona o cosa vicina o relativa alla persona a cui si parla" ('Dizionario italiano,' vol. i. p. 497). In Tuscany *codesto* is really used in this sense; but it may not be so in all parts of Italy. *Iste* in Latin has surely the same meaning. M. HAULTMONT.

J. FABER (11 S. ii. 69).—There were two artists by the name of J. Faber, father and son, and each of them called John.

John Faber the elder was born in Holland, where he acquired a knowledge of the art of mezzotinto engraving. Subsequently he came to England, and died at Bristol in May, 1721.

The younger John obtained a high reputation as an engraver in mezzotinto. He lived in London, where he is believed to have died in 1756.

Both father and son are, however, too early for MR. ANSCOMBE'S date.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

SIR MATTHEW PHILIP, MAYOR OF LONDON: SPROTT'S CHRONICLE (11 S. ii. 24, 73, 94).—Sprott the chronicler lived in the thirteenth century, and certainly did not record events which happened nearly two centuries after he ceased to write. All we know of the document from which MR. JOHN HODGKIN quotes with the preface "Sprott writes" is that it is bound in the same volume with Sprott's Chronicle, and that its editor, Thomas Hearne, says (p. xl) that he received the document from which it is printed at the hands of a learned friend ("reperi in codice MS. vetusto mihi porrecto at amico pererudito"). MR. HODGKIN'S identification of the anonymous chronicler with Sprott is therefore manifestly out of court.

Fabyan did not write that John Stone was Mayor in 1465. This is a misreading on the part of MR. HODGKIN. Stone was Sheriff in that year, but he was never either Mayor or Alderman.

As to the value of MR. HODGKIN'S authorities, no competent scholar would accept Fabyan as infallible in matters of minute detail, and we have no data for estimating the value of the document which MR. HODGKIN erroneously attributes to Sprott. But Gregory not only was a contemporary of Philip, but had also been his colleague as an alderman, and he expressly states that no other citizens than the five he names were made Knights of the Bath in 1465.

We have material for testing the respective statements of Gregory and Fabyan.

Gregory gives five names—Wyche, Coke, Gosselyn, Plomer, Whafyr.

Fabyan gives four—Cook, Philip, Josselyne, Wauyr.

The anonymous chronicler agrees with Fabyan (even in the order) except for orthographic variations.

It will be seen that Gregory omits Philip, and the others omit Plomer and Coke.

I need not trouble 'N. & Q.' with proofs in the case of the three names common to both lists, though I have them before me. With regard to Wyche, he is described as "miles," 21 July, 1468 (Guildhall Records, Journal 7, fo. 175 b). So also Plomer is called "miles" 4 February, 1468 (Husting Roll 197 (26)), and 4 July, 1468 (Journal 7, fo. 175).

On the other hand, Philip is not described as "miles" in any record at Guildhall earlier than 1471, and moreover in Husting Roll 198 (20), under date 20 June, 1468, he is described as "Aldermannus" simply, without the addition of "miles," which is invariably found, where it is applicable, in Husting Roll entries.

The monumental inscription on Philip's wife (date 1470) which Mr. Pink has quoted confirms my inference from the Guildhall records. Alfred B. Beaven.

See 'Memorials of Herne, Kent' (4th ed., 1887), by the Rev. J. R. Buchanan, pp. 6, 33, 40-41, 61. John T. Page.
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

In his reply at the last of the above references Mr. W. D. Pink writes: "I know of no case in which the same man received the accolade twice." My ancestor, Sir John Dethick, Kt., Lord Mayor of London 1655–6, was knighted by Oliver Cromwell on 15 September, 1656, and again by Charles II. on 13 April, 1661.
Francis H. Relton.
9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

'Reverberations': Wm. Davies (11 S. ii. 68, 111).—The author was Wathen Mark Wilks Call (1817–1890), B.A. 1842, M.A. 1846 of Cambridge, entered Holy Orders in 1843, but withdrew in 1856 from the service of the Church, on conscientious grounds. He wrote in *The Leader* under G. H. Lewes, and in the *Westminster* and *Theological Reviews*, and later in *The Fortnightly*. He seems to have published only three volumes of poems, one of which was 'Reverberations.' Unfortunately, in a reissue of this book he inserted a long prose introduction (explaining his reason for retiring from the ministry of the Church of England), which was quite out of keeping with the poems following it.

Mr. W. Davies, mentioned by the querist, was undoubtedly a friend of D. G. Rossetti's, as may be proved on reference to 'D. G. Rossetti, Letters and Memoir,' edited by W. M. Rossetti, 1895. R. A. Potts.

The book was written by W. M. W. Call (1817–1890), of whom there is a notice in Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' iv. 580.
C. W. S.

Wathen Mark Wilks Call, the author, died on 20 August, 1890, aged 73. See *Athenæum*, 30 August, 1890, p. 288.
C. D.

Christopher Moore, Remembrancer to Henry VIII. (11 S. ii. 88).—H. A. refers probably to Sir Christopher More, the founder of the Mores of Loseley in Surrey, a son of John More or Moore of Norton in Derbyshire. He held the office of King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer to Henry VIII., and acquired by purchase the Manor of Loseley, where he and his descendants afterwards settled. He was Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey in 1532–3 and 1539–40; knighted after November, 1538, probably about 1540; M.P. for Surrey 1547 until his death 16 August, 1549. Will pr. in P.C.C. 1550. He was twice married: first to Margaret, daughter and heir of Walter Mugge of Guildford; secondly to Constance, daughter of Richard Sackville of Buckhurst, who survived him.
W. D. Pink.

S. Joseph, Sculptor (11 S. ii. 81).—Mr. Ralph Nevill's acquaintance with the granddaughters of Samuel Joseph might help to confirm the following entry in an old notebook of mine, unfortunately without references:—

"Samuel Joseph the sculptor and George Francis Joseph, R.A., the painter, were the sons of two brothers who early in life abandoned Judaism. James Joseph Sylvester, the eminent mathematician, and a member of the Hebrew community, was a relative."

I should be pleased to have a pedigree of the family, with dates, &c.
Israel Solomons.
118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

East India Company's Marine Service (11 S. ii. 68).—I would recommend the perusal of the following works:—

Gomer Williams, 'History of the Liverpool Privateers' (London, 1906).
Henri Malo, 'Les Corsaires' (Paris, 1908).
E. P. Statham, 'Privateers' (London, 1910).
L. L. K.

ELIZABETHAN LICENCE TO EAT FRESH (11 S. ii. 68, 115).—Reference may also be made to Staley, 'Hierurgia Anglicana,' i. 248–9, iii. 106–10.

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

In the extract I gave at the latter reference from the Derbyshire parish register the name of the recipient of the licence should have been spelt Francis Mundy, and the parish as Mackworth, not "Machworth."

P. D. MUNDY.

THE SLEEPLESS ARCH (11 S. ii. 88).—The following quotation from J. Fergusson's 'History of Indian and Eastern Architecture,' 1899, p. 210, will explain MR. RUSSELL'S question :—

"As the Hindus quaintly express it, 'an arch never sleeps'; and it is true that a radiating arch does contain in itself a *vis viva* which is always tending to thrust its haunches outwards, and goes far to ensure the ultimate destruction of every building where it is employed; while the horizontal forms employed by the Hindus are in stable equilibrium, and, unless disturbed by violence, might remain so for ever."

W. CROOKE.

That the arch never sleeps is an architectural aphorism. Instead of being deeply dormant like the lintel in a trabeated style, it is ever on the *qui vive* to do its duty, as long as it is kept up to it, and to give way should opportunity occur. ST. SWITHIN.

The idea is that, no single stone being in a position to stand without its fellows on each side, the equilibrium of the whole arch is very unstable. "The arch never sleeps" is the refrain of a delightful novel by Mr. J. Meade Falkner, 'The Nebuly Cloud,' which I strongly commend to all lovers of good fiction. NEL MEZZO.

[MR. J. BAGNALL also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 88).—The poem 'Art in the Market-Place,' which begins "Hear ye the sellers of lavender ?" was written by E. Urwick, the "Poster Poet." M. S. O.

COL. SKELTON OF ST. HELENA (11 S. ii. 48, 93).—To the information furnished at the latter reference the following details may be added. Only three allusions to Col. Skelton, or to his wife and family, occur in O'Meara's 'Napoleon in Exile,' 6th ed., 1827, 2 vols. From these it may be gathered that Mrs. Skelton and family had resided at Longwood (afterwards Napoleon's residence) during a few months in each year for four or five years previous to the illustrious captive's arrival in the island. Mrs. Skelton is accused of having prejudiced the Emperor's mind against Longwood on the ground of its unhealthiness. Her husband, Col. Skelton, was in all likelihood in the service of the East India Company, St. Helena being at the time one of the Company's possessions. He was probably the same as the John Skelton who in June, 1814, was returned as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, a regiment which had acquitted itself with distinction at the capture of Seringapatam. On 1 November, 1817, he was gazetted Colonel of the same regiment, and on 19 July, 1821, was raised to the rank of Major-General. In 1832 he was returned as being on furlough, but after that date, so far as I can ascertain, all trace of him disappears. He was probably descended from the Skeltons of Cumberland.

W. SCOTT.

GEORGE I. STATUES: WILLIAM HUCKS (11 S. ii. 7, 50, 98).—In Mark Noble's 'Biographical History of England from the Revolution to the End of George I.'s Reign,' 1806, vol. iii. p. 258, *s.v.* William Hucks, is another version of the second epigram which I gave at the last reference :—

The king of Great Britain was reckon'd before,
The head of the church, by all good Christian people :
But his brewer has added still one title more
To the rest, and has made him the head of the steeple.

According to Noble, William Hucks was "brewer to the household"; M.P. for Abingdon in 1701 and 1714, and for Wallingford in the three following Parliaments ; and died 4 November, 1740.

Noble says :—

"I believe it was him [*sic*] who was taken notice of, when mounted on a beautiful hunter, by Lewis XV. The monarch enquired who he was. A witty nobleman replied, 'Sire, un chevalier de malt': thus punning upon the French pronunciation of Malta, and malt used in brewing."

William Hucks "was succeeded by his son, Robert Hucks, Esq., in several Parliaments, as representative for Abingdon."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The story of the artist committing suicide because he had forgotten the stirrups, mentioned by V. D. P., is told in connexion with many statues. Such a one was current about the figure of William III., as an equestrian Roman, in the market-place at Hull, but it was wholly imaginary, and of no great age. W. C. B.

A statue of George I. not hitherto referred to by any correspondent stands now in the south-west corner of the Museum of the Public Record Office. It is of marble, and represents him in Roman costume. Formerly it occupied a niche over the judicial bench of the Court in the old Rolls House, now demolished; and on its present pedestal is a leaden tablet from the foundation stone of that building, bearing the royal arms, and inscribed "G. R. 1717."

ALAN STEWART.

PITT'S STATUE IN HANOVER SQUARE (11 S. ii. 85).—I should imagine that Pitt's statue is the property of the nation, and that the recently appointed Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Mr. Chas. R. Peers) would be the most likely person from whom to seek advice concerning its renovation. The statue has been described by more than one writer as in many respects the finest in London. It was engraved in *The Penny Magazine* of 30 June, 1832, and in *The Mirror* of 21 July, 1832.

The interesting reference to the statue by Peter Cunningham in his 'Handbook of London' may perhaps be recalled. He states:—

"I was present at its erection with Sir Francis Chantrey and my father, who was Chantrey's assistant. The statue was placed on its pedestal between 7 and 8 in the morning, and while the workmen were away at their breakfast, a rope was thrown round the neck of the figure, and a vigorous attempt made by several sturdy Reformers to pull it down. When word of what they were about was brought to my father, he exclaimed, with a smile upon his face, 'The cramps are leaded, and they may pull until doomsday.' The cramps are the iron bolts fastening the statue to the pedestal. The attempt was soon abandoned."

JOHN T. PAGE.

FRANCIS PECK (11 S. ii. 68).—Almost all biographical and bibliographical publications confound the two Francis Pecks. With singular unanimity they describe the antiquary as a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, but assign his graduation dates correctly—1715 and 1727. G. F. R. B.'s discovery of two students of the name will therefore help to correct many hoary misstatements. Probably the Francis Peck about whom he seeks information was also a clergyman. In Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary' a book entitled "Τὸ ὕψος ἅγιον or, an exercise upon the creation. Written in the express words of the sacred text, as an attempt to shew the beauty and sublimity of Holy Scripture," is attributed to Francis Peck. It was published in 1717 (Watt says 1716)—rather an early and unlikely date for the antiquary to have written it. Again, in Halkett and Laing a poetical production, "Sighs upon the never enough lamented death of Queen Anne. In imitation of Milton," is also assigned to Peck the antiquary. The work is dated 1719, and purports on its title-page to be by "a clergyman of the Church of England." Was Peck the antiquary a clergyman in 1719? Should not both works be assigned to Francis Peck of Hythe, Kent, and not to his more famous namesake who came from Stamford, Lincolnshire?

W. SCOTT.

WINDSOR STATIONMASTER (11 S. ii. 68, 114).—The railway employé about whom L. L. K. inquires was responsible for some interesting narratives in a work entitled 'Ernest Struggles,' or "the Comic Incidents and Anxious Moments in connection with the Life of a Station Master, by one who endured it." It was published in 1879 by J. J. Beecroft, Market-Place, Reading. "Ernest Struggles" was of course a pseudonym, and it would probably not be of any particular interest to L. L. K. to disclose the identity of the writer, though doubtless many of the older employés on the line could enlighten him.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

CLERGY RETIRING FROM THE DINNER TABLE (11 S. ii. 9, 69).—The passage quoted by G. W. from Lord Mahon's 'History of England' accords exactly with what Steele says in *The Guardian* (No. 173, 17 September, 1713). He there prints a letter, supposed to have been sent to him by a "Chaplain in a noble Family," complaining of the writer's being "suffered to retire" from table after the toast "Prosperity to the Church" because he was regarded as a "Censor Morum."

In *The Tatler* of 23 November, 1710 (No. 255), Steele had previously brought this custom before his readers in a letter from another "Chaplain to an honourable Family," who says: "for not offering to rise at the Second Course, I found my Patron and his Lady very sullen and out of humour." In this case no reason is given, but it is clear from the other, and from what Eachard says on the subject of the clergy dining in great houses (see 'The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion'), that it was not (as one of your correspondents alleges) "pure stinginess" merely that gave rise to the custom. Eachard, however, in the tract referred to says nothing of the custom itself.

C. C. B.

Door-Knocker Etiquette (11 S. i. 487 ; ii. 17, 115).—In 'Poems of Robert Lloyd,' vol. lxviii. of "The Works of the English Poets, by Samuel Johnson," is an amusing account of the importance attached in the middle of the eighteenth century to door-knocker etiquette :—

A Tale.

Thomas perform'd his part with skill.
Methinks I hear the reader cry,
His part with skill? why, You or I,
Or anybody else, as well
As Thomas, sure, could ring a bell,
Nor did I ever hear before
Of skill in knocking at a door.
Poor low-liv'd creature! I suppose,
Nay, and am sure, you 're one of those
Who, at what door soe'er they be,
Will always knock in the same key,
Thinking that Bell and Knocker too
Were found out nothing else to do,
But to inform the house, no doubt,
That there was somebody without,
Who, if they might such favour win,
Would rather chuse to be within.
But had our servants no more sense,
Lord! what must be the consequence?
. . . . . .
For if there was not to be found
Some wholesome difference of sound,
But the same rap foretold th' approach
Of him who walk'd, or rode in coach,
A poor relation now and then
Might to my lord admittance gain,
When his good lordship hop'd to see
Some rascal of his own degree,
And, what is more unhappy still,
The stupid wretch who brings a bill
Might pass through all the motley tribe
As free as one who brings a bribe.
. . . . . .
Those evils wisely to prevent,
And root out care and discontent,
Ev'ry gay smart, who rides behind
With rose and bag in taste refin'd,
Must musick fully understand;
Have a nice ear and skilful hand;
At ev'ry turn be always found
A perfect connoisseur in sound;
Through all the gamut skilful fly,
Varying his notes, now low, now high,
According as he shifts his place;
Now hoarsely grumbling in the base,
Now turning tenor, and again
To treble raising his shrill strain;
So to declare, where'er he be,
His master's fortune and degree,
By the distinguishing address
Which he 'll upon the door express."

A. H. W. Fynmore.

Berkhamsted.

Irish Superstition: Boys in Petticoats and Fairies (11 S. ii. 65).—Sixty years ago, when I was a child at Brighton, my elder brothers wore petticoats, as I did myself until we were seven or eight years old, at which age we were "breeched." I have still in my possession a silhouette of us as we appeared in those days (taken on the old Chain Pier); and other boys were attired in a similar manner. I remember one of our playmates in Sussex Square being kept in petticoats by his mamma until he was twelve years old, which caused him much chaff from boys and girls of his own age.

I daresay some of your readers can corroborate my statement as to boys being dressed similarly to girls at that period. I never heard that it had anything to do with the fairies, but "knicker-bockers" were then unknown in England. D. K. T.

Mr. White will find several instances, from Achilles onwards, of the practice of putting boys in petticoats, in Clodd's 'Tom, Tit, Tot,' where the motive is fully explained. Evil spirits are easily deceived. I know a Cornishman who, having been frightened by one on his walk into the country, borrowed a friend's hat and coat and reached home again unmolested.

Ygrec.

Thomas Percy, Prior of Holy Trinity, Aldgate (11 S. ii. 85).—The succession of the Priors can be found from the Patent Rolls. The later ones are :—

Thomas Pomeray, died 1481.
Thomas Percy, elected 1481, resigned 1494–5.
Richard Charnok, elected 1495, died 1505.
Thomas Newton, elected 1505, died 1506.
Thomas Percy, died 1512.
John Bradwell, elected 1512, died 1524.
Nicholas Hancoke, elected 1524.

R. C. F.

The Fourth Estate (10 S. xii. 184).—Another variant of the meaning attached to this familiar phrase has just come to my notice. In *The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser* for 30 January, 1789, was this paragraph :—

"Mr. Fox's Board of Commissioners, which Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Pitt clamoured against, as a *Fourth Estate*, was to be responsible to Parliament. Mr. Pitt's Fourth Estate, of the Queen and her Council, is to have no responsibility."

Alfred F. Robbins.

Richard Sare, Bookseller (11 S. ii. 84).—Some particulars concerning him, his wife and children, and one of his grandsons are given in Cansick's 'Epitaphs of Middlesex,' 1869, i. 11, 15. He is mentioned several times in Hearne's 'Collectanea' (O.H.S.). W. C. B.

THAMES WATER COMPANY: THE WATER HOUSE (11 S. ii. 29, 89).—In *Sketch* of 7 October, 1896, reference is made to "some capital measured drawings of York Watergate" which had appeared recently in *The Builder*. Two reproductions of old engravings showing the Water Tower are also given—'York Buildings in 1795' and 'The Stairs at York Buildings in 1795.' The latter is similar to the one in 'Old and New London' (iv. 103), which is there described as "From a print dated 1780."

JOHN T. PAGE.

"PORTYGNE" (11 S. ii. 88).—This word is not correctly transcribed: it should be with a *u* instead of the *n*. This gives "Portygue," and Cotgrave, 1650, has "Portugaise: f. A Portegue; a golden coine worth about iij*l.* x*s.* sterl.," which makes things clear for MR. RHODES. JOHN HODGKIN.

"Portingue" was a spelling of "Portague," a Portuguese gold coin, "often kept as an heirloom or keepsake" ('N.E.D.,' vii., which under portigue, portingue, 1144, refers to portague, 1139). See also Halliwell.

W. C. B.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

SOUTH AFRICAN SLANG (11 S. ii. 63).—With regard to "scoff"=eat, it is not inapposite to draw attention to the notes at 9 S. x. 397, 456, where the late MR. JAS. PLATT suggested a very early precursor of the word in the Gothic fragment: "*skapei* jah matjan jah drigkan." MR. PLATT also adduced a quotation of 1785 for *skoft*, a word too alien, probably, for notice in the 'N.E.D.'

H. P. L.

TENNYSON'S 'MARGARET' (11 S. i. 507; ii. 94).—Capt. Marryat, who, as M. N. G. remarks at the latter reference, was undoubtedly an authority on sea-fights, was clearly of opinion that a long cannonade caused the wind to fall, and brought on a calm. In addition to the passage in 'Newton Forster,' he states that the same effect happened during a fight between two frigates, which he describes in the early chapters of 'Settlers in Canada.'

T. F. D.

"SEERSUCKER" (11 S. ii. 69).—If H. P. L. will consult the second edition of Yule's 'Hobson-Jobson,' p. 708 b, he will find this word, with a suggested derivation. Further information about the nature of this cloth and the derivation of the word will be welcome.

EMERITUS.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Frederick William Maitland: a Biographical Sketch.* By H. A. L. Fisher. (Cambridge University Press.)

As a biographer of Maitland, Mr. Fisher is hampered by some disabilities, as he frankly confesses in his Prefatory Note. The chief of these is that he is an Oxford man, and never came under the influence of Maitland as a student or colleague at Cambridge. The memoir has but 179 pages, and we only wish that the friends who have added to it letters and details could have been induced to write at greater length. A chapter from Dr. Verrall such as he contributed to the Life of Jebb would have been most enlightening.

The memoir, however, is sufficient to show that alert intelligence and unwearied pursuit of scholarship for its own sake which made Maitland so remarkable as an example and an inspiration to a host of scholars of all sorts. His devotion to Year-Books lasted to the end, and those who had the privilege of receiving letters from him or talking with him will recall the delightful way in which he would bring forth gems he had abstracted from his quarrying of matter regarded by the ordinary man as hopelessly dull. Never was learning more lightly worn, or more modestly. Even those who have no interest in such labours as the foundation of the Selden Society, or the complicated subject of the early manor in England, will appreciate the flashes of humour and epigram recorded in these pages. Thus at the Cambridge Union Maitland exclaimed, "I would I were a vested nuisance! Then I should be sure of being protected by the whole British Public." To Henry Sidgwick and Prof. Vinogradoff Maitland clearly owed much, and his tributes to them are characteristic of him. His writing was admirably vivid and effective, though he disclaimed that "conscious theory or method of style" of which Mr. Fisher speaks, and which leads, we think, occasionally to over-elaboration in his pages.

Mr. Fisher has certainly made the most of his material. Our chief wonder is that, as an accomplished historian, he does not realize that a biography requires an Index. At the end we find only a 'Bibliographical Note' of further sources of information concerning Maitland. This is much to the point, but the absence of an Index is regrettable. A few notes at the bottom of the page concerning various people and details mentioned would also, we think, be desirable. If specialists would take a little more trouble, they might reach the larger public which at present ignores their ministrations.

WE are glad to see, besides the political articles in *The Fortnightly*, several interesting studies in history and biography. 'Talleyrand,' by Mr. W. S. Lilly; 'Byron and Mary Chaworth,' by Mr. Andrew Lang; 'Hégésippe Moreau,' by Mr. Orlo Williams; 'John Calvin and Calvinism,' by Prof. J. M. Sloan; 'The Phœnix of Spain,' which means Lope de Vega, by Helen H. Colvill; and 'The Extravagances of the Emperor Elagabalus,' by J. Stuart Hay. Such papers as these are far preferable to the one-sided politics and the eternal statistics which flourish in the magazines like weeds. Mr. P. A. Vaile, in 'The Soul of Golf,' explains, as usual, that all the experts have no idea how their shots are secured. We have seen Mr. Vaile's views

before in the press, so they lack novelty. Prof Marcus Hartog publishes an address 'On the Teaching of "Nature Study,"' which is lively, but does not always command our assent. The Professor has this foot-note: "Thanks to Prof. Armstrong's enlightened counsels, botany has been recently introduced into some of the great English public schools for boys." "Recently introduced"! Temple introduced botany at Rugby before Prof. Armstrong was heard of.

The last article in the number is fascinating. Mr. Basil Tozer has discovered on Exmoor an old man who has spent years in 'Tracking the Wild Red Deer,' not as an aid to hunters, but for pure pleasure. Mr. Tozer stayed with him in his cottage, being the only man who has done so since Sir Samuel Baker, and he gives some idea of the expertness of this Sherlock Holmes of the wild deer.

*The National Review* opens with its usual vigorous denunciations of the Government, including special reference to Germany and the question of the Navy, considered also in another article. The editor permits himself, or a contributor, to speak of "the blatant blatherskite at the Exchequer." Mr. St. Loe Strachey dwells on the success of a striking move in 'How We raised the Surrey Veteran Reserve.' 'Some Experiences of a British Officer in South Africa in the Early Fifties' has sundry interesting details from a diary, combined with some history, which is dull. Capt. Parish, the writer of the diary, mentions "that most abominable of all liquors, Cape Smoke, a beverage none but a South African can possibly drink." What this liquor is we do not know. Mr. A. Wedderburn has a brief but well-written account of 'The Homes and Haunts of Ruskin'; and "An Old Etonian" imparts a good deal of human interest to 'In the Steerage,' mindful, perhaps, of Stevenson's similar experiences. Mrs. Huth Jackson has a very sensible plea for 'Menial Work,' suggesting that children really enjoy work about the house of various kinds, and should be taught to do it. "A Casual Observer" has 'Some Notes on India,' which are striking. A few more articles of this sort, giving information as to distant parts of the Empire, would be really, we think, more useful than the strongly partisan discussions of home politics which we meet everywhere. Miss Violet Markham is against Woman's Suffrage, and her article, 'A Proposed Woman's Council,' puts forward an alternative means of getting women's views adequate consideration in Parliament. It is suggested that the resolutions of this Council "would inevitably mould and determine legislation when sent up to the House of Commons." The inevitability cannot, unfortunately, without the direct force gained by votes, be predicted; but the futility of the scheme can be predicted by an examination of the practical results achieved by various Royal Commissions.

*The Burlington Magazine* opens with the announcement that Dr. Bode has withdrawn his name from its consultative committee on account of the views expressed concerning the wax bust of Flora. Dr. Bode's own letter in German is given, and we think the editorial comments on the situation are perfectly just, representing, however, a view which, human nature being what it is, is not easily maintained. Mention is next made of the New Turner Gallery and of The Contemporary Art Society, which, we hope, will be able to do something to counteract "the inadequacy of the Administration of the Chantrey Bequest."

Mr. L. Binyon begins a study of 'Chinese Paintings in the British Museum,' with illustrations. Mr. Claude Phillips deals with 'Two Pictures at the Hermitage,' a Carpaccio (according to him) and a Palma Vecchio. His remarks on the latter painter are frank and illuminating. Mr. G. F. Laking concludes his searching study of the Noël Paton collection of armour, which is well illustrated; and Mr. Sidney Colvin considers 'Drawings of the French School' in the Salting Collection, which, if they do not hold a leading place in it, are yet so admirable as to deserve the attention of every art-lover. Mr. Roger Fry begins a notice of 'The Munich Exhibition of Mohammedan Art,' the relations of which to the West he sketches in his usual lucid and interesting style. 'Notes on Various Works of Art' include an account of English mediæval alabaster work, the chief quarry for the material having been, it appears, near Derby, at Chellaston.

At the end of the number, under 'Art in America,' pictures in the Robert Hoe Collection are noticed by a contributor whose views as to two ascriptions do not, it is pointed out, coincide with the editorial judgment. It is this strict standard of connoisseurship which makes *The Burlington* so valuable as a guide, and once again we congratulate the editors on the firmness with which they insist on expert judgment.

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### Booksellers' Catalogues.—August.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue contains a good general collection. Under London is an extra-illustrated copy of Thompson's 'London Bridge,' 1827, 2*l.* 10*s.* There are early editions of Tennyson and Thackeray. Among rarities is a large-paper copy of Milton's 'Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio,' folio, 1651, a presentation copy with inscription in Milton's handwriting, original calf, 90*l.* Mr. Dobell tells us that only one other presentation copy is known. Under Sir Thomas More's Works is the first collected edition, fine copy, 1557, 40*l.* Manuscripts from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps include Alabaster's 'Elisæus,' a Latin poem, folio, calf, sixteenth century, 10*l.* 10*s.* This poem is mentioned by Spenser, but has never been printed. It contains a review of the principal events of the reign of Elizabeth as well as of earlier reigns. Johnson speaks of the author in high terms.

Mr. Francis Edwards sends Part II. of his Catalogue of Topography of Great Britain and Ireland. This section is devoted to London. Under Ackermann is a handsome copy of the 'Microcosm,' in full red morocco, 3 vols., 1811, 30*l.*; and under Besant is "Mediæval London," 2 vols., 4to, 1906, 2*l.* Boydell's 'Scenery of the Thames,' 2 vols., folio, full calf, 1794–6, is 12*l.* 10*s.* Directories include 'Mogg's Omnibus Guide,' also the 'New Hackney Coach and Cabriolet Fares,' 1845, 3*s.*; and Robson's 'Street Key,' 1833, 12*s.* Under Evans's Supper Rooms is an original programme containing the words of 126 songs sung there, 1865, 2*s.* There is a complete set of the Huguenot Society, 13*l.* 10*s.* Other items include Jesse's 'London,' 4 vols., original cloth, 6*l.*; Lysons's 'Environs,' 45*l.*; Rowlandson's 'Volun-

teers,' 1799, 34*l.*; the sixth and best edition of Stow's 'Survey,' 2 vols., large folio, 1754–5, 7*l.* 15*s.*; and Tallis's 'Views,' 79 parts, original wrappers, bound in 4 vols., with all the interesting advertisements, Tallis, 1838, 4*l.* The rare treatise published in 1641 on the subject of bringing water to London is 4*l.* 4*s.*; and an extra-illustrated Wheatley's 'London,' extended to 6 vols., half green morocco, 1891, 16*l.* There is an early and clean copy of Wilkinson's 'Londina Illustrata,' 2 vols., 1819, 6*l.* 5*s.* Among maps is that of Ralph Agas, 1874, 7*s.* 6*d.* This reproduction contains a biography of Agas by Overall and an account of early maps, which will be helpful in settling the dates of them. Among the views is a fine copperplate of the Adelphi, by Pastorini, 1770, 1*l.* 10*s.* Chelsea includes the Botanic Gardens, the Hospital, the College, and the old church; while under Clapham are six coloured views of the Common by Powell, 1825, 5*l.* Under Garraway's Coffee-House is an original water-colour, mounted, 10*s.* Garraway's is celebrated as the first house where tea was retailed in England, "from sixteen to fifty shillings the pound" ('Curiosities of Literature'). There are many views of Hackney. Under Horse Guards is a fine large coloured aquatint by Stadler after Shepperd, 1816, 4*l.* Under London Bridge is Martin's collection of rare prints, reproduced on India paper, in 1 vol., oblong folio, 2*l.*

The Addenda of Books include 'The Annual Register' to 1908, 157 vols., full calf gilt, 30*l.*; *Bentley's Miscellany*, complete set, 64 vols., half-calf, 16*l.*; "Gentleman's Magazine Library," 28 vols., 7*l.* 10*s.*; the Edition de Luxe of Ainger's 'Lamb,' 12 vols., cloth, 5*l.* 15*s.*; and Lodge's 'Portraits,' large paper, 12 vols., royal 4to, whole morocco, 1823, 14*l.* Mr. Edwards has also fine collections of the publications of Learned Societies.

Mr. William Glaisher's Catalogue 372 is a supplementary one of remainders at greatly reduced prices. We note a few: Budge's 'The Paradise or Garden of the Holy Fathers,' 2 vols., 4*s.* 6*d.*; Clinch's 'Bloomsbury,' 2*s.* 6*d.*; Menpes's 'Brittany, 6*s.* 6*d.*; Rimbault's 'Soho,' 2*s.*; reprint of the First Folio text with Introduction by Churton Collins, 13 vols., 20*s.*; Herbert Spencer's 'Autobiography,' 5*s.* 6*d.*; 'Almond of Loretto,' 3*s.* 6*d.*; Memoir of Lord Bramwell, 2*s.*; and Sargeaunt's 'Westminster School Annals,' 2*s.*

Mr. J. Jacobs's Catalogue 53 contains Stockdale's 'Shakespeare,' with extra plates, 6 vols., large 4to, red morocco, 1807, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Byron, first editions in one volume, 1813–16, 10*l.* 'The Bride of Abydos' has the errata-slip, only two other copies, Mr. Jacobs says, being known with this. There is a book from Joseph Knight's library: Bouchet's 'Aquitaine,' bought by him, as he states in a note, at the Kenelm Digby Sale. Pickering's edition of Spenser, 5 vols., half-calf, is 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Jeremy Taylor's 'Dissuasive from Popery,' third edition, 1664, 1*l.* 1*s.* Many copies of the latter were destroyed in the Great Fire. A set of 'The Jewish Encyclopædia,' 12 vols., 4to, 1907, is 12*l.* There are some purchases from the library of Marion Crawford, many of them containing his book-plate and autograph.

Collectors of works relating to Burns will find much of interest in Mr. Alexander W. Macphail's Edinburgh Catalogue 104. There is also an oil painting of the poet's cottage, executed during his lifetime. Bewick items include the 'Fables,' 1792, 9*s.* 6*d.* The first edition of 'The Poet at the Breakfast Table,' 1872, is 1*l.* 10*s.*; and the first edition of Lytton's 'Lucile,' 1860, 10*s.* Scott items include a collection of a hundred engraved portraits and views to illustrate the life of Scott, 1*l.* 5*s.* There are works under Economics, Highlands, and Jacobite, and reports of trials, &c.

Mr. Russell Smith's Catalogue 74 contains Topographical Engravings and Old Maps relating to the English Counties. Most of the items are cheap, so that for a few shillings collectors can be supplied with many of their wants. The list is alphabetically arranged under counties, so that reference is easy. Among old maps are Speed's, 1610.

Messrs. Sotheran have sent Part II. of their Clearance Catalogue, consequent upon their removal from 37 to 43, Piccadilly. This ranges from G to P. The two parts contain nearly six thousand items. Under Handel is a fine set of his musical works, edited by Arnold, 41 vols., 1785–97, 18*l.* 18*s.* Under Harleian Society are the Heralds' Visitations. There is a complete set of the *Journal* of the Hellenic Society. A large-paper copy of Hodgson's 'History of Northumberland,' 6 vols., royal 4to, half-morocco, uncut, is 36*l.*; a unique set of Mrs. Jameson's works on Christian Art, extra-illustrated with 140 original drawings, 6 vols., crushed blue levant, 1848–64, 52*l.* 10*s.*; an extra-illustrated copy of the 1882 edition of Jesse's 'Selwyn,' 22*l.* 10*s.*; and a set of Russell Smith's "Library of Old Authors," 53 vols., half-morocco, 12*l.* 12*s.* There is a treasure for those interested in the environs of London, namely, Lysons's 'Historical Account,' the six volumes extended to fourteen by the insertion of nearly 2,000 additional illustrations, comprising maps, plans, original drawings, and engravings, 130*l.* There is also a choice extra-illustrated set on large paper of 'Magna Britannia,' 6 vols. in 14, crimson morocco, 52*l.* 10*s.* A beautiful copy, with the plates "découvertes," of Montesquieu's 'Le Temple de Gnide,' proofs before letters, crushed levant, 1772, is 75*l.* The first complete English translation of Plato, by Sydenham and Taylor, 4 vols., 1804, is 4*l.* 10*s.* This was printed at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, who locked up nearly the whole edition in his house, where it remained until long after his decease.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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## Notices to Correspondents.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

J. W. Jarvis ("Leases of 99 and 999 Years").—Much has appeared on this subject in 'N. & Q.'; see, for instance, 9 S. xii. 25, 134, 193, 234, 449, 513; 10 S. i. 32.

W. M. ("St. Leodegarius").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 112.

Corrigenda.—*Ante*, p. 118, col. 2, l. 28, for "Utenham" read Utenheim; l. 34, for "Schloss Buseck" read Schloss Birseck.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

# Notes.

## SAINT-ÉVREMOND: DATE OF HIS BIRTH.

There is considerable uncertainty as to the exact date of Saint-Évremond's birth, and it may be doubted whether he knew that date himself. Thus, in a letter written by him in the name of Duchess Mazarin, in 1696, he gives his age as 80 (date of birth 1616, Giraud's Edition, iii. 317); in one letter to Ninon de Lenclos, of 1698, he gives his age as 100 (date of birth 1598, *ibid.*, p. 394); and in another letter of the same year as 88 (date of birth 1610, *ibid.*, p. 400); while in a letter of the same year to Barbier, the publisher, he says he is 85 (date of birth 1613, *ibid.*, p. 431).

Silvestre, his physician, was in the same state of uncertainty. In his preface to Saint-Évremond's works, dated 1 April, 1705 (see London Edition of 1705), he says:—

"Saint-Évremond died on the 8/20 Sept., 1703. .....What was his exact age has never been ascertained, but according to the best calculations made, he cannot have been less than 92 years old,"

which would place the date in 1611.

Desmaizeaux, Saint-Évremond's acquaintance and biographer, is more specific. In the first edition of the Life, prefixed to the Amsterdam Edition of the works issued in 1706, he states definitely that Saint-Évremond was born on 1 April, 1614; but he must afterwards have seen reason to change his mind, as in the Edition of the Life prefixed to the London edition of the works of 1709, the date is altered to 1 April, 1613; and this date has since been accepted in most biographical notices.

Unfortunately, I have not been able to discover on what grounds Desmaizeaux arrived at his conclusions. Though devoid of any particular gifts as a writer, he was a careful compiler, and had evidently taken great pains to obtain exact particulars as to Saint-Évremond's birth and parentage, placing himself, for that purpose, in communication with the Abbé Fraguier, editor, or one of the editors, of the *Journal des Savants*, a man of learning, and about to become a member of the French Academy. Fraguier, in turn, placed himself in communication with one of the professors at Caen, and after some months, on 14 August, 1707, wrote to Desmaizeaux as follows:—

"Here is a memo. which one of my friends has sent me from Caen touching his [S.-É.'s] family and the year of his birth; and this is all that a man of great industry, who is in close touch with the people of M. de Saint-Évremond's country, has been able to obtain for you. As to the certificate of baptism, it has not been discovered."—Birch MSS. British Museum, vol. 283, letter signed "Denet," dated 11 June, 1706, and letters of Fraguier, dated 28 November, 1706, and 14 August, 1707.

The memo. in question I have not been able to discover. It is not, so far as I can trace—and I have looked carefully—in the nine volumes which contain the Desmaizeaux MSS. in the Birch Collection; nor has M. Daniels, who seems to have gone over the same ground, been able to discover it either (see Appendix A, p. 147 of 'Saint-Évremond en Angleterre,' 1907). The edition of Desmaizeaux's Life as published in 1709 differs in certain particulars from that published in 1706, and though the Life in the edition of 1709 is dated 15 November, 1706, yet I have no doubt, from internal evidence, that Desmaizeaux had utilized the memo. of 1707 in making some at least of the changes in question. But whether the memo. had helped him to change 1 April, 1614, to 1 April, 1613, it is impossible to say.

If, then, we accept the latter date as the real date of birth, we do so on Desmaizeaux's *ipse dixit* alone. Nor did that satisfy

Giraud, the most learned and elaborate of Saint-Évremond's biographers. He throws the birthday back to 1 April, 1610, assigning for reason the letter to Ninon of 1698, in which S.-É. says he was then 88 ('Œuvres mêlées de S.-É.,' par Charles Giraud, 1865, tome i. p. xiii.). But, as already stated, S.-É.'s own letters give an uncertain sound; and also it is pretty clear that he took an old man's pride in bearing his years so well.

Giraud wrote in 1865. Three years later, Léopold Quénault—or Quenault, the name is given either way—a local antiquary and administrator, consulted what remained of the registers of the *Commune* of Saint-Denis-le-Gast, and discovered the following entry:—

"On 5 January, 1614, was baptized a son of the noble and puissant lord Charles de Saint-Denis de Hambye, *châtelain* of Saint-Denis-le-Gast, and the said son was not named."

On this Quénault judiciously observes that if S.-É.'s mother had brought him into the world on 1 April, 1613, she could not well have produced another child by the 5th of the following January; so that the former date is rendered at least improbable. Proceeding further, Quénault found the following entry in the register:—

"On the 20th day of January, 1616, was baptized a son of the noble sire of Saint-Denis, lord and *châtelain* of the place, and was named Charles by the noble and puissant lord, Charles of Matignon, Count of Thorigny, Governor of Normandy; and the godmother was the lady wife of the Baron de Honmel, daughter of the lord of Carrisy—the whole in the presence of several gentlemen and noble ladies."

Now it seems just possible that S.-É. was born in 1613; baptized, but without all the due formalities—say for sudden sickness—on 5 January, 1614; and the ceremony completed with fuller rites—the presence of the Governor* of the province, &c.—on 20 January, 1616. But such long delays seem improbable. It appears to be more likely that the Charles christened in 1616 was born at a later date than 1613, and à fortiori, at a later date than Giraud's 1610. Then comes the question of the identity of the "Charles" of 1616; and with regard to this, it is to be observed that, so far as is known, the only son of the *châtelain* of Saint-Denis named Charles was S.-É. Thus, beyond the probability that it was he who was christened on 20 January, 1616, we are in the dark.

Nor do subsequent dates help us much. The first precise date which we afterwards come across in Desmaizeaux's narrative is that of the siege of Landrecy, when S.-É. got his company. This was in 1637, a date when, according to Giraud, S.-É. would be 27; according to Desmaizeaux himself, 24; and, if we take 1616 as the date of birth, 21 or 22; and all these ages are possible, for soldiers began young in those days.

Sainte-Beuve, whom few things escaped, reviewing Giraud's book in 1868, refers to Quénault's investigations—which will be found recorded in the *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, January, February, and March, 1868, tome v. p. 226, &c.—but came to no conclusion (see article on S.-É. in 'Nouveaux Lundis,' vol. xiii., edition of 1870, p. 428). And where Sainte-Beuve hesitated, we may, I think, hesitate too. Personally, I incline to think S.-É. was born somewhere between 1614 and 1616. As to the 1st of April, it seems to rest on no evidence that we can check. Even in Fraguier's time parochial records were known to be imperfect, and to have been badly kept, and I doubt if further light will be derived from them.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

9, Ladbroke Square, W.

* The Count of Thorigny had been recently appointed. He made his official entry into Caen in 1614. See G. Vanel's 'Une grande Ville au dix-septième Siècle' (Paris, 1910), p. 44. The christening may have been delayed to secure his presence.

## 'HUDIBRAS': EARLIEST PIRATED EDITION.

IN the most up-to-date biographical account of Samuel Butler it is said:—

"On 11 Nov., 1662, was licensed, and early in 1663 appeared, a small anonymous volume entitled 'Hudibras: the first part written in the time of the late wars.' This is the first genuine edition, but the manuscript appears to have been pirated, for an advertisement says that 'a most false and imperfect copy' of the poem is being circulated without any printer's or publisher's name. Exactly a year later a second part appeared, also heralded by a piracy."—'D. N. B.,' vol. viii. p. 75.

The concluding words indicate that, in the case of the first as well as of the second part, the pirated appeared before the authorized edition; and the occurrence is so strange that fuller details should prove interesting. A little confusion on the point may be caused at the outset by the fact that the advertisement of the piracy of the first part appeared in *The Kingdome's Intelligencer ....From Monday, Decem. 29. to Monday, January 5. 1662;* but that is the old civil year, and the issue in reality was the

earliest of 1663. It appears upon inspection that *The Kingdome's Intelligencer* was numbered weekly, and in 1661 the numbers ran from 1 to 53, the last being "from Monday, Decemb. 23. to Monday, Decemb. 30. 1661." No. 1 of 1662 is dated "From Monday, Decemb. 30. to Monday, Ianuary 6. 1661"; but in the British Museum Collection (vol. 58) it is bound in the first volume for 1662, and immediately after the No. 1 for 1663, which is "From Monday, Decem. 29, to Monday, January 5. 1662." It was on p. 9 of the latter (which, of course, is the earliest issue of 1663) that the following advertisement appeared :—

"There is stol'n abroad a most false imperfect Coppy of a Poem (called *Hudibras*) without name either of Printer or Bookseller, as fit for so lame and Spurious an Impression. The true and perfect Edition printed by the Authors Originall is sold by *Richard Marriott* under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; that other nameless Impression is a Cheat, and will but abuse the buyer as well as the Author, whose Poems deserves to have faln into better hands."

Posterity decidedly has endorsed the compliment paid in these last words; and that is not the only unusual feature of this very striking advertisement.

Alfred F. Robbins.

## "UNECUNGGA": "YNETUNGA."

In the oldest copy of the 'Tribal Hidage,' that, namely, which was written in the Harley MS. No. 3271, about the year 1000, there appears the uncouth land-name *unecungga*. In the Cotton MS. Claudius D II., of the twelfth century, we find the more intelligible *ynetunga*. Another British Museum MS., Hargreave, No. 313, of the thirteenth century, yields *wnetunga*, in which the initial *y* is displaced by the runic letter for *w*. The MSS. are surprisingly corrupt, but they agree in assessing the district at 1,200 hides.

Dr. Birch, to whom we are indebted for many details (cf. 'Cartularium Saxonicum,' iii. 672), suggested that "Unecungga" was either near the Onny, in Shropshire, or in the Hundred of Ongar, in Essex. Mr. Brownbill, in 'N. & Q.' in 1901 (8 June and 3 Aug.) identified it with Wanating, *i.e.*, Wantage. But none of these is suitable. The ending is clearly *gā*, "region," as in "Ohtna ga" and "Oxna ga"; and the *u* and *c** of the earliest manuscript form may be amended to *y* and *t* respectively. Grammatical form is wanting, however; and even if we inserted the *a* of the genitive plural (as if *ynetunga ga*), we could not assign a meaning to *-unga*. There are reasons for supposing that "ynetun" represents "yneta." In some tenth-century A.-S. MSS. the letter *a* was first formed like *u*, and then finished by a stroke set transversely across the two limbs of that letter; *vide* B. Thorpe's facsmilei of the Corpus MS. of the 'Saxon Chronicle,' where half-a-dozen instances of this *a* may be found in the last eight lines of annal 922. This peculiarity led to mistakes in copying, the most frequent being *ti* and *it* for *a*.* Another possible result of the careless crossing of the limbs of the *u* would be the expansion of the supposed compendium '*ū*' as *un*. This, I believe, is the error that lies before us, and for *ynetun ga* I would substitute *Yneta ga*, provisionally. This form, though grammatical, is obscure.

We will now inquire what region of 1,200 hides appears to have been omitted from the list. In his 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' IV. xiv., Bede allots 1,200 hides to the Wight. But this does not seem probable. The Wight contains only 94,068 acres, whereas Anglesey, which Bede reported to be assessed at 960 hides (II. ix.), has 176,630 acres. In one case 78 acres go to the hide, in the other 184. Both islands are agricultural, and whatever may be said for the fruitfulness of the Wight, there can be no question of the fertility of Anglesey. It was anciently the granary of North Wales, and its name in Welsh is *Môn mam Gymru*, "Mona the mother of Cambria." Moreover, the list includes the Isle of Wight under the name of *Wihtgara* [*land*], and assesses it at 600 hides. I conclude, therefore, that Bede fell into some error in this particular.

Speaking of the Jutes (I. xv.), Bede discriminates between "ea gens quæ Uectam tenet insulam" and "ea, quæ....Iutarum natio nominatur, posita contra ipsam insulam..." We have here, I believe, the explanation of Bede's mistake: either the hidage is that of the whole *Iutna cyn* ('Saxon Chron.,' a, *scr. ca.* 1100), and so includes the island; or it excludes the island, and is the assessment of the Jutes of the mainland only. I assume the latter to be the case, and I would assign the 1,200 hides to the *Iutarum*

* The letters *c* and *t* have collided in MS. since the third century (De Vaines, 'Dictionnaire raisonné de Diplomatique,' 1774, ii. 382). They have been confounded one with the other since the thirteenth (*ibid.*, i. 216).

* See *Archiv für celtische Lexicographie*, ii. 185, where I give the following instances with their documentation: *tibir : abir ; tingle : angle ; giti : gai*..

*prouincia* ('H.E.,' *u.s.*), the *Eota land* of the A.-S. version. Florence of Worcester uses Bede's phrase in one place (i. 276). In another (ii. 44) he says the New Forest "lingua Anglorum 'Ytene' nuncupatur," and "Ytene" here equals the older *Ytena* (*ȳ*), which is the weak genitive plural.

Our correction of Bede, then, taken together with Florence's report, gives us *Ytena* [*gā* or *land*], *MCC. hidarum*. Now this assessment ought to appear in the 'Tribal Hidage.' The Jutish name, as we have just now seen, maintained itself down to the twelfth century; and Jutish autonomy survived until the end of the ninth, if we may believe John of Wallingford, who reports that Ælbert, son of Aistulf, the last king of the Jutes of Wight, died in the reign of King Alfred. For these reasons I regard the corrupt words we are considering as a record of the Jutes of Hampshire, and instead of "yneta ga," the provisional emendation arrived at above, I read *Ytena gâ, i.e.*, the *gā* of the Jutes. There are many instances of metathesis like *ytena : yneta*,* and it is noteworthy (1) that "Ynetun ga" comes next before "Aro sætna [land]," *i.e.*, Dorsetshire, in the list; and (2) that the other land-names in *gā* therein are Jutish also.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

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JACOBITE GARTERS.—In the First Series of 'N. & Q.' (viii. 586) is a query relative to the origin of Jacobite garters, which I have never seen answered.

Only two years after the revolt of Charles Edward in 1745–6 *The Gentleman's Magazine* (xviii. 461) published an anonymous 'Essay on the Garter,' at the close of which is suggested the origin of the Jacobite garter :—

"After having so lavishly spoken in praise of the garter, I cannot but disapprove of it, when it is made the distinguishing badge of a party. It ought to be like the cæstus of Venus, so beautifully described in my motto, and not to be daubed with plaid, and crammed with treason. I am credibly informed, that garters of this sort were first introduced in the late rebellion by some female aid de camps; and whether or not such ladies are to be imitated, is worth the serious consideration of the virtuous part of the fair sex."

GEORGE BION DENTON.

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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* *E.g.*, *Argabaste : Arbogaste* ('Historia Brittonum,' cap. xxix.); *Bedenestedun : Benedestedun* ('Domesday Book,' ii. 54a, 85b); *Goronilla : Gonorilla* ('The Red Book of Hergest,' ed. Rhys and Evans, ii. 65); *amphilabi : amphibali* ('Vita Scti. Columbæ,' ed. Reeves, p. 113).

THE WARDEN OF WADHAM AND MATRIMONY.—A few days ago I received a letter from a friend in which he tells me that there is a Railway Act that contains a provision authorizing the Warden of Wadham to marry. My friend feels certain of the fact, as he remembers turning up the Act itself some years ago and copying the clause. He also tells me that this Railway Act with the matrimonial clause is mentioned in one of the books on railways. Unfortunately, this book has been mislaid in consequence of dusting, and no date of the Railway Act is mentioned by my friend.

In the short history of Wadham written by Mr. J. Wells, p. 156, mention is made of a *special* Act of Parliament allowing the Warden of Wadham to marry, passed in 1806. Mr. Wells says: "It need hardly be added there is no truth in the college tradition that the change was accomplished by a clause 'tacked on' to a Canal Bill." "The Act for enabling a Married Person to hold and enjoy the Office of Warden of Wadham College in the University of Oxford" is recorded in Private Acts, 1806. It may be found near the end of that year's second volume. I can give no more precise reference as the Private Acts are not numbered, are dated only by the session (46 George III.), and the volumes are unpaged. The Act of 1806 disposes of the matter as far as Wadham is concerned. Does the tradition refer to the head of some other college? A. L. MAYHEW.

Wadham College, Oxford.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.—In connexion with the institution of this Order and the recent appointment to it of new members, it may be interesting to qoute the following from Irving's 'Annals of our Time' :—

1873. June 27.—"Lord Stanhope's motion for an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take into consideration the institution of an Order of Merit to be bestowed by her Majesty as a sign of her royal approbation upon men who have deserved well of their country in science, literature, and art, negatived after a brief discussion."

W. B. H.

[The foundation of an Order of Civil Merit was suggested by 'N. & Q.' on 1 November, 1851. See 1 S. iv. 337, and MR. A. F. ROBBINS'S note at 9 S. x. 341.]

"SWEET LAVENDER." (See 10 S. x. 146; xii. 176.)—Suburban London has received its annual July visit from the vendors of this fragrant herb. The melodious refrain "Buy my sweet la-ven-der" has been chanted once more throughout streets and avenues, proclaiming the virtues of those purple

bunches so esteemed by the careful housewife. Trade therein is, however, not what it was, as one dusky female almost tearfully informed the writer in salubrious Hampstead. Her stock was the product of a "cut" from the fields at Mitcham, once noted for a prolific supply, now unfortunately stated to be on the wane. It is to be hoped that fresh enterprise may be available for the continued cultivation of so pleasant and useful a plant in the few counties of England where it is still grown. Anyway, the song of "Sweet Lavender" is always welcome. Let us hope it will be a long while before it ceases, as many another familiar old London cry has done. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club,

"SORNING."—In an article in the current number of *The Cornhill Magazine* the following sentence occurs :—

"He remembered to have heard that Burma was a country of immense possibilities, if only the Indian Government would stop sorning on it, to use the Scottish term for extortion."

I am not aware of any instance of, or authority for, the use of this well-known Scotch word in the sense of "extortion." The original meaning was to take up free quarters, or, as Jamieson has it, "to obtrude one's self on another for board and lodging." See Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary,' Longmuir's edition, 1882. Nowadays this objectionable custom is, I hope, seldom carried to such a length as to merit the punishment of death, to which *sornaris* were at one time liable under an old Act of James II., but is confined to sponging upon one's friends, and playing the unwelcome guest. The word, however, would never convey to a Scotchman the idea of extortion. T. F. D.

THE NEGLECTED OLD FATHER: CHINESE PARALLEL.—A Gaelic story is quoted as follows from J. F. Campbell in Mr. Gomme's 'Folk-lore as an Historical Science,' London, n.d., pp. 67–8 :—

"There was a man at some time or other who was well off, and had many children. When the family grew up the man gave a well-stocked farm to each of his children. When the man was old his wife died, and he divided all that he had amongst his children, and lived with them, turn about, in their houses. The sons got tired of him and ungrateful, and tried to get rid of him when he came to stay with them. At last an old friend found him sitting tearful by the wayside, and, learning the cause of his distress, took him home; there he gave him a bowl of gold and a lesson which the old man learned and acted. When all the ungrateful sons and daughters had gone to a preaching, the old man went to a green knoll where his grandchildren were at play, and, pretending to hide, he turned up a flat hearthstone in an old stance [=standing-place], and went out of sight. He spread out his gold on a big stone in the sunlight, and he muttered, 'Ye are mouldy, ye are hoary, ye will be better for the sun.' The grandchildren came sneaking over the knoll, and when they had seen and heard all that they were intended to see and hear, they came running up with, 'Grandfather, what have you got there?' 'That which concerns you not; touch it not,' said the grandfather, and he swept his gold into a bag and took it home to his old friend. The grandchildren told what they had seen, and henceforth the children strove who should be kindest to the old grandfather. Still acting on the counsel of his sagacious old chum, he got a stout little black chest made, and carried it always with him. When any one questioned him as to its contents his answer was, 'That will be known when the chest is opened.' When he died he was buried with great honour and ceremony, and the chest was opened by the expectant heirs. In it were found broken potsherds and bits of slate, and a long-handled white wooden mallet with this legend on its head :—

Here is the fair mall
To give a knock on the skull
To the man who keeps no gear for himself,
But gives all to his bairn."

Whether or not it has one and the same origin with this Scottish tale, a Chinese anecdote of a similar stamp is related, with all his characteristic eagerness, by Sze-ma Tsien, the greatest historian China has ever produced. It occurs in the 'Life of Lu Kia' in his 'Shi-ki,' written *c.* B.C. 97. It tells us how in the year 196 B.C. the Emperor Hau-tsu sent Lu Kia, the great literate and diplomat, to Tchao To, the self-made monarch of Nang-yue, in order to subdue him without the use of arms (for the latter's life see Garnier, 'Voyage d'Exploration en Indo-Chine,' Paris, 1873, tom. i. p. 469). The eloquent Lu Kia completely brought over Tchao To, so that the latter presented the former on his farewell with a bag containing valuables worth a thousand pieces of gold, to which he added another thousand for viaticum.

After the Emperor Hiao-hui succeeded his father Hau-tsu (B.C. 194), the Dowager-Empress Lu was hankering to make kings of her own kindred, quite contrary to the will of her deceased husband. Well knowing his incompetence to stop this, Lu Kia pretended to be unwell, and retired to Hao-chi, there to live by keeping excellent farms.

"As he had five sons," the narrative continues, "he took out of the bag the valuables Tchao-To had given him, and sold them for one thousand pieces of gold. These he divided amongst his sons, telling each to thrive with the fund of two hundred pieces. Lu Kia procured for himself a comfortable carriage

drawn by four horses, ten attendants, all skilful in music and dancing, and a sword which cost him one hundred gold pieces. Then he spoke to his sons thus: 'Now I covenant with you that whenever I come to any one of you, you shall supply me, my attendants, and my horses, with enough of food and drink, and I will go off after enjoying them for ten consecutive days. Should I happen to die in the house of any one of you, my sword, my carriage with horses, and my attendants, will all fall into his possession. But I will not visit any one of you more than twice or thrice a year, because to call on you more frequently would make you entertain me with less will, whilst a prolonged stay in one and the same house would inevitably be followed by your getting tired of me.'.....He died after enjoying longevity."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

ROBERT SINGLETON.—The account in the 'D.N.B.' is very unsatisfactory. Singleton was not a "Roman Catholic divine." It is true that Antonio Possevino, S.J., treats him as such in his 'Apparatus Sacer' (Cologne, 1608), ii. 345–6, and adds "he is thought to have died a martyr in London," and that Wood and Dodd are doubtful; but I feel sure that Dodd had never seen Bale's 'Scriptorum Illustrium....Catalogus' (Basle, 1557–9), ii. 105, if Wood had (which I doubt), and that neither had seen Fox's 'Actes and Monuments' on the subject. See Townsend's edition, iii. 367 and v. 600, 696, and the Appendix to the latter volume, No. XII. Singleton had got into difficulties together with Robert Wisdom and Thomas Becon, and all three made their recantations on 14 May, 1543, which can be read in the Appendix to vol. v.

Bale says he was executed on account of his work 'On Certain Prophecies.' Fox says he was falsely accused of the murder of Robert Packington, a mercer of London, and also of stirring up sedition, but really suffered for his Protestant opinions. He had been chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and that was not improbably the real cause of his death, if he were guiltless of sedition. There is no doubt that his Christian name was Robert.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"ORA"="NORIA."—In *The Athenæum* of 16 July there is a review of 'Hinchingbrooke,' by the Earl of Sandwich. In it I read:—

"He [Pepys] refers on June 15th, 1664, to the new waterworks and the *Ora*. The author does not explain what this word really meant, but the best explanation is that it is the Spanish *noria*, a water-wheel worked by a mule. There is no difficulty as to the loss of the *n*, as the confusion of the article *an* with substantives having an initial vowel is common in English, and *a noria* naturally becomes *an oria*, the dropping of the *i* easily following this corruption."

This tentative explanation is not satisfactory; even if we pass over the dropped *n*, about which much might be said, there is the dropped *i*. *I* has never dropped in "oriel," "orient," or "oriole." But if it be remembered that *noria* was taken into Spanish from the Arabic *naūra*, it seems possible that the word *ora* may be the second syllable of the Arabic form. The earliest 'N.E.D.' quotation of *noria* is 1792, and the three quotations all apply to the Spanish word. Searchers may possibly find traces of the word having come into English in its Arabic form, only to become lost after a time.

*Noria* is the usual French name for the wheel and bucket pump. In Southern France this pump is extensively used for irrigation; it was, until lately, made with ropes and earthen pots, like the *sakia* of Egypt or the Persian wheel of India, and it creaked like these. This primitive form has been superseded by the modern form, all of iron, and the French name has been imported, but good Provençaux do not use this name; they keep to the old word *pouso-raco*, literally the "spew-well," only using the imported name when speaking French. To the word *noria* citizenship is refused in Mistral's 'Tresor,' the great dictionary of the Occitanian language.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY': QUOTATION IN REPRINTS.—Under the frontispiece (engraved by E. Warren after Thurston) of vol. i. of the ninth edition of the 'Anatomy,' London, 1800—the first of those reprints than which Charles Lamb knew no more "heartless sight"—is a quotation in verse over the name Penrose. The picture with the same words is repeated in several later editions. The author is the Rev. Thomas Penrose (1742–79, see 'D.N.B.'), and the source is stanza 7 of 'Madness' in his posthumous 'Poems,' London, 1781. I complete the quotation by adding the adjoining words:—

[No pleasing memory left—] forgotten quite
All former scenes of dear delight,
Connubial love—parental joy—
No sympathies like these his soul employ,
—But all is dark within, [all furious black despair.]

The last line rimes with

In rage he grinds his teeth, and rends his streaming hair,

at the end of the preceding stanza.

Byron did Penrose the honour of quoting two lines from the second stanza of this same poem in his 'Second Letter to John Murray, Esq., on the Rev. W. L. Bowles' Strictures on the Life and Works of Pope,' dated 25 March, 1821, first published in 1835. See Lord Byron's 'Letters and Journals,' ed. R. E. Prothero, vol. v. p. 578.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Bad Wildungen.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'PRIDE AND PREJUDICE': CALENDAR MISTAKE.—Mr. Collins in his letter (chap. xiii.) states that the 18th of November is Monday. When in the next year Mr. Gardiner writes (chap. xlix.) a letter, he dates it "Monday, August 2." If, however, we compute from Monday, 18 November, we find that 2 August of the next year falls on a Saturday. After chap. xlix. the assumption that 2 August is a Monday is continued, and the events are arranged accordingly. How are we to account for this discrepancy, which is surprising, as Jane Austen takes all through the novel particular care of the dates?

T. G. ARAVAMUTHAN.

Madras.

'VERTIMMUS.'—Will any reader kindly give me more particulars about a play named 'Vertimmus,' of which all I know is that it was acted by the students of St. John's when James I. visited Oxford? I shall also be thankful to be referred to books from which I may gather more information.

T. V. SATAKOPACHARYA.

Madras.

SIR JOHN IVORY.—I should be grateful for any biographical details of this gentleman, who was, I believe, knighted in 1682. He married in the April of that year Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Talbot of Lacock Abbey, co. Wilts, and it was from their son, John Ivory, who subsequently took the name of Talbot, that the future possessors of that property were descended. I believe, but am not sure, that Sir John Ivory's father was named William, and his mother Anne. The family property was situated at New Ross, co. Wexford.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

BUDDHA IN CHRISTIAN ART.—On a holy-water vat or bowl of bronze, preserved at Holland House, bearing an inscription that shows that it was cast in 1484 by one Michele Caselli, is a small figure of Buddha in his usual attitude surmounted by a right-handed svastica, the symbol of life and light. On another part of the bowl is a figure of the Virgin and Child, and between them the beginning of the verse in the Miserere "Asperges me," which shows that the bowl was, from the first, intended for Christian religious use.

Do any of your readers know of a similar representation of Buddha in Christian art? A great authority on Indian archæology has suggested that this particular instance may be accounted for by the close mercantile connexion which existed between Florence, whence this bowl was brought by Lord Holland, and the East, and the fact that Buddha was introduced into the calendar of saint under the name of St. Joasaphat.

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

5, Burlington Gardens, Chiswick.

'THE DIABOLIAD,' BY WILLIAM COMBE. (See 10 S. ix. 227; xi. 458; xii. 14.)—Part II. of 'The Diaboliad' was published by J. Bew, 28, Paternoster Row, in April, 1778. Like 'The Diabolady,' it was "dedicated to the Worst Woman in His Majesty's dominions." It is noticed in *Gent. Mag.*, xlviii. 178. Nine ladies are satirized in its pages. On p. 19 Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, is indicated; on p. 25 Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston; on p. 38 Caroline, Countess of Harrington. On p. 34 Anne Luttrell, Duchess of Cumberland, may be hinted at. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' fill in the blanks?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

WENDELL HOLMES AND 'N. & Q.'—I do not know if the following allusion has yet been traced in 'N. & Q.' In 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' section 12, Holmes, speaking of personal incidents and memorials which strike the imagination, writes:—

"You remember the monument in Devizes Market to the woman struck dead, with a lie in her mouth. I never saw that, but it is in the books. Here is one I never heard mentioned; if any of the 'Note and Query' tribe can tell the story, I hope they will. Where is this monument? I was riding on an English stage-coach when we passed a handsome marble column (as I remember it) of considerable size and pretensions.—What is that? I said.—That,—answered the coachman,—is *the hangman's pillar*. Then he told me how a man went out one night, many years ago, to steal sheep. He caught one, tied its legs together, passed the rope over his

head, and started for home. In climbing a fence the rope slipped, caught him by the neck, and strangled him. Next morning he was found hanging dead on one side of the fence and the sheep on the other; in memory whereof the lord of the manor caused this monument to be erected as a warning to all who love mutton better than virtue."

With the record of the Sapphira of Devizes, who has now, I think, reached picture post-card honours, I am familiar, but I do not know where the "Hangman's Pillar" is.

Holmes has another reference to our paper in Section 3, where he jokingly compares Homer's *melas oinos* with molasses :—

"Ponder thereon, ye small antiquaries who make barn-door-fowl flights of learning in *Notes and Queries!*"

I dare say there is an annotated edition of 'The Autocrat,' but I do not know of it.

NEL MEZZO.

['N. & Q.' has not overlooked the sheepstealer hanged by a sheep; see 8 S. viii. 106, 170, 236, 334; ix. 475; xi. 11.]

DIRECTORY, *c.* 1660.—Can any of your readers tell me where the following lines come from? They were written about 1660 :

Who 's this that comes from Egypt with a story
Of a new pamphlett call'd a directory?
His cloke is something short, his looks demure,
His heart is rotten and his thoughts impure.
In this our land this Scottish hell-hatch'd brat,
Like Pharaoh's lean kine, will devour ye fatt.
Lord, suffer not thy tender vine to bleed;
Call home thy shepherd which thy lambs may feed.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

[The allusion in the first two lines is probably to 'The Directory for the Publick Worship of God; agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster,' and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645.]

"USONA" = U.S.A.—Can any reader say who was the author of the title Usona as applied to the U.S.A., also when and where it was first used? The word appears to be derived from the initial letters of United States Of North America. The eminent Danish philologist Prof. Otto Jespersen seeks, in a Continental monthly, for facts about the title; but the information would be of interest to many besides. J. M. D.

TRIAL IN 1776.—Do any of your readers know of a trial in the early months of 1776—probably February—for which peers would have the right of giving tickets? In a letter which I have from the Lord Rosebery of that date he promises a "ticket for the trial" to my great-grandfather Walter Spencer-Stanhope, M.P., and explains what a great demand there is among his friends for these tickets of admission. I should be much obliged if any of your readers could throw light on what trial it can have been. Answers may be sent to me direct.

(Mrs.) A. M. W. STIRLING.

30, Launceston Place, Kensington, W.

[The notorious Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston, was tried for bigamy by the House of Lords in April, 1776.]

OBVENTION BREAD.—The income of a Salop vicarage before the Reformation is quoted in Owen and Blakeway's 'History of Shrewsbury' (vol. ii. p. 268). In the schedule is

"Tithe of a culture called Hencotesley 10*s.* (A culture is a large ploughed field.)

"His altarage is worth 10*s.* a year, which is capable of proof, because he leases half of it for 5*s.*, reserving to himself *obvention* bread."

Was this a gift made by the parishioners to their priest? R. B.

Upton.

[The 'N.E.D.' says that an obvention in ecclesiastical law is an incoming fee or revenue, especially one of an occasional or incidental character.]

'ARNO MISCELLANY,' 1784.—Is there any definite information with regard to the authorship of the above? It is a thin octavo, printed at Florence, at the Stamperia Bonducciana, in 1784. Halkett and Laing ('Dict. Anonymous and Pseudonymous Lit.,' Edin., 1882) mention it as the "Arno Miscellany: a collection of fugitive pieces. By a Society called the Oziosi," and then add in brackets "Robert Merry, — Roscoe, &c." They also state that it was privately printed, and was the precursor of the 'Florence Miscellany.' I am aware of Walpole's mention of it. JOHN HODGKIN.

ADLING STREET, BERNARD'S CASTLE.—Where precisely was this street in the City of London? Has it been renamed, or what building or space occupies its site? Presumably by "Bernard's" is meant Barnard's Castle. I cannot find it in any topographical dictionary of London. John Windet, printer and bookseller, dwelt at "The White Bear" in Adling Street.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MAZES.—A maze marked out in the pavement of the west porch of Ely Cathedral has been there since 1870. It is said to be a copy of some foreign example. Can anybody tell me of which?

In 'Secret Chambers and Hiding-Places,' by Allan Fea, mention is made of a curious maze of evergreens, planted in the form of a

cross, which exists in the grounds of Myddleton Lodge, near Ilkley. Has the design of this ever been published ?

Does any plan survive of the labyrinth at Woodstock associated with Fair Rosamond, which, in ruins, was yet discernible in Drayton's time ? ST. SWITHIN.

VICARS OF DARTMOUTH.—Can any one favour me with any details of the following Vicars of Dartmouth ?

1653, John Flavell.
1662, Nicholas Battersby.
1685, Humphrey Smith.
1709, William Prichard.
1723, Richard Kent.
1726, Henry Holdsworth.
1763, John Nosworthy.
1779, George Gretton.

In particular, I want references to any portraits of or works by them. Kindly reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.
Lancaster.

APPLE TREE FLOWERING IN AUTUMN.—There are two apple trees on a farm not far from here which frequently produce a few flowers in October or November. Some years ago I drew the attention of a workingman on the property to them, and he told me in a very grave tone that he did not like to see them, for they forboded misfortune, and perhaps even death. Is this superstition widely prevalent, or is it confined to this neighbourhood only ?

EDWARD PEACOCK.
Kirton-in-Lindsey.

COCKER.—Saxon James Nicholas Cocker and George Thomas Cocker were admitted to Westminster School 9 Oct., 1817. I am desirous of obtaining particulars of their parentage and career. G. F. R. B.

JOHN MONTAGUE CROSBY was admitted to Westminster School 23 June, 1783. I should be glad to learn the names of his parents, any particulars of his career, and the date of his death. G. F. R. B.

ROBERT DELISLE left Westminster School at Bartholomew-tide, 1805. Any information about him would be useful.

G. F. R. B.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CLERGY. — Can any one supply the Christian names (as an aid to identification) of the respective ministers of SS. Anne and Agnes or of St. John Zachary surnamed as follows ?—Boulte (1620), Kennett (1622), Rogers (1635), Bolton (1641), Wells (1645), Poole (1649), Creswell (1651), and Harrison (1652).

Can the fourth be the Dr. Samuel Bolton of the Westminster Assembly, and the sixth Matthew Poole, the Biblical commentator ? I should be glad to connect the second in some way with the famous White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

"COLLINS"=LETTER OF THANKS.—What is the origin of this name for the customary letter of thanks after having stayed with friends ? The more common term would appear to be "bread-and-butter letter."

P.

[We have heard "roofer" also used for such a letter.]

LARDINER AT THE CORONATION.—In Camden's 'Britannia' (ed. Gibson, 2nd ed., n.d., vol. i. p. 459) the following statement appears :—

"At a little distance [from Hingham, co. Norfolk] is Skulton (now Scoulton), otherwise called Burdos, which was held on condition that the lord of it at the Coronation of the Kings of England should be chief Lardiner, as they call him."

No trace of this word is to be found in Skeat or Wright.

Can any of your readers supply information as to the duties of the Chief Lardiner ? When was the claim to appear at the Coronation last exercised ? L. G. R.
Reform Club.

[The Lardiner is a venerable official, as his Coronation duties date at least from the fourteenth century. See the quotations in the 'N.E.D.,' ranging from that date to 1887, and including the one from Camden.]

VAVASOUR SURNAME: ITS DERIVATION.—Mr. Vavasour says in the novel 'Two Years Ago' that the surname Vavasour means a tenant farmer, "neither more nor less." Could you inform me on what basis this assertion rests ? What is the derivation of the surname Vavasour ?

HENRY SAMUEL BRANDRETH.

"HIGH DAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND BONFIRE NIGHTS."—In my young days in Cornwall it was a regular saying, when one bought any article of clothing or ornament that was somewhat out of the common, that it was to be used only on "high days, holidays, and bonfire nights." Was this saying common elsewhere ? R. ROBBINS.

[It has been familiar for many years to us in London.]

THOMAS KINGSTON.—Thomas Kingston, cousin of Charlotte Brontë, and son of John Kingston (born at Towcester) and Jane Branwell, died in London in 1855. What was his profession? Did he leave descendants? and who was the husband of a sister of his who is said to have emigrated to America? J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.
Bradford.

JACOB HENRIQUEZ AND HIS SEVEN DAUGHTERS.—Goldsmith says in Essay X.: "I will still persist like that venerable, unshaken, and neglected patriot Mr. Jacob Henriquez, who, though of the Hebrew nation, hath exhibited a shining example of Christian fortitude and perseverance." Henriquez has publicly advertised his willingness to serve the State by allowing his "seven blessed daughters" to take up arms in its defence. I gather that from the tenor of the essay on 'Female Warriors.' Who was this worthy, and what became of his seven daughters? M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"IF YOU ASK FOR SALT, YOU ASK FOR SORROW."—I returned to my house here on the day before August Bank Holiday after an absence of nearly six months. On Bank Holiday it was found that the caretakers had left hardly any salt behind them. The shops being closed, I proposed to borrow some from a neighbour. One of my servants, a girl from Stockton Heath, Cheshire, close to Warrington, expressed a hope that this would not be done, saying, "If you ask for salt, you ask for sorrow."
Is this a general proverbial saying?
ROBERT PIERPOINT.
St. Austin's, Warrington.

STORRINGTON.—What is the origin of the name of this Sussex town?
EDWARD NICHOLSON.
Paris.

"BLEST HE AND SHE."—Where may the following lines be found?

How blest is he, above all doubt,
That never puts himself about!
Thrice blest is she, above all doubt,
That never puts herself about.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

BATH AND HENRIETTA MARIA.—I wish to learn in what year the houses attached to the Abbey Church, Bath, were pulled down, and if it is true that Henrietta Maria in her flight to Bristol slept in one of those houses.
ALBERT W. GIBBS.

## Replies.

### INSCRIPTION IN HYÈRES CATHEDRAL.
(11 S. ii. 109.)

THERE is not, and there never has been, a cathedral at Hyères, and the inscriptions recorded by W. H. S. are in the interior of the church of St. Louis, which, though of high antiquity, cannot claim to be the parish church of Hyères. That honour belongs to the church of St. Paul, which is situated on the slope of the hill below the ruins of the castle. The church of St. Louis appears to have been built by the Templars, and after the fall of that body it passed into the hands of the Cordeliers or Franciscans. It is now one of the district churches of Hyères.

The first inscription quoted by W. H. S. was engraved in Gothic letters upon a tablet which was let into the wall above the tomb of Guillaume or Amelin de Fos, generally known as the "Grand-Marquis." This tomb, which was originally placed on the left of the principal door of the church, has completely disappeared; but the tablet was taken down in 1855, when the doorway was widened, and placed in the sacristy, where it still remains. It is fairly legible, but the copy given by W. H. S. has one or two misreadings. The following is the correct transcription:—

† HIC : JACET :
DOMNVS : G : D
: : E FOSIS : DO
MINVS : AREA
RVM : QVI : OB
IIT : ANNO : DOM
INI : M : CC : IIII : O
RATE : PRO : EO :

which may be translated into English: "Here lies the Lord Guillaume de Fos, Lord of Hyères, who died in the year of the Lord 1204. Pray for him."

When the port of Olbia was destroyed in the sixth century, the inhabitants are believed to have taken refuge on the hill on which the town of Hyères was afterwards built, and on which were the ruins of several Roman villas and farms, to which threshing-floors were attached. The refugees therefore called the fortified village which they built *Castrum Arearum*. In Provençal *Iéro*, derived from *area*, signified a threshing-floor, and thence, through *Eiras*, *Ahires*, *Ières*, and other forms that are found in ancient charters, the name of the modern town of

Hyères is derived. The family of Fos or Foz (in Latin *de Fossis*, from the *fossæ*, or fosses, which gave their name to *Fossæ-Marianæ*, near Fos-lès-Martigues) was traditionally believed to be descended from Pons, a younger brother of Boson the elder, Count of Provence and King of Arles, who died in the year 948. This family of Fos held the seigneury of Hyères from about that date to 1257, when it was ceded to Charles of Anjou, whose statue, which formerly occupied the spot on which the statue of Massillon now stands, will be remembered by visitors to Hyères as dominating the public garden in the Boulevard d'Orient.

Of the other inscription in the church of St. Louis I cannot offer a translation. It was mutilated at the time of the Revolution, when the church was temporarily converted into an oil-mill. M. Alphonse Denis, in his valuable work, 'Hyères Ancien et Moderne,' says that he found it impossible to decipher it; and the old Gothic letters are certainly not plainer now than when he published the first edition of his book in 1835.

W. F. Prideaux.

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Edward Hatton (11 S. ii. 9, 54, 96).—The following items appear in 'A Catalogue of English Heads' by Joseph Ames, 1748 :—

"E. Hatton, Ætatis suæ 35. 1669. R. White del. & sc. Oval Frame, Wig, Neckcloth, Arms."—P. 85.

"Edward Hatton. W. Sherwin sc. Oval Frame, long Wig, Neckcloth."—P. 89.

This Catalogue is, according to the dedication to the Honourable James West (himself apparently a collector of portraits), a "small Endeavour to perpetuate the Memory of such English Persons, as had been collected by Mr. Nicholls, F.R.S."

The following is in 'A Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits from Egbert the Great to the Present Time,' by Henry Bromley, 1793, p. 190 :—

| Edward Hatton, Arithmet. | Painter or Designer. | Engraver or Printseller. |
|---|---|---|
| —— prefixed to his 'Index to Interest,' 8vo ... ... ... | ... ... | W. Sherwin. |
| —— ... ... ... | Phipps | G. Vertue. |
| —— æt. 32, 1696, prefixed to his Arithmetick, 4to ... | ad vivum | R. White. |

Excepting that the description "Arithmet." is omitted, the above, in almost the same words, is in Mark Noble's 'Biographical History of England,' 1806 (in continuation of Granger's), ii. 312. Noble adds :—

"The first print is one of the best specimens of Sherwin's manner, as the last is one of the worst of White's.

"Hatton wrote many books on arithmetic: amongst which were, the 'Merchant's Magazine,' the 'Comes Commercii; or the Trader's Companion.' There is an improved edition of the latter by Dunn and Luckcombe."

It will be noticed that, according to Ames, White's portrait was drawn in Hatton's thirty-fifth year, whereas Bromley and Noble say in his thirty-second year—not when he was 32 years old (see *ante*, p. 96). Further, Ames gives 1669 as the date of the portrait, no doubt erroneously.

In a 'Catalogue of Engraved Portraits' for sale, dated 1909, issued by Suckling & Co., of 13, Garrick Street, is the following :—

"Hatton (Edward), Arithmetician, born 1664, 8vo, engraved by Sherwin."

In the Warrington Museum Library is a copy of 'An Index to Interest' by E. Hatton, Philomath, 1711. The portrait is missing. The dedication to Hugh, Lord Willoughby of Parham, is signed Edward Hatton. At the end is a leaf containing the following advertisements :—

Books Written by E. Hatton.

| | | Price in Calves Leather. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1694. | The Merchants Magazine, or Tradesman's Treasury ... ... ... | 04 | 6 |
| 1696. | Decus & Tutamen (of Enlish [*sic*] coin) | 01 | 6 |
| 1697. | The Collectors Companion for the Capitation Tax... ... ... ... | [No price given.] | |
| 1699. | Comes Commercii, or the Traders Companion ... ... ... ... | 02 | 6 |
| 1708. | A New View of London or an ample Account of the Antient and Present State thereof in 2 Vol. 8° with Maps and Cuts... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| 1709. | A Divine Help to Happiness ... ... | 02 | 6 |
| 1710. | An Index to Interest ... ... ... | 06 | 0 |

Records Arithmetick, Revised and much Improv'd, particularly as to the Rules of Practice. Dedicated and Presented to the Duke of Gloucester:

This advertisement leaf, although pasted in, is apparently contemporary with the book. Several of the above are not mentioned in Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' notably 'A New View of London,' a very interesting and valuable book of reference. Of this book, published anonymously, Halkett and Laing give the author's name as Edward Hatton, and add: "See Gough's Topogr. i. 572. See an account of the author in Sir J. Hawkins's Hist. of music, vol. 4. 504."

The Dominican suggested by Mr. Maycock (*ante*, p. 54) cannot, apparently, be the subject of the query, as he was only about

fourteen years old when William Sherwin, the engraver of the portrait mentioned, is believed to have died.

The 'Dictionary of National Biography' does not give Edward Hatton, arithmetician; and Allibone only says "Works on Arithmetic, 1699–1728." 1699 is obviously incorrect. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austin's, Warrington.

DUCHESS OF PALATA (11 S. ii. 29, 99).—The reply by LEO C., stating that the title Duke of Palata was conferred in 1793 on the Azlor family, is incorrect. Francisco Toralto (or Toraldo) di Aragona, Prince of Massa (Naples), was created Duke of Palata (prov. of Molise) by Philip IV. of Spain in 1646. I notice the query is as to a *duchess*; and it is peculiar to the title that for about a century it descended through four generations of females, being finally inherited by the house of Azlor, Counts of Guara in Aragon, which also, in the person of the fourth Count, succeeded to the Dukedom of Villahermosa in 1761.

Francisca, daughter and heiress of the first Duke by a Frezza-Orsini, married (1662) Melchior de Navarra y Rocafull (d. 1691), Viscount of La Torrecilla, Governor of Peru, the Tierra Firme, and Chile, who belonged to the Marquises of Cortes, illegitimate scions of Navarre-Évreux. Their daughter Cecilia, Duchess of Palata, married a Count of Alba de Liste, and again left an heiress, Francisca Elena, wife of a Zapata de Calatayud, Count del Real (Valencia). The daughter by this union, Ines Maria Zapata, &c., was wife of Juan José de Azlor de Aragón, third Count of Guara (d. 1748). Since the succession of his son, Juan Pablo de Azlor (d. 1790), fourth Count, to the Villahermosa dukedom, that of Palata has been merged in it, and will so continue, unless detached at some time or another in favour of a cadet, the laws of succession in both cases being, I believe, identical.

The original grantees, Toraldo or Toralto, added the patronate name "di Aragona" to their own by alliance with a female Piccolomini, descended from the Aragonese line of Naples, who were prodigal of the distinction. There is a short account of them in Aldimari's 'Historia genealogica della famiglia Carafa,' vol. iii. p. 343, Naples, 1691; also in Mazzella's 'Descrittione del regno di Napoli,' p. 743, 1601. In Aldimari's day the Naples branch was on the wane, but he states that a male line still flourished at Tropea, which is of interest in view of a work published at Pitigliano, in 1898, by F. Toraldo, 'Il sedile e la nobiltà di Tropea,' which might possibly give some account of the first and second Duchesses of Palata, and might not be very difficult to obtain. The usual Spanish nobiliaries should give details of the others under the families named (see Fernández de Béthencourt, 'Historia Genealogica,' iii. 580, for Azlor *alias* Aragón and the Palata title).

The transit of ducal titles between Italy and Spain is a curious subject: Andria, Bivona, Solferino, Taurisano, and many others are in Spanish hands. V. D. P.

AMANEUUS AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. ii. 88).—This is probably a copyist's mistake for Andrews (Andreuus), whose manor was formed from part of a much earlier one. It still exists in Cheshunt (Hertfordshire), which is the present spelling of the name Chesthunt, Chestenhunt, Chesterhunt, &c.

J. A. TREGELLES.

SIR SAUDER DUNCOMBE (11 S. ii. 87).—This is undoubtedly Sir Saunders Duncombe, Knight; but I can find no evidence as to the branch of the Duncombe family to which he belonged, nor as to his patent for the "famous powder." There is a patent, however, relating to the "Fighting of Wild and domestic Beasts," "de anno Quarto decimo Caroli Rs.," Part 4, No. 15, as follows:—

"R. xjo die Oct. con Sanders Duncombe milit. The sole practisinge & makinge profitt of the combatinge & fightinge of wild & domestick beasts within the Realme of England for fowertene yeres."

What wild beasts were these?

His patent as to sedan chairs is (Part 9, No. 2, "de anno decimo Caroli Regis") :—

"R. primo die Octobris con Saunders Duncombe mil., the sole useing and putting forth to hyre certaine covered Chaires called Sedans for xiiij^en years."

Again, "Paten de anno Rs. Caroli undecimo," Part 11, No. 15:—

"R. vij die Dec. con Saunders Duncombe mil' the sole benefitt of using or putting to hire all covered Chairs or hand littors within the Citty of London & Westm' & the p'cints thereof for the term of fowertene years."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Brief notes of his portrait and his pedigree are at 3 S. vii. 133. W. C. B.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

MOSES AND PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER (11 S. i. 469; ii. 95).—In addition to the artists named at the latter reference the following have chosen this subject: Veronese (several times), Pietro Berrettini, Pieter de Grebber, De la Fosse, Delaroche, Franceschini, and

doubtless many more ; but I happen to have reproductions of pictures by all of those named. Did Raphael ever paint a picture of this event ? He designed a fresco, but it was executed by his pupils. C. C. B.

Chideock (11 S. ii. 49).—Turning over the leaves of an old peerage book in an endeavour to discover the genesis of the unusual name Chideock, I came upon a passage in the records of the Winchester family which seemed somewhat peculiar. The first Marquis of that noble house, who enjoyed a career of uninterrupted prosperity during several successive reigns, was fond of accounting for his good fortune by saying "I am a willow, not an oak." This saying was amplified by the godson of the Marquis, Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, and versified in the following terms :—

Late supping I forbear ;
Wine and women I forswear ;
My neck and feet I keep from cold ;
No marvel then though I be old.
I am a willow, not an oak ;
I chide, but never hurt with stroke.

Of course, it would be beneath the dignity of philology to suppose that "chide oak," indicated above, was the source of the name Chideock. At the same time, the appearance of the name and the rime about the same period in English history is, to say the least, a somewhat curious coincidence. Chideock, whatever it may signify, is a family name, as well as a place-name. As a surname, it was borne by Sir John Chideock, mentioned in 'The Early History of the [London] Merchant Taylors' Company.' As a place-name, it is still used to designate a parish in Dorsetshire. Scotus.

Denny and Windsor Families (10 S. xii. 424).—I. The theory that many families named variously Denny, Dean, Deden, Dene, Dyne, &c., all have a common origin seems improbable. More than ten years ago a lady named Mary Deane wrote a book called 'The Book of Dene, Deane, Adeane' (Elliot Stock). In the course of a somewhat severe critique of this in *The Genealogist* (N.S. xvi. 71) the reviewer wrote :—

"We must confess, too, to a feeling of sadness on finding the author indulging in a belief that the Dennes, Adeanes, Deanes, and others bearing similar surnames, derive their cognomen from a common ancestor, as such a belief in these latter days, taken in conjunction with some curious heraldic and genealogical statements and deductions, put a serious criticism of her work out of the question."

The similarity of the arms borne by the various families of Dean, &c., at first sight seems to support the theory of a common origin, but can be quite as easily explained by the well-known tendency of new families to appropriate the arms of older families of the same or a similar name. The heralds' custom of allowing or granting the same arms to different families of the same name has been severely attacked by leading genealogists, like Messrs. Round, Barron, and Rye.

II. The statement that Walter Fitz Other, "temp. Conquest" (I believe that his name is not found before Domesday), bore arms is surprising. Surely it is now universally agreed that heraldry did not originate until towards the middle of the next century. Not to waste valuable space, may I refer H. L. L. D. to my letter in *The Academy* of 11 September last year (p. 520) on this subject ? (In this letter Quincy has been misprinted as "Quiney.") What really happened was that the heralds assigned arms to Walter and his immediate descendants some centuries after their death, as Dr. Round has pointed out (*Ancestor*, v. 42–6). And the alleged descent of the Fitzmaurices from the same family has been questioned by the same eminent authority (*Monthly Review*, No. 9, pp. 102–3).

III. The similarity of the arms of Denny and Windsor is curious, and it will be very interesting if H. L. L. D. is able to discover the reason of this. He suggests that a Denny married a Windsor heiress, or that a Windsor married a Denny heiress, the descendants assuming her name ; but there are at least five other possible explanations :

(1) If the Dennys were tenants of the Windsors, they might have assumed a shield based on that of their lords, as there is little doubt that the arms of Le Despencer ('Studies in Peerage and Family History,' pp. 328–9) and Loring ('Memorials of the Order of the Garter,' p. 65) were formed from the arms of the Beauchamps of Bedford.

(2) Marriage with a Windsor who was not an heiress, as Henry de Percy is supposed to have assumed his lion rampant in consequence of his marriage with a daughter of the Earl of Arundel, who bore a lion rampant (though the colours were altered).

(3) A Windsor might have granted or bequeathed his arms to a Denny ; for a number of such cases see *The Ancestor*, ix. 214–24.

(4) Baseless assumption to support, or in consequence of, an imaginary descent, as the Lancashire family of Gerard concocted a descent from the Fitzgeralds, and assumed their arms (*Ancestor*, vii. 22–4 ; xii. 179).

(5) Mere coincidence; thus the arms of Percy (*v. sup.*) were identical with those of Redvers, Gold, a lion azure; and in the fourteenth century the arms Azure, a bend gold ("dazure ove une bende dore"), were borne by four different families—Scrope, Grosvenor, Carminow, and Danyers. In the last case, it was only the accident of a Scrope and a Grosvenor serving in the same military expedition which led to a dispute and to the question of right being adjudicated on, so far as those two families were concerned. G. H. White.

Lowestoft.

'Drawing-Room Ditties' (11 S. ii. 48, 94).—The Coster song "If I had a donkey," &c., consisting of six verses, by Jacob Beuler, was published in the 'Comic Song-Book' by J. E. Carpenter of Notting Hill in 1864. The verses relate the story of Coster Bill Burn, who was brought with his donkey before a London magistrate. In the concluding verse

Bill said, "Your worship, it's very hard,
But 'tisn't the fine that I regard;
But times has come to a pretty pass
When you mustn't beat a stubborn ass."

I think some portion of the old ditty did duty in Shropshire as a nursery rime nearly a century ago. About seventy years ago my mother used to repeat it thus:—

If I had a donkey and he would not go,
Do you think I'd wollop him? No, no, no!
I'd give him hay, and I'd give him grass,
And then he'd go like another man's ass.

John Bavington Jones.

Dover.

As I knew this more than fifty years ago it ran:—

If I'd a donkey wot wudn't go—a,
D'yo think I'd wallop him? No, no, no.
I'd give him corn, an' shout "Gee-wo!
Come up, Neddy!"

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

My version in nursery days was

If I had a donkey wot wouldn't go,
*Wouldn't* I wallop him! Oh, dear, no!

I. I. H.

English Sepulchral Monuments, 1300–1350 (11 S. ii. 47).—If the querist will glance over the entries in Sonnenschein's 'Best Books,' 2nd ed., 1891, p. 473, and his 'Reader's Guide,' 1895, pp. 359–61, he may perhaps discover something on sepulchral monuments and monumental brasses that may be of service. The work of Meyrick on 'Ancient Arms' is to some extent covered and carried on by a later publication, Brett's 'Ancient Arms and Armour,' London, Sampson Low, 1894, which is described as "a pictorial and descriptive record of the origin and development" of ancient weapons and warlike accoutrements. W. S. S.

[*The Athenæum* of 23 July contained a notice of Mr. C. H. Ashdown's 'British and Foreign Arms and Armour.']

"Leap in the Dark" as Parliamentary Phrase (11 S. ii. 86).—The earliest recorded Parliamentary use of this phrase that I have been able to trace I gave at 7 S. xii. 452. It was that of the late Mr. Newdegate, then Conservative Member for North Warwickshire, who, speaking on 12 May, 1846, on the Corn Importation Bill, said:—

"However determined the Government might be to take this 'leap in the dark,' it was important to communicate all the information that could be obtained as to the probable amount of corn to be exported from abroad in the event of the abolition of the Corn Laws."—'Hansard,' Third Series, vol. lxxxvi. f. 422.

The phrase, it will be observed, is quoted, as if it had been used previously in the debate. For other than Parliamentary uses see 5 S. vi. 29, 94, 151, 273; vii. 252, 358; viii. 237; 7 S. xii. 328, 394, 452; 9 S. xi. 466. A. F. R.

"Denizen": "Foreign": "Stranger" (11 S. i. 506; ii. 71, 111).—Apart from the etymology of these terms, they present difficulties of differentiation in connexion with the freedom of the City of London. In Letter-Book K, for instance, a petition is recorded in which the commons complain to the Mayor and Aldermen of the difficulty of raising money for municipal and other purposes in the City, the chief cause being

"the resceiving in to craftes of þ^s cite of diverse and grete nombre of *Foreines aswell strangiers as denizeins* which come Inne bi Maires of þ^s Citee and bi Wardeines of Craftes some for lucre to þ^e Chambre and to Craftes and some for lucre sengell to þ^e Mair and for *Je vous pries*."

The italics are my own, and the date of the petition is 1433.

Long familiarity with the City's records has led me to believe that a "foreigner" and a "stranger" were alike in their not having been admitted to the freedom, but they differed, inasmuch as a foreigner (*forinsecus*) might be living outside the realm, whilst a stranger (*extraneus*) lived within the realm, but outside the City. A denizen was one who lived within the City, but was not necessarily, although most probably he was, a freeman.

The individual gain here mentioned as attaching to the Mayor for *je vous pries* refers to the custom, long prevalent, for the Mayor for the time being to enfranchise six persons by prayer (*par prier*), as recorded elsewhere in the Letter-Book. This I take to mean that the Mayor could grant the freedom of the City to any six persons who liked *to ask him for it.* In the year following that of this petition this privilege was abolished, the Mayor being allowed four casks of Gascony wine for its loss.

REGINALD R. SHARPE.

Guildhall, E.C.

I have good reason to believe that many English words have come from the Occitanian language in one of its Provençal-Languedocian-Gascon forms, and not necessarily through French, for it is the language of lands long under the dominion of our Plantagenet kings. And when the words came through French they did not always leave traces of their passage. We find to this day in Lancashire, as in Toulouse, the term "parapet" used for a side-walk, for the paved strip provided in narrow streets *pèr se para li pèd,* to protect one's feet from mud and cartwheels. The term is lost in French, and it is not mentioned by Littré.

That there is no trace of *desnisein* in Provençal is not surprising, for the ending of the word is French-English, as in O.F. *citien,* Eng. *citein, citeseyn.* In Provençal the word is *desnisa, deinisa,* one who has lost or changed nest; *z* may be substituted for *s* in the root (*nis, nizal*), and the prefix is either *des* or *dei,* as reference to the 'Tresor dóu Felibrige' would show.

Because *citein* of 1273 had become *citeseyn* by 1363, it does not necessarily follow that the change was due to a previous *denzien* or *denzeyn;* the influence may have been the other way, though the latter words be found in a statute of 1321. As regards the meaning of *deinzein,* there seems to be insufficient evidence that it was originally "native," and not "meteque." "He that was born among them" (Josh. viii. 33) is more likely to mean the child of a "meteque," *indigena,* because born among the Israelites, than a true child of Israel.

To the questions at the end of PROF. SKEAT'S reply the answers are: 1, that the word is not from O.F., but from Provençal in the general sense of the Occitanian language of the South; 2, that, as I have already stated, the word is from the Languedocian form *deinisa,* the *z* being due to the root being *nis, nisau,* in Lengadò *nizal.* When the birth of a child is announced, it is usually termed a *nistoun,* and the children of the family are the *nisado.* "Qu'es bèu, moun nisau!" ("How lovely is my home!") exclaims Batisto Bounet, the peasant of Bellogardo, in his memoirs. A. Fourès, a quite modern Languedocian writer, lamenting that his friend the poet Peyrat was obliged to live in Paris, says of him "l'istourian-troubaire, forobandit dempuei tant de tems de soun nizal, joubs las nivouls del nord" ("the historian-poet, exiled for so long from his home, under the clouds of the north"). The exile is figurative, but the expression shows that Peyrat, *foronisa* from his country near the Pyrenees, had become a *deiniza* in Paris.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

"THE HOLY CROWS," LISBON (11 S. ii. 67, 116).—In Baring-Gould's life of St. Vincent ('Lives of Saints,' January, p. 334) we are told that, by the order of Dacian, Vincent's body was cast into a field to become the prey of wild beasts and birds, but was defended by a raven.

St. Meinrad, the hermit, of Swabia, who is commemorated the day before St. Vincent, on 21 January, had two pet ravens, which followed his two murderers, attacking them with beaks and claws, and then, dashing against the windows of a house which they had entered, caused their capture and execution. The life is authentic, and is charmingly told by Baring-Gould, January, pp. 321–33. St. Meinrad is included in John and Raphael Sadeler's 'Sylvæ Sacræ,' Munich, 1594, and a raven is perched above the saint's dead body, watching it; but the Abbots of Einsidlen do not seem to have admitted these birds into their heraldic insignia, in which we find stags, lions, storks, dogs, and squirrels, as shown in Steinegger's interesting series of plates in his 'Idea Vitæ et Mortis S. Meinradi,' "Typis Monasterii Einsidlensis," 1681.

C. DEEDES.

Chichester.

In their interesting query N. M. & A. ask if there are other "instances of birds or mammals being kept in this fashion in other parts of Europe." I am reminded of the raven I saw some eight years ago at Merseburg, a small cathedral town about ten miles south of Halle a. S. It was kept in a large stone cage in front of the palace, and the following story, recalling the well-known one of the jackdaw of Rheims, was told to account for its presence: A certain Bishop of Merseburg, whose name I forget,

lost a valuable ring, and suspected one of his servants of having stolen it. The man vehemently denied all knowledge of the theft, but he was not believed, and was beheaded; the stone block, with blood-stains, is still shown in the palace court-yard. Afterwards the ring was discovered in a raven's nest, and the bishop, in remorse, set apart a sum of money to maintain for ever a raven as a memorial of his crime and a warning against hasty judgments.

In looking over the cathedral I saw (I believe in a window) the arms of the bishop in question, into which a raven entered. Possibly they are to be held responsible in some way for the presence of the raven, the legend being invented when the original reason had been forgotten; but at any rate the raven is (or was) undoubtedly there, and furnishes an analogy to the Lisbon crows. I was informed that the allowance for the raven's maintenance is now made by the Government. H. I. B.

The King's Butler (11 S. ii. 108).—The Duke of Norfolk is Hereditary Chief Butler of England as Earl of Arundel and Lord of Keningal or Kenninghall Manor, which is not far from Buckenham, to which Camden alludes.

The Lord Mayor and citizens of London (generally eight) claimed the right of assisting the Chief Butler in his Butlership; and the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Oxford also claimed to serve in the office of Butlership to the King, with the citizens of London. Both claims were usually allowed, the Oxford citizens being rewarded with a fee of lesser value than that which was given to the Londoners. For historical details as to the City claim, see 'Ceremonials to be observed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of London,' London, 1850, 8vo, chap. lx., 'Coronations,' pp. 157–169.

I am not aware of any other claimants for the office referred to than those specified above. John Hodgkin.

Red Lion Square Obelisk (11 S. ii. 109).—It was supposed to cover the remains of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw when they were disinterred from their graves in Westminster Abbey. Rede in his 'Anecdotes and Biography,' as alluded to by Wheatley, repeated in 1799 what was even then merely a tradition. Mr. Wheatley observes, however, that "no contemporary or early writer, so far as we know, alludes to any such tradition, which has all the appearance of being a late invention." He does not mention that the obelisk bore the following inscription :—

OBTUSUM
OBTUSIORIS INGENII
MONUMENTUM
QUID ME RESPICIS VIATOR
VADE.

J. Holden MacMichael.

Stone in Pentonville Road (11 S. ii. 87).—The base of the column noticed by Mr. A. Le Blanc Newbery does not, I regret to say, belong to the fourteenth century, but dates from *circa* 1850, when the premises numbered 278 were built. Their design was quite ambitious for the commercial architecture of that period: there were two columns supporting the facia on the Pentonville Road side, and in Caledonian Road two half-round pilasters supported a pediment. The style was approaching to Ionic. Aleck Abrahams.

John Brooke, Fifteenth-Century Barrister (11 S. ii. 69, 111).—Mr. W. D. Pink and the inquirer may like to read the following translation by George Pryce, F.S.A., made for his 'Popular History of Bristol' (1861) from the Latin of the Brook brass in St. Mary Redcliff :—

Here lies the body of the venerable man John Brook, once servant-at-law
to the illustrious prince of happy memory, King Henry the Eighth, Judge of Assize
to the said king in the eastern parts of England, and chief steward of
that honourable house and monastery of the blessed Virgin of Glastonbury,
in the county of Somerset; which said John died on the 25th day of
December, Anno Domini 1552. And near him rests Johanna his wife,
daughter and heir of Richard Americke, whose souls God propitiate. Amen.

Charles Wells.

Bristol.

"Dispense Bar": "Dispense Cellar" (11 S. ii. 66).—At the Windham Club, St. James's Square, of which I have been a member for forty years, there is, and, as far as I know, there always has been, a dispense cellar, where the butler keeps his few bottles of all wines in the Club for instant issue, the large stocks being in the main cellar, controlled by the secretary. I should think that this is a common practice in London clubs, and that the word "dispense" is used generally. The Windham was founded in 1828. The secretary tells me that when a

small quantity of wine is ordered from a wine merchant for immediate drinking, it is sent into "dispense." ROBERT PIERPOINT.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARINE SERVICE (11 S. ii. 68, 134).—Perhaps MR. DENHAM is referring to the journal of Capt. Woodes Rogers, edited by A. C. Leslie under the title 'Life aboard a British Privateer in the Reign of Queen Anne,' and published by Chapman & Hall in 1889. The only dubious point about the matter is that the expedition of Rogers was fitted out by a company of Bristol merchants, and not by the East India Company. In other respects the book, which gives a singularly graphic account of the captain's encounters with enemies in various parts of the world, may well be the publication sought. W. S. S.

MANOR: SAC: SOKE (11 S. ii. 108).—The answer to this query will be found in Maitland's 'Domesday Book and Beyond,' pp. 80–128. The term *manerium* came in with the Conqueror, taking the place of *mansa*, *mansio* (p. 108). Prof. Maitland has defined a manor as a house against which geld is charged (p. 120); and although Dr. Round adduces reasons for the rejection of this definition (*English Historical Review*, xv. 293), his objections bear a close resemblance to "exceptions which prove the rule." "Soke" was used for "jurisdiction," "the right to hold a court" (Maitland, *op. cit.*, p. 86). Where a lord had soke over men and land, justice had to be sued in that lord's court, so that "soke" meant not only the lord's jurisdiction, but also the protection of his sokemen from vexation in numberless other and distant courts. "Soke" also means "seeking" (*quæstio*), hence the duty known as "soca faldæ" is the duty of seeking the lord's fold, where the tenants' sheep or cattle will make manure for the lord's use. So also "soca molendini" is the duty of taking grist to the lord's mill to be ground there for his particular profit.

"Sake" has a less comprehensive signification than "soke." The word means a "matter" or "cause," and so grew to mean "the right to have a court and to do justice" (Maitland, *op. cit.*, p. 84).

Reference to the 'N.E.D.' shows that "manor," "manse," and "mese," the archaic form of "messuage," are all allied to the Latin *manēre*, to remain. The earliest instance of the use of the word "manor" which I have seen occurs in a charter of William de Muntchenesy belonging to the last decade of the twelfth century. One of the witnesses to this deed was William "del Maner," possibly a member of the Cambridgeshire family "de Manerio." Eustace de Manerio held two knights' fees in 1166 of the Bishop of Ely. See 'Ancient Deeds,' A. 3023; 'Red Book of the Exchequer,' p. 364. W. FARRER.

CHINA AND JAPAN: THEIR DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE (11 S. i. 8, 154, 397, 511).—ROCKINGHAM asks whether any certain information can be given as to Li Hung-Chang's English. If ROCKINGHAM was under the impression that Li Hung-Chang understood English well and that his pretended ignorance was only a diplomatic device, he was giving that statesman credit for an accomplishment he did not possess. He neither spoke nor understood English. No Chinese official of viceregal rank does.

Neither was the late Dowager Empress conversant with our tongue. It was said that the late Emperor Kuang Hsü had studied English to a considerable extent, though I fancy no one knew how far his knowledge extended.

Li Hung-Chang had one diplomatic "dodge" of which ROCKINGHAM may perhaps have heard. It was not an affected ignorance of English (that was genuine enough), but a pretended inability to speak any Chinese except the dialect of Anhui, his native province. This, of course, made him unintelligible to such visitors as spoke only the Mandarin dialect. Li Hung-Chang frequently resorted to this device when inclined to be evasive. As a matter of fact he spoke "Mandarin" perfectly.

G. M. H. PLAYFAIR, H.M. Consul.

H.M. Consulate, Foochow.

GENERAL HAUG (11 S. ii. 66).—Dr. Constant von Wurzbach's 'Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich,' 8th part, Vienna, 1862, has an article on an Ernst Haug or Hauk, formerly an Austrian officer, afterwards a political refugee, who is said to have been a general in the Sardinian service in 1848 and 1849. It is stated in this article that after leaving Italy he went to London, where he edited a geographical periodical called *Cosmos*, and that the English papers in 1854 reported that the British Government were subsidizing an expedition which he was undertaking in the interior of Australia. Can this be the man asked for?

The Haugs seem to have been rather mixed up at the time when this volume was written; for we are told that the above

Haug was sometimes confused with Ludwig Haug (1799–1850), also an Austrian officer, who was an insurgent leader in the Hungarian revolution, and that the head of the geographical expedition may have been the Ernst Haug who was a sub-lieutenant in the Tirolese Jäger Regiment in 1843.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Bad Wildungen.

FOLLY (11 S. ii. 29, 78, 113).—On the site of the present Folly Bridge, anciently called Grandpont, over the Isis or Thames at Oxford, was a tower said to have been used as an observatory by Friar Roger Bacon, and afterwards leased to a citizen named Welcome, who added another story, hence called "Welcome's Folly."[1] The bridge thus acquired its present title.

Friar Bacon's study was, in truth, no more than a gatehouse erected upon Grandpont in early times, as a defence to the southern entrance of the city. Tradition reported that when a greater man than Bacon should pass under it, it would fall. To this Dr. Johnson alludes in his 'Vanity of Human Wishes':—

> When first the College rolls receive his name
> The young enthusiast quits his ease for fame;
> Resistless burns the fever of renown,
> Caught from the strong contagion of the gown:
> O'er Bodley's dome his future labours spread,
> And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head.

In *Jackson's Oxford Journal* for Saturday, 13 March, 1779, occurs the following advertisement:—

*Friar Bacon's Study.*

The materials of this building will be sold by auction to the best bidder, on Monday next [15 March], at the house of Thomas Stockford, St. Told's [*i.e.*, St. Aldate's], Oxford, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Purchaser to take away the materials and clear the ground within 10 days.

The ancient building began to be taken down on 6 April, 1779, a period destructive of much ancient work both in Oxford and in other historic cities.

In *The St. James's Chronicle; or, British Evening Post*, No. 2820, these verses will be found:—

*Lines occasioned by the intended demolition of Friar Bacon's Study, Oxford.*

> Roger! if with thy magic glasses,
> Kenning, thou see'st below what passes,
> As when on earth thou did'st descry
> With them the wonders of the sky,
> Look down on your devoted walls,
> Oh! save them, ere thy study falls;
> Or to thy votaries quick impart
> The secret of thy magic art;
> Teach us, ere Learning's quite forsaken,
> To honour thee, and—save our Bacon.

"The most probable view,"[2] says Mr. Herbert Hurst in his 'Oxford Topography,' "is that this is the 'New Gate' erected in the fourteenth century on an earlier pattern, to strengthen the old southern gate near to Christ Church; and it is remarkable that Agas names both of them South Gate."

In 1565 it was still considered one of the military defences of the city, and was also in use as the Archdeacon's Court.

Anthony Wood ('City,' i. 425) repeats Hutten's opinion that the name of Friar Bacon's Study is "meerly traditionall, and not in any record to be found."[2] After discussing the question whether the tradition is to be believed, he seems on the whole to accept it, but quietly adds in the margin: "But I believe all this was at Little Gate."[2] So we may, if we will, believe that Roger Bacon discovered gunpowder in a room within a stone's throw of the south-west corner of the present dining hall of Pembroke College.

A. R. BAYLEY.

There is a Folly Farm at Flitwick in Bedfordshire, on one side of Flitwick Moor. Its distinguishing feature is a birch wood, and in its grounds is the well from which come the mineral waters once extensively advertised. There are no sham castles in the vicinity.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

The Pines, Flitwick.

Dendy's Folly is a tower built by a man of that name on the Harrow Lands near Dorking. Rooms were added on each side about fifty years ago, and it is now a house. Three miles further south, on the western side of the road to Horsham, is Folly Farm.

Winckfield Park, Berks, is known as Folly John Park.

A tower is sometimes called a Folly.

JOHN PAKENHAM STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley.

A short mile from Long Buckby on the road to Northampton is a stone-built residence known as Buckby Folly. I have many times tried to find out the origin of this name, but so far have failed to do so. Wetton ('Guide-Book to Northampton and its Vicinity,' 1849) says: "It was once an inn, called 'The Green Man.'[2]"

To judge by an achievement carved in stone on the north wall (Clerke impaling Cotes), it was probably built or owned by some member of the Clerke family (see 7 S. xii. 248; 9 S. ii. 247).

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The *stultitia* use of the word "Folly" has been well understood for a long period. Near a certain town in the Midlands stands a capacious house, built about fifty years ago, and known for a generation afterwards as Love's Folly, from the circumstance of the owner, a retired hotel-keeper possessing that surname, having acted as his own architect, and, whilst expending 90,000 bricks in the cellars, forgetting to provide a staircase to the principal upper rooms. The subsequent necessary alterations gave much amusement to his friends and neighbours.

W. B. H.

I am grateful for several replies to my query. Mr. MacMichael's suggestion that the two by-roads in this village might have been called the Folly and the Little Folly because of propinquity to Colney Park will not do, because that place is at least a mile and a half from the village. Nor, I think, will the other suggested meanings fit in this instance. Our two "Follies" are nothing but by-roads or lanes. They form the two sides of an irregular triangle, of which the main street of the village is the base. One inhabitant told me, with confidence, that they are called "Follies" because "if you start from the village, walk along one of them, and then along the other, you come back to the village again"!

John Charrington.

Shenley, Herts.

French Church Registers (11 S. i. 348).—I have lately come into possession of copies of the Threadneedle Street Registers, 1600–1713. If Mr. Carter will send me particulars, I shall be glad to forward the entries, as I take great interest in research work. The registers have been copied and published by the Huguenot Society, but can only be obtained through the Secretary of the Society.

There are but few particulars of the French Church at Greenwich.

Registers of many of the French churches are at Somerset House.

(Miss) G. de Cassel Folkard.

Holyrood, 9, Brixton Hill, S.W.

Dean Alford's Poems (11 S. ii. 108).—The 'Poetical Works' of Alford, published in 1845, do not contain all his verses, as he published others afterwards both in magazines and in separate volumes. 'Be Just and Fear Not' is included in the selection given in Mr. Miles's 'The Poets and the Poetry of the Century,' vol. x. C. C. B.

Liardet (11 S. ii. 49).—Probably a son of John Liardet, a Swiss clergyman, patentee of the oil cement, letters patent No. 1,040 of 1773. The patent was contested in Liardet *v.* Johnson, and was upheld by Lord Mansfield. For the pamphlet literature which sprang up in connexion with this trial the catalogues of the Patent Office and British Museum Libraries should be consulted; also Boase's 'Modern British Biography.' E. W. Hulme.

Capt. R. J. Gordon (10 S. xii. 29, 138).—"This officer.....died on Sept. 27, 1822, at Wilet Medinet, a day's journey from Sennaar, whence he was proceeding in an attempt to reach the source of the Bahr Collittiad."—John Marshall's 'R.N. Biog.,' iv. pt. i. p. 202; *Scots. Mag.*

He was the third son of Capt. Abraham Cyrus Gordon, 91st Foot, who died in 1832, and grandson of Dr. Abraham Gordon, 3rd Foot (the Buffs), who died in 1808. I have been unable to discover to which branch of the Gordons they belonged.

Constance Skelton.

Sudbury Croft, Harrow.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Hungary in the Eighteenth Century.* By Henry Marczali. With an Introductory Essay on the Earlier History of Hungary by Harold W. V. Temperley. (Cambridge University Press.)

We are told by the author in the preface that in 1878 the Hungarian Academy of Science invited him to write a history of Hungary in the time of Joseph II. and Leopold II. (1780–92). The three volumes dealing with the reign of the former monarch duly appeared between 1882 and 1888, and peacefully rested on the shelves of at least one large library in London for about twenty years or more before the Cambridge University Press decided to publish an English translation, which was undertaken by the author's colleague and friend Dr. Arthur B. Yolland, of the Budapest University. Another friend, Mr. Temperley, has written an introductory essay on the earlier Hungarian history to enable the English reader to plunge at once *in medias res*.

After another 'Introduction,' this time from the pen of the author himself, giving a rapid sketch of Hungarian history from the Peace of Szathmár (1711) to the accession of Joseph II. (1780), the condition of Hungary at the latter date is described with great detail in five chapters; in which the economic conditions, the social system, nationalities, religion, and the royal power and government of the State are successively dealt with.

The year 1711 was an important turning-point for Hungary. Before the expulsion of the Turks from the larger portion of the territory of the old kingdom as it existed before their

arrival, Hungary was divided into three separate monarchies, ruled over by a Hapsburg, the Sultan of Turkey, and the semi-independent Prince of Transylvania respectively. The Peace of Szathmár was to unite the whole nation and to be a compromise between the united nation and their sole ruler, the victorious Hapsburg. Henceforth there was to be only one king, one law, and one army.

Mr. Temperley's introductory essay is exceedingly well done, except that he is perhaps too dogmatic in places, and too severe in his judgment of the Magyars. He should remember the saying about the mote and the beam. Traces of the most primitive savagery exist wherever descendants of savages survive, and the true spirit of mediævalism is to be found everywhere, England not excepted. The Hungarian hussar who stands with drawn sword before the county assembly hall, ready, if necessary, to resist the king and his soldiers, is not much more of an anachronism than the Lord Mayor of London standing behind a cord at Temple Bar to remind his sovereign, in this antiquated way, of the ancient privileges of the City. Seventy years ago the Hungarian nobles still wore the hussar dress as their native costume, and the forms of the Hungarian Parliament were still mediæval. Visitors from Budapest are amused in London by the quaint garb worn by the Beefeaters on their errand to explore the vaults of the Houses of Parliament for would-be imitators of Guy Fawkes.

With regard to Prof. Marczali's portion of the work, the reader will feel inclined to agree with him that his best reward is the decision of the Cambridge University Press to publish his book in English. Nevertheless, even after such a compliment reviewers may still be of service in pointing out faults in the book. Thus many of the foot-notes might have been omitted with advantage, because in the form in which they appear they are useless. For instance, on p. 203 there is a reference to some extracts from State and other documents published by Prof. Marczali himself in a Hungarian periodical in 1881. These were subsequently republished in book form, and the student who wishes to pursue the subject will find that the collection is a conglomeration of data without any apparent order or system, and moreover lacking an index; and as the page is not given, he will have difficulty in finding the passage in question.

The three writers who are responsible for the present book are evidently not agreed as to who the Rascians really are. On p. 197 Prof. Marczali explains that the Serbs who followed in the wake of the Turkish armies and came from Ipek, in Old Servia, called Rascia, were and are called Rascians. Elsewhere throughout the portion of the book for which he is responsible we find, however, "Serbs (Rascians)" and "Rascians (Serbs,)" and even "Rascian Serbs," while Mr. Temperley has "Rascians *and* Serbs" (p. xx). The uninitiated reader will consequently be puzzled.

Next, according to Mr. Temperley, the Popes bestowed on two of Hungary's kings the title of Saint (p. xxiii). Prof. Marczali, on the other hand (or is it his translator?), writes of "St. Stephen and the other canonized kings of Hungary," in the plural. Were there more than two?

There was no King Ladislas in 1514 (p. 178). The name of that king is given correctly as Wladislav in the list of rulers at the beginning of the book. Probably this is also the translator's mistake, like the passage relating to a sluice 270 fathoms long (p. 87), which is apparently meant for the length of the weir.

Maria Theresa, we are told, called Hungarian law a not very interesting topic for study. Many readers of 'N. & Q.' may have the same opinion about some of the other topics dealt with in the book, but they will probably think an account of the peasants, their folk-lore and superstitions, alluring, and be grateful to Mr. Temperley for calling their special attention to these subjects. Their gratitude, however, will be short-lived, as, except a brief foot-note, there is nothing to be found on the subject at the reference given. As regards the foot-note itself, the quotation beginning with the words "In Hungary not long ago" is taken from an eighteenth-century writer, and not from a more modern source.

A generation ago a Regius Professor of History at one of our ancient universities could allude to the constitution of Hungary, and, according to Mr. Temperley, express regret that he was unable to discover the terms of its coronation oath. The professor in question must have been unfortunate in his search among the books in the British Museum dealing with Hungarian history, many of which are in Latin.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

Lawrence Phillips ("English History in Rime").—Specimens of riming lines on English kings, and references to books containing others, will be found at 7 S. xii. 253; 9 S. xi. 330; xii. 33.

H. K. St. J. S.—Forwarded.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

# Notes.

## THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

THE "Rule of the Road" on land has so frequently afforded subject for discussion in 'N. & Q.' that reference to Mr. R. P. Mahaffy's paper read before the International Law Association on the 4th inst will be of interest. The following quotations are taken from the full report which appeared in *The Times* on the following day:—

Mr. Mahaffy said it was

"strange that the custom of the road should differ from country to country; that it should be one thing in Great Britain, Sweden, Hungary, Portugal, in some cities of Italy, and in some provinces of Austria; and the opposite in France, Germany, the country parts of Italy, Spain, Russia, and even in the United States of America, where so many English institutions still remained."

As an illustration of this I may mention that a friend of mine who was on horseback noticed, on meeting an Italian general, also on horseback, at the gates of Rome, that his doubt as to the correct side was shared by the distinguished native. Rome perhaps follows the British, and the Campagna the opposite, system.

Mr. Mahaffy maintained that

"the natural way to lead a horse was with the right hand, and it was desirable, when two horses were passing on a road, that the men leading them should each be between his horse and the other horse and man."

He stated that this rule was followed in our own country roads, where

"the rule for horses led by hand was the opposite from that for driven carriages, and this must have been the universal rule in old times, when heavy traffic was carried by led pack-horses."

Mr. Mahaffy's reference to pack-horses reminds me that our old friend DR. DORAN on the 9th of July, 1864 (3 S. vi. 26), mentions that in an article in *The Cornhill* of that month it is said that "the old pack-horse roads in Wilts are still used by drovers and others wishing to avoid the toll-bars"; and DORAN quotes from Sleigh's 'History of Leek' to show that the old pack-horse road in Staffordshire is still in existence. 'By Packhorse Track to Shere' is also the subject of an article in *The Evening News* of the 18th inst., being No. XIII. of a series on 'Afoot round London.' It mentions "the old drove-road, or pack-horse track, which goes almost due west along the ridge of the North Downs to Guildford."

Mr. Mahaffy went on to say:—

"It remained to be considered why the rule in England was changed, and he had come to the conclusion that it must have been changed gradually after the introduction of fast carriage driving on the English country roads, and more especially after the introduction of coaching. He had looked into various books on coaching and driving, and the general conclusion to which they pointed was that the practice of driving carriages became general in the early part of the seventeenth century.... When carriages came into general use, one thing at once became essential, and that was that the whip, which did so much to guide as well as to encourage the horse, should be free. This became even more necessary with the introduction of four-in-hand driving and fast journeys, for drivers had little control over the leading horse except by means of the whip."

The driver holding his whip in the right hand, he would naturally keep to the left side of the road, so as to have room for the free play of the whip, and Mr. Mahaffy submitted that this was the reason for the change. But then comes the question, How was it that no such change was made in France or Germany? As regards France, the roads were generally made straight across country, and by an order of the French Royal Council in 1776 they were divided

into four classes, the breadth of the first being as much as 42 ft. between fences, the second 36, the third 30, and the fourth 24. At that time our roads were much narrower, very few being 42 ft. wide, so that the risk of having the whip encumbered by keeping to the right in France was very much less than in the narrow roads of England. The English rule was not confirmed by statute till the passing of the Highway Act of 1835, and before that time it was clearly decided by the judges that "it was at best only a rule of convenience, and not to be adhered to as a hard-and-fast rule." Since 1835 the duty to keep to the left had been put upon all drivers, both when they were meeting other vehicles and when they were being overtaken, and failure to observe this rule was punishable with a fine.

After the reading of the paper, Mr. H. F. Dessen's proposal that a small committee should be appointed to consider the desirability of a universal rule of the road on land was carried.

In 'N. & Q.' this "rule absolute" was advocated on the 9th of June, 1866 (3 S. ix. 482), by X. C., who considers the French plan of one rule for walkers, riders, and drivers the best: "All should pass meeting left arm to left arm, and overtaking by the left." He mentions that "in Belgium, Germany, and most parts of Switzerland the French rule of the road prevails. In the cantons of Switzerland next Italy, and in Italy itself, they drive and ride as in England, passing right arm to right arm."

On the 28th of July, 1866 (3 S. x. 63), T. A. H. gives what he believes to be the correct version of the lines on 'The Rule of the Road,' and states, in reply to several correspondents, that he has "always understood their author to have been Henry Erskine." The wording was:—

> The rule of the road is a paradox quite;
> For in driving your carriage along,
> If you turn to the left you are sure to go right,
> If you turn to the right you go wrong.

On the 17th of August, 1867 (3 S. xii. 139), Lord Howden advocates the French rule, which "has a rationale of its own, which gives it additional convenience. In passing to the right of a road, and not to the left, as in England, *you have your whip-hand free*, in case of starting, bolting, gibing, or any other danger of too much juxtaposition."

On the 31st of August P. A. L., although a Frenchman, and "desirous to chime-in with him," considers "the rule which obtains in England far more sensible and safe, inasmuch as each 'Whip,' passing close to the other's right wheel, can see at a glance, and much better, what distance there is between the two, and so avoid a collision."

On the 7th of December Uneda says that "'Keep to the right' is the general rule of the road in the United States," and quotes from the 'Law of Roads in Pennsylvania,' published in 1848, which states: "In England a contrary usage prevails, and it has often been desired that the English practice, as the most reasonable, should be here adopted."

On the 28th of December T. M. M. explains the difference between the practice in England and the Continent: "In England, where the habit of driving *from a seat or box* generally prevailed, and where consequently (the exigencies of the operation requiring the right arm to be free) the driver occupies the extreme right of the driving-seat, this condition necessitated the adherence to the left side of the road. On the Continent, where all public vehicles were wont to be driven by *postillions*, whose proper seat is on the left or near horse, the same condition involved a recurrence to the opposite or right side of the road."

On the 11th of June, 1881 (6 S. iii. 468), Jehu points out that on the Continent, "curiously enough, the English rule obtains on the railways, owing no doubt to the first lines having been planned by English engineers"; and he considers it "remarkable that America should not have followed the mother country in the rule of the road." Sir J. A. Picton on the 9th of July points out that on the Continent "the usual method is to drive with reins, in which case it is as easy to pass on one side as the other, and the ordinary preference of the right hand naturally impels to the right." There is much more on the subject in the same volume; and on the 28th of January, 1882, J. P. quotes the Act of Parliament regulating the rule of the road for Ireland.

A. N. Q.

## SHAKESPEARIANA.

'Tempest,' IV. i. 64 (11 S. i. 323).—The line

> Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims

is exhaustively treated in the notes to the Furness Variorum edition of the play; and the conclusion one reaches from a perusal of them seems to be that no direct allusion

to peonies or any other flowers was intended by the poet. "Pioned" is an old English word, as Holt, Henley, and Knight long ago pointed out, which signified "dug" or "trenched"; while Spenser in 'The Faerie Queene,' ii. 63, when speaking of the wall built by Constantine from the Forth to the Clyde, uses the substantive "pyonings" in the sense of entrenchments :—

With painful pyonings
From sea to sea, he heapt a mighty mound.

The 'N.E.D.,' it should be noted, favours this etymology.

"Twilled" is a much harder nut to crack, but Henley's note (Var. ed., p. 196), I think, explains it sufficiently :—

"The giving way and caving in of the *brims* of those banks occasioned by the heats, rains, and frosts of the preceding year are made good by opening the trenches from whence the banks themselves were at first raised, and facing them up afresh with the mire these trenches contain."

"Twilled" is here understood to be derived from Fr. *touiller*, which, according to Cotgrave, meant "filthily to mix, or mingle," "besmear." Thus the bank, being heaped up again, is "trimmed" or decorated by "spongy April" with flowers "to make cold nymphs chaste crowns." 'The Century Dictionary' takes a somewhat similar view by rendering "twilled" as "ridged" or "terraced." It is necessary, if possible, to establish a close association of idea between the two epithets, "pioned" and "twilled": a want which this interpretation apparently goes far to supply. N. W. Hill.

New York.

After inquiries among competent authorities I am unable to find any endorsement of the local clergyman's view advanced by *The Edinburgh Review* that a marsh marigold is called in Shakespeare's district a peony. Consequently, until further evidence appears, I must decline to accept a suggestion which on the face of it is not convincing. Nel Mezzo.

'Merry Wives of Windsor,' II. i. 228: "An-heires" (11 S. i. 323).—Custom cannot stale the infinite variety of sobriquets with which mine host of the Garter lards his comrogues. Among his pleasantries are "Kaisar," "Pheezar," "Cavaleiro-justice," "guest-cavaleire," "Francisco" (or "Frangoyes"), "Castilion-King-Urinal," "Hector of Greece," "Bohemian-Tartar," &c.; and here I believe we should read *Al-feres*. This Spanish word, meaning (in military parlance) an ensign, and spelt "alfaras," "alfares," "alferes," "alferez," is used by Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, &c., and is the sort of title that would be after the heart of bully host. As it is of Arabic origin, a hyphen after *Al*, the article, would be correct, and usual in early times. K. D.

Several emendations have been proposed for the word "an-heires," namely, "On, here," "On, heroes," "On, hearts," and "cavaliers"—the last being the one favoured by Mr. Tom Jones; see the note *s.v.* in Rolfe's edition of the play. Theobald's substitution of "mynheers," however, looks the most likely, if one has regard to the intercourse that sprang up between the people of the two great Protestant powers at the close of the sixteenth century.

N. W. Hill.

'2 Henry IV.,' I. ii. 45 (11 S. i. 323, 504).—Payne Collier gives "thorough" instead of "through" in "And if a man is *through* with them in honest taking up." "Taking up" a bill or account is a common phrase, and so I read the sentence as "And if a man is particular in paying his bills, then they insist on security for any accommodation he may require."

Galfrid K. Congreve.

Vermilion, Alberta.

'Titus Andronicus,' V. i. 99–102 (11 S. i. 324, 504). — I think correspondents at these references must be at fault in their interpretation of the line

As true a dog as ever fought at head.

Surely the reference is to bull-baiting. The object of the dog in this "sport" was that termed "pinning and holding," that is, to seize the bull by its nose and then not to let go. A dog which did not at once go for the head of the bull would be utterly useless for that purpose. F. A. Russell.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

Shakespeare's Epitaph: "Page":—

All that he hath writ
Leaves living art but page to serve his wit.

The expression "but page to serve his wit" in these, the last lines of the epitaph on the monument at Stratford, requires attention.

Mr. Sidney Lee in his 'Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century' (article 'Shakespeare's Career'), commenting on the above lines, observes :—

"These words mean only one thing: At Stratford-on-Avon, his native place, Shakespeare was held to

enjoy a universal reputation. Literature by all other living pens was at the date of his death only fit, in the eyes of his fellow-townsmen, to serve 'all that he had writ' as page boy or menial. There he was the acknowledged master, and all other writers his servants. The epitaph can be explained in no other sense."

Mr. Lee interprets the word "page," therefore, as meaning an inferior—a page boy or menial. It does not appear that there is any reason for doubting the correctness of this explanation.

It is practically certain that the epitaph was not composed by any one living in Stratford. As Halliwell-Phillipps observes ('Outlines,' p. 285) :—

"It is not likely that these verses were composed either by a Stratfordian or by any one acquainted with their destined position, otherwise the writer could hardly have spoken of Death having placed Shakespeare 'within this monument.'"

It is thus evident that we must look elsewhere than in Stratford for the author. It is hardly necessary to state that there is no external evidence of any kind indicating the authorship. We are obliged, accordingly, to depend wholly upon the internal evidence of the epitaph itself. I return, therefore, to the consideration of the expression "but page to serve his wit," and give the following reason for believing that Francis Bacon may have been the author of the epitaph.

In Spedding's 'Works of Francis Bacon,' there is given by the editor an introductory preface to Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning.' In this preface Spedding mentions the following facts. The 'Advancement' was published in 1605. It consists of two books, or parts. The first book was probably written some few years before the second. But the second book, as Spedding states, is "much the more important of the two."

It appears that Bacon had shown the MS. of the first book to his friend Tobie Matthew, and in 1605, when the work was published (or shortly afterwards), Bacon sent a copy of the printed volume, now containing the more important second part, to Matthew, with a letter from which Spedding gives the following extract :—

"My work touching the 'Proficiency and Advancement of Learning' I have put into two books, whereof the former, which you saw, I account but as a Page to the latter."

Here we have the same expression "but [as a] Page" that occurs in the epitaph. In both instances the expression is used to designate the relation existing between an inferior and a superior.

It would be interesting to ascertain (if possible) whether any author other than Bacon, writing between 1605 and 1623, had used the word "page" with the unusual meaning attached to it, as above. Inquirers into this problem, I may state, will obtain no information from the 'New English Dictionary.' Sir James Murray's staff of readers has not reported any such definition under the word "page."

H. Pemberton, Jun.

Philadelphia.

'2 Henry IV.,' IV. i. 139 :—

And bless'd, and graced, and did, more than the king.

Surely drowsiness must have come over Theobald when such an acute and judicious critic substituted for "and did," which is the reading of all the Folios in the above line, Thirlby's conjecture "indeed," which the Cambridge editors have introduced into the text. Not only is there no necessity for any such change, but there are cogent reasons why we should adhere to the text of the Folios, the words objected to forming, so to speak, the very bone and muscle of Westmoreland's speech. "All the country's wishes and prayers," he tells us,

Were set on Hereford, whom they doted on,
And bless'd, and graced, and did, more than the king.

Aye, "and did." Not all the blessings and gracings of all the world would have set Hereford on the throne without good resolute action, and *that* Westmoreland very well knew, and *that* Shakespeare took care to make Westmoreland express, which he did by adding, with a bold stroke of his pen, the words "and did": they blessed Hereford more than they did the king, they graced Hereford more than they did the king; they *did* more for Hereford than ever they did for the king. "Did" here is a notional verb, as the grammarians call it, and not an auxiliary. Modern usage would insert after it the preposition "for," but between modern English and Elizabethan English, as Mr. Daniel Jones in his recent lecture has reminded us, there is a vast difference. Shakespeare cuts it short; but of his meaning there can be no doubt, any more than there can be in that remarkable expression in 'King Henry VIII.,' "That am, have, and will be," which is a triumph of Shakespearian brevity.

Philip Perring.

7, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

## NOTTINGHAM GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

Having lately transcribed all the monumental inscriptions in the disused churchyards and Nonconformist burial-grounds of old Nottingham, I have thought that the references to families connected with other places or persons buried elsewhere might perhaps be acceptable to readers of 'N. & Q.'

The Baptist Cemetery contains only three such references, viz. :—

Cook Lock, Bedford Villa, "died at Clophill, Beds.....and was interred at that place."
A daughter of "The Rev. John Wilson of Matlock Bath."
Parker, "late of Kettering in Northamptonshire."

The following allusions to outside places occur in St. Peter's Churchyard :—

Carr, "of Kiddall, near Leeds."
Carter, "late of Lightcliffe, near Halifax."
Chawner, "Vicar of Church Broughton, and Perpetual Curate of Scrapton."
Newham, of "Wilford."
North, "of Southwell."
Panton, "gentleman, late of the City of Chester."
Sargent, "of Ruddington."
Thompson, "gentleman, late of Arnold."
Tompson, "late of Bradmore."
[An illegible memorial appears to contain a reference to the East Indies.]

The following items are taken from the Congregationalist burial-ground :—

Wilson, "many years pastor of a Christian Church at Matlock Bath, Derbyshire."
Sharwood, "of Charter-house Square, London, who died.....at Nottingham, on his way home from Derbyshire, where he had been visiting his Friends."
Carlill, "of Hull."
Price, "late of Warwick."
Turner, "late of London."
Smith, "of Keyworth in this county."
Bradley, "interred in Abney Park Cemetery, London."
Swann, "who died in London, and was interred in Bunhill Fields."
Howard, "interred in Kensal Green Cemetery."

The following items are taken from the St. Mary's Church supplementary burial-grounds, Barker Gate, which also embrace the small ground of the Stoney Street Baptist Chapel :—

Shelton, late of Ketton, Rutland.
Gray, of Leeds.
Smith, "a native of Leicester."
Wood, "born at Crich in Derbyshire."
Gascoyne, of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire.
Saxby, "of Redford in this county." [No doubt Retford. Leland refers to "Retheford, of sum soundid Redford."]
Storkes, "born at Belton, near Grantham."
Harrison, "late of Woolsthorp, by Belvoir Castle."
Goodacre, "born at Long Clawson, Leicestershire."
Parker, "late of Thrinkstone in the county of Leicester."
Garton, of Basford, Notts.
Glasskin, of Lenton.
Heard, "born at Markfield in Leicestershire..... baptized at Barton."
Taylor, died at Port Macquarrie, New South Wales.
Taylor, died on his passage from Tahiti to Melbourne.
Taylor, died at Manchester, interred in Harpurhey Cemetery.
Smith, of Peckham, Surrey.

Possibly some of the foregoing references may prove helpful to inquirers associated with the places referred to, who would hardly be likely to institute searches in Nottingham.

I hope in another instalment to supply similar particulars relating to the remaining disused Nottingham graveyards.

A. Stapleton.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

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Florence Nightingale as a Forbear: Stocker Family.—If the giving of life entitles one to ancestral respect, at least one London family has cause to regard the famous maiden who has just died as a main factor in its family tree. Hardly had Miss Nightingale landed in the Crimea before she had to plunge into the horrors of the field of Inkerman. Underneath a pile of actual corpses was a seemingly lifeless body which she ordered to be carried to the hospital, where she nursed it back to life, giving the rescued soldier a memento of their meeting.

This soldier, now many years deceased, Sergeant Benjamin Stocker, one of the most highly respected non-coms. in the Army, lived to serve in many stations, ending in charge of the training depot at Monken Hadley. After the Crimea he married a young widow of Devizes, a descendant of Sir George Rooke (for the famous admiral left descendants in spite of dictionaries), and had a large family. The eldest child, Mrs. Annie Phessie, the light and life of a large circle in Dulwich, died especially beloved only a few months before her father's rescuer. A son of the same name followed in his father's footsteps, and was given a commission for signal services in the Boer War and other campaigns. These children united three distinct Rooke families from distant points in England and Ireland, Sergeant Stocker's own mother being a Rooke of a Devon Quaker family. He was born at Honiton, where a great-aunt, Mrs. Mary Stocker, left a legacy conditional on the life of her cat. Her will in the Prerogative Court files has occasioned countless fictitious

and facetious variants. The main stem of these West-Country Stockers was at the adjoining Colyton, where Sergeant Stocker derived by descent his given name from an ancestress of the family of the famous first Harvard graduate, Benjamin Woodbridge, Puritan Vicar of Newbury and chaplain to Charles II. Like the Wiltshire Rookes, the Stockers of the Devon and Somerset border go back to London. Sir William Stocker was one of three Lords Mayor in the fatal year of Bosworth Field; and the well-known Jekyll family derive from the heiress of Stoke Newington, Margaret Stocker, who gave her son the earliest known example of a "middle" name, viz., John Stocker Jeykll. ALNWICK.

"TOTEM": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—I regret that the account of *totem* in the new edition of my (larger) 'Etymological Dictionary' is not quite right; it was copied from 'The Century Dictionary.' But actual reference to the Algonkin dictionary by Cuoq shows that it can be bettered. The word *ote* means (1) a family in one tent; (2) a family, tribe; (3) a family mark or cognizance. A suffixed *-m* indicates possession; and the prefixing of a personal pronoun to a form ending in *-m* gives the equivalent of a possessive pronoun. Hence, by prefixing *ot*, meaning "he," to *otem*, we obtain *ototem*, meaning "his family mark"; whence our English *a totem*, in which the word has been misdivided and misrepresented.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THOROUGH TOLL AT NEWCASTLE.—*The Newcastle Chronicle* of the 3rd inst. stated that at midnight on that day the "thorough toll" of Newcastle would be collected for the last time. The toll originated so far back that the date is unknown, but it was granted for repairing the city walls. In later years the amount received—something like 8,000*l.* per annum—has been used for the upkeep of the streets.

It would seem that this Newcastle "thorough toll" is the last of its kind. Should this not be the case, some reader of 'N. & Q.' will perhaps kindly inform me of any others still in existence. A. N. Q.

FRANCO FAMILY.—Since the sensational sale at Christie's on 8 July of Gainsborough's portrait of Raphael Franco, a good deal of interest has been excited in the various members of this family of wealthy eighteenth-century Anglo-Jewish merchants. Some biographical details of Gainsborough's sitter will be found in the report of the sale published in *The Times* of 9 July. Raphael Franco himself died on 8 November, 1781, a year or so after the portrait was painted.

From *The Times* of 1789 I have copied two paragraphs which future writers may be glad to know of. They apparently refer to two members of the same family:—

"The executors of Mr. Franco have filed a bill of very great length against the Patentees of Drury Lane Playhouse, and the executors of Mr. Garrick. One of the variety of the objects of this bill is to restrain them from pulling down the Theatre."—April 2.

"The Prince has repurchased his favourite horse Escape of Mr. Franco for 1,700 guineas, originally knocked down by Tattersall at the Prince's sale for 90 guineas, so that there are ups and downs in this world, even with horses."—May 14.

W. ROBERTS.

OLD-TIME ENGLISH DANCING.—I have had shown to me a leading article on 'Dancing' in *The Times* of 20 July, in which it is said:—

"Dancing is a serious art with most primitive peoples; and it was a serious art in England not so long ago. There is nothing frivolous or romping in our old dance tunes or in the measures of our old dances, but often something plaintive in the music; a solemn gravity in the dancers' movements. If you see an old dance, such as a Pavane, well danced, you cannot but be aware of a curious significance in it as if it were some kind of religious ritual. The dancers seem to be occupied with some secret and beautiful business of their own, which is quite unrelated to the ordinary facts of life."

From a recollection dating back nearly ninety years, I do not agree with this. In my younger days in Eastern Cornwall there was much gaiety in many of the country dances, as well as in the jigs which came from olden time; and when we wished to describe a particularly joyous occasion, we used to say that "it was a regular rigadoon," which palpably recalled an old-fashioned dance that had gone out of popular use even before my day. R. ROBBINS.

"EGYPTIAN POMPE."—John Agmondesham of Barnes, Surrey, in his will, dated 1597, and proved 1598 (71 Lewyn), desired to be buried "without Egyptian Pompe, for by death men cease from their labors." This is a use of Egyptian as an adjective which I have not seen elsewhere.

A. RHODES.

AVIATION: EARLY ATTEMPTS.—I have found a reference in a contemporary weekly paper that a M. Chabrier read a paper on a "Dædalian apparatus" before the Paris Academy of Sciences on 6 September, 1830.

L. L. K.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

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Goldwin Smith's 'Reminiscences.'—Will you, of your courtesy, allow me to appeal through your columns for a little information?

I am editing Mr. Goldwin Smith's 'Reminiscences,' and I am over and over again puzzled by references to people who, apparently, flourished before I was born.

Who, for example, was "Hemming" of *The Saturday Review?* Who was "Sally Ward," afterwards Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence—she who was often to be seen at Lady Ashburton's *salon* at The Grange? Who were Robert and Samuel Kell of Bradford? Patrick Comyn was evidently a good companion, a playgoer, and, I think, a friend of Smyth Pigott; but of his birth, life, and death I have found no particulars. Who, too, was "Temple" under whose tuition Goldwin Smith learned to plead at the Bar? Who was "Prof. Simpson of Belfast," *circ.* 1860? Who was "Bishop Spencer, then [*circ.* 1840] ministering in Paris"? And will some one tell me who was "Mrs. Jones of Pant-y-Glass" (if I have the name right), of whom the Duke of Wellington was "foolishly fond"?

I need scarcely say how grateful I shall be to any of your correspondents who will be kind enough to write to me direct, for I am working three thousand miles away from the British Museum and the Bodleian.

Arnold Haultain.

The Grange, Toronto, Canada.

Dictionary of Mythology. — Can any one recommend a good dictionary of mythology, on the order of Lemprière's 'Classical Dictionary,' but thoroughly up to date, complete, and not *virginibus puerisque?* If there is no good one in the English language, do any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' know of such a dictionary in French or German? W. G. S.

Indianapolis.

[Such dictionaries are continually being revised in accordance with new theories of mythology.]

Robert Mackenzie Daniel, Novelist.—Mr. Thompson Cooper contributed to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' a short sketch of Robert Mackenzie Daniel, author of the once widely read, but now forgotten novels, 'The Scottish Heiress,' 1842; 'The Gravedigger,' 1843; 'The Young Widow,' 1844; 'The Young Baronet,' 1845; and 'The Cardinal's Daughter,' 1847. Mr. Cooper cites as his authority William Anderson's 'Scottish Nation,' but appears not to have seen the much fuller account in *Tait's Magazine* for July, 1847, from which Anderson's is evidently condensed, and which is duly noted in Poole's 'Index.' The writer in *Tait*, followed by Anderson and Mr. Cooper, states that Daniel

"was born in Inverness-shire in the year 1814. His father was a small landed proprietor or laird within a short distance of the county town, and Robert was the youngest child of a rather numerous family. His school education having been completed in Inverness, young Daniel was sent at the age of fifteen to Marischal College, Aberdeen. Here he remained for the space of three years, diligently pursuing his studies.....On quitting Aberdeen he removed to Edinburgh, from the desire of his friends that he should now direct his studies with a view to the bar, which was also his own inclination at this period. In prosecution of this object, he entered the office of a Writer to the Signet, at the same time attending the law classes at the University..... After a residence of four years at Edinburgh, Mr. Daniel began to abandon the idea of following the profession of an advocate.....He bethought him that he might meet with success as a literateur in London, and, accordingly, we find him there in the latter part of 1836."

One does not readily believe that the greater part of this circumstantial account, printed a few months after Daniel's death, is pure romance; but I can find no confirmation of the story. When Daniel matriculated at Marischal College in 1831, he described himself as "filius Joannis, mercatoris in urbe Peterhead" (see my 'Fasti Acad. Marisc.,' ii. p. 473); and he was a student at Marischal College for only one session. The late Mr. William L. Taylor, the bibliographer of Peterhead, writes (*Scottish Notes and Queries* for February, 1892, p. 142):—

"Robert Mackenzie Daniel was the eldest son of John Daniel, clothier and marine insurance broker, Peterhead. Born in Peterhead about 1815; trained as a writer in the office of the late Provost Alexander, solicitor, Peterhead, and for a time with Messrs. Gamack and Forbes, solicitors, Peterhead. After that he devoted himself to literature."

Can any one suggest an origin for the Inverness and Edinburgh legend? To add to the confusion about Daniel, the 'English Catalogue of Books, 1835–62,' p. 187, assigns the five books above named to his widow, who herself was a novelist of some reputation. Allibone's 'Supplement,' i. p. 445, enumerates no fewer than eighty

volumes from her pen during the years 1846–1877. What was her maiden name, and when did she die? P. J. Anderson.

University Library, Aberdeen.

Edward R. Moran.—Some seventy or eighty years ago this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the journalistic world of London. He was at one time sub-editor of *The Globe*, and a well-known wit and diner-out. In Willis's *Current Notes*, i. 9, is a short account of a dinner given by Richard Bentley on 23 November, 1839, to a circle which included Luttrell, Moore, Campbell, Ainsworth, Jerdan, Moran, Lover, Barham, and "Boz." I think it would puzzle a publisher of the present day, even with the assistance of the Perpetual Secretary of the new Academy of Literature, to gather round him such a group as this. Moran, I learn from this note, died on 6 October, 1849. I should be glad to know more of his career.

W. F. Prideaux.

Isaac Watts's Collateral Descendants.—Are there any collateral descendants of Dr. Isaac Watts, the hymn-writer of Southampton, living?

Isaac was born on 17 July, 1674, and died a bachelor on Friday, 25 November, 1748. He had three brothers:—

1. Richard, the physician (born 10 February, 1675/6; died 14 April, 1750), who left only one daughter Mary, who married her cousin (?) James Brackstone, the bookseller.

2. Enoch, the sailor (born 11 March, 1678/9), who was alive on 25 November, 1748; see p. 702 of Milner's Life.

3. Thomas (born 20 January, 1679/80), who was probably the father of "my nephew Thomas Watts of Colchester," mentioned in Isaac Watts's will.

There were four sisters:—

1. Mary No. 1, who evidently died in infancy.

2. Mary No. 2 (born 31 October, 1681), who married John Brackstone in 1707/8, and had four children—Joseph, Mary, Sarah, and Matilda.

3. Elizabeth (born 15 August, 1689, died 11 November, 1691).

4. Of the fourth, Martha, I have no particulars.

My great-great-grandfather Peter Watts (No. 1) of Southampton had a son Peter Watts (No. 2), who was born 14 December, 1747, and "received into the Church" of Holy Rood, Southampton, on 30 May, 1748, "having been baptized before." He was born one year before Isaac died, and I cannot help thinking that his father Peter (No. 1) was the son of Enoch or Thomas Watts. Can any one clear up this point?

My mother Cecilia Ann Bull (born 1834, died 1895), the daughter of James Peter Howard (born 1801, died 1865) of Whiteheads Wood Park, Shirley, bore a striking resemblance to Isaac Watts.

James Peter Howard's father was William Howard (born 1771, died 1858), who married Ann Watts (born 1777, died 1843), the daughter of Peter Watts (No. 2).

William Bull.

Vencourt, King Street, Hammersmith.

"Foul Anchor."—Writing on 'Naval Flags' on Wednesday, the 17th inst., *The Morning Post* names "the Admiralty 'Foul Anchor' which is *not* foul." It has round it the cable which "fouls" an anchor, a landsman would have thought. Foul or not foul, where does this cable date from? The symbol—perhaps older than our Christian "Hope"—is to be found on the earliest tombs in churches of Milan, Ravenna, and Palermo, in exactly the Admiralty form.

D.

Cromwell and Louis XIV.—Referring to the invincible soldiers of Cromwell, one of the generals of Louis XIV. is reported to have forwarded to his royal master the following laconic dispatch: "They came before ——, knelt down and prayed, and got up and took it." Was it Turenne in connexion with some siege in the Low Countries? I shall be very greatly obliged if any of your readers will inform me. Howard Ruff.

The Royal Society of St. George,
241, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Flint Firelocks in the Crimean War.—Can any reader tell me if flint-lock guns or rifles were used in the Crimean War? Kinglake, vol. v. pp. 152–3, mentions rifles and firelocks; also, pp. 164–5, 307, 367, note, musket.

Does "firelock" imply flint? I know that flint-locks were given to our soldiers going to India in 1849. Were some of these drafted to the Crimea?

Maberly Phillips, F.S.A.

["Firelock" and "musket" were used for Brown Bess, the old smooth-bore, and "rifle" for the Minié, taken to the Crimea by the Guards.]

ALABASTER BOXES OF LOVE. — Can the author of the passage indicated beneath be traced ?

"Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead.....Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way."

I have recently translated it for a Bavarian magazine, and have received several letters inquiring as to the authorship. J. M. D.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.— I should be obliged if any correspondent could tell me the source of

Stern death
Cut short his being and the noun at once,

and of

As it fell out upon a day
Lazarus sickened and died,
There came two serpents out of hell
Forthwith his soul to guide.

D. M. L.

MAJOR HUDSON AT ST. HELENA.—This officer was at St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity. Can any reader inform me as to his career ? CLEMENT SHORTER.

BENJAMIN JENKINS OF CHEPSTOW. — I wish to learn of the parentage, baptism, and marriage (with Ann ——) of the above. He was probably a native of Monmouthshire or Glamorganshire, or possibly of Bristol. He was born 1712–13, married between 1736 and 1746, and died 1783, being buried at Chepstow. A direct reply will greatly oblige STANHOPE KENNEDY.
13, Draper's Hill, Basingstoke.

ULCOMBE CHURCH.—In the 'National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland' (London, Virtue & Co., 1868) is the following statement under Ulcombe :—

"The church, dedicated to All Saints, originally belonged to the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, from whom it was wrested in the Danish wars, but restored in 941; in 1220 it was made collegiate by Archbishop Langton," &c.

Can any of your readers give me the original authority for this statement ? The church is a building of the thirteenth or fourteenth century over an earlier Norman (perhaps Saxon) one.

ALFRED O. WALKER.
Ulcombe Place, near Maidstone.

TWOPENNY POSTMEN.—Sir Squire Bancroft writes that he owes much to the gift of memory, but, inasmuch as he was born 14 May, 1841, he probably owes his reminiscence of the "twopenny" postman to memory's understudy, imagination. He declares in 'The Bancrofts : Recollections of Sixty Years' (p. 28): "The 'twopenny' and 'general' postmen, with their royal-blue or scarlet coats....I remember quite clearly."
ST. SWITHIN.

MOHAMMED ON LOVE OF THE NARCISSUS.— Mr. Oswald Crawfurd in his 'Round the Calendar in Portugal,' 1890, p. 114, gives the following quotation from Mohammed, but no reference for it is supplied :—

"Mahomet once addressed this saying to his disciples, who, if they were materialists, must have thought it a dark one :—'If thou hast a loaf of bread, sell half and buy the flowers of the narcissus ; for bread nourisheth the body, but the flowers of the narcissus the soul.'"

Can any one tell me what was Mr. Crawfurd's authority for this ? EDWARD PEACOCK.

PRAYER BOOK CALENDAR.—I believe that some time after 17 December, 1866, an article appeared in *The Ecclesiologist* dealing with the Prayer Book Calendar, and specially with the black-letter saints. I am anxious to copy the article in question, should I be able to obtain the loan of it. Please reply direct. JOHNSON BAILY.
58, Hallgart Street, Durham.

JOHN KING, ARTIST.—Can any Devonshire or Bristol correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to trace portraits or other paintings by this artist ? He was born at Dartmouth in 1788, exhibited at the Royal Institution and the Royal Academy, and painted many Bristol men. Details of his career will oblige. T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.
Lancaster.

TELEPHONES IN BANKS.—A writer in a recent issue of *The Red Magazine* states that "it is well known that telephones are not in use in any of the English banks." Surely this is an error. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' inform me whether or not they are in general use in English banks ?

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, Litt.D.
Baltimore House, Bradford.

JAMES WEALE. — I should like some information regarding this collector of Irish books and MSS. His library was sold by Evans in February, 1840. He was probably an engineer by profession, as he gave evidence before a Lords' Committee on the question of the water supply of the metropolis, and may possibly have been a brother of John Weale, the publisher of technical works, who appears in 'D.N.B.'

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'
Kensal Lodge, N.W.

Clarkson.—George Clarkson was admitted to Westminster School 12 Sept., 1768, and William Clarkson 18 May, 1772. Information concerning their parentage and career, and the dates of their respective deaths, are desired. G. F. R. B.

Clerkson.—H. C. Clerkson was admitted to Westminster School 26 April, 1808; E. S. Clerkson 19 Jan., 1809; and Frederick Clerkson 27 March, 1811. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning them. G. F. R. B.

Erskine Neale, 1804–83.—What was the name of his mother? The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' fails to give information on this point. G. F. R. B.

Edward Pelling, d. 1718.—Who were his parents? When and where in Wiltshire was he born? When and whom did he marry? There are no answers to these questions in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xliv. 274. G. F. R. B.

## Replies.

### SCOTCH AND IRISH BOOKSELLERS. (11 S. i. 423.)

With such available materials as Dickson and Edmond's 'Annals of Scottish Printing,' Mr. Aldis's 'Books printed in Scotland before 1700,' Edmond's 'Aberdeen Printers,' Mr. W. J. Couper's invaluable 'Edinburgh Periodical Press,' and several others that might be mentioned, W. C. B.'s Scottish list could easily be largely increased. The names enumerated below, designed as supplementary to those given by W. C. B., have in a few cases been selected as indicating early printers or booksellers in different localities, but for the most part they have been culled almost at random from books that came nearest to hand at the moment of writing.

One slight slip I may be permitted to point out in W. C. B.'s interesting list. Under Falkirk he puts "John Reid, printer, 1776." This, I think, is wrong. There was a John Reid in Falkirk about the time indicated, but he happened to be a minister of the Gospel, not a printer. Probably W. C. B. has misread Daniel for John. The career of Daniel Reid as a printer in Falkirk extended from about 1760 to 1785. He was printing books in 1776.

The list that follows makes no pretence to completeness; in fact, it would require another list almost as long to do justice to omitted towns and districts where books were sold and printing carried on during the eighteenth century. The dates appended merely signify that the name appears on the title-page of some book at the time specified.

Aberdeen. (See Edmond's 'Aberdeen Printers' for fuller list.)
D. Melvill, bookseller, 1622 (contemporary with Raban).
J. Chalmers, printer, 1759.
Angus & Son, booksellers, 1782.
J. Chalmers & Co., printers, 1789.
Mrs. Thomson, bookseller, 1789
W. Knight, bookseller, 1799.

Arbroath. (See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, vol. iii.)
[Anon.] printer, 1799.

Bathgate (Linlithgowshire).—Thomas Mair, merchant, 1785 (sold books: kept a general store).

Broughty Ferry, near Dundee.—Thomas Beveridge, general dealer, 1733 (sold books and groceries).

Campbeltown (Argyllshire). (See 'Books printed in Scotland before 1700.')
[Anon.] printer, 1685.

Carron (Stirlingshire). — Daniel Reid, printer, 1786.

Cessford (Roxburghshire). — J. Weir, general dealer, 1742 (provision merchant: sold books).

Dumfries.—Robert Rae, printer, 1718.
E. Wilson, bookseller, 1782.

Dunbar.—J. & G. Miller, booksellers, 1789.
George Miller, printer, 1795.

Dundee. (See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, vol. iii.)
[Anon.] bookseller, 1683. (See 'Books printed in Scotland before 1700.')
T. Colvill & Co., printers, 1775.

Dunfermline. (See Mr. Beveridge's 'Bibliography of Dunfermline.')
James Beugo, bookseller, 1729.
Gavin Beugo, printer, 1762.

Edinburgh.—Chapman & Myllar, printers, 1508 (first Scottish printers).
T. Bassandyne, printer, 1576 (printer of "Bassandyne" Bible).
E. Raban, printer, 1620 (went to St. Andrews, and then to Aberdeen).
J. Watson, sen., printer, 1687 (printed at Holyrood).
John Moncur, printer, 1714.
Robert Brown, printer, 1719.
John Macky, bookseller, 1719.
J. Mossman & Co., printers, 1721.
John Paton, bookseller, 1721.
R. Fleming & Co., printers, 1727.
James McEuen, bookseller, 1727.
Thomas Heriot, printer, 1730.
Lumisden & Robertson, printers, 1735.
Alexander Alison, printer, 1738.
W. Smith, bookseller, 1747.
Hamilton & Balfour, printers, 1753.
Gideon Crawfurd, bookseller, 1755.
Walter Ruddiman, jun. & Co., printers, 1755.
Hamilton, Balfour & Neill, printers, 1759.
William Duncan, bookseller, 1765.

Edinburgh (*continued*).—David Paterson, printer, 1765.
Murray & Cochran, printers, 1774.
John Gray, printer, 1775.
J. Bell, bookseller, 1776.
William Creech, bookseller, 1776.
James Donaldson, printer, 1777.
P. Anderson, bookseller, 1782.
J. Balfour, bookseller, 1782.
J. Dickson, bookseller, 1782.
W. Gordon, bookseller, 1782.
W. Gray, bookseller, 1782.
J. Robertson, printer, 1782.
J. & E. Balfour, booksellers, 1783.
Archibald Constable, bookseller, 1798.
J. Guthrie, bookseller, 1798.
J. Ogle, bookseller, 1798.

Elgin. (See bibliography appended to 'County History of Inverness.')
[Anon.] bookseller, 1798.

Falkirk.—Daniel Reid, printer, 1766.
J. Buchanan, bookseller, 1783.
Patrick Mair, bookseller and printer, 1785.
T. Johnston, printer, 1799.

Glasgow. (See 'Literary History of Glasgow' in 'Maitland Club Publications.')
J. Sanders, bookseller, 1625.
William Duncan, printer, 1742,
J. Newlands, bookseller, 1747.
Daniel Baxter, bookseller, 1749.
John Hall, printer, 1749.
Alexander Adam, printer, 1773.
J. Bryce, bookseller, 1780.
J. Duncan, printer, 1782.
Dunlop & Wilson, booksellers, 1782.
D. Niven, printer, 1790.
Ebenezer Miller, printer, 1793.
W. Miller, bookseller, 1793.
James Smith, bookseller, 1793.
Gillies & Dymock, booksellers, 1796.
M'Lean & Co., booksellers, 1797.
James Imray, bookseller, 1799.
M. Ogle, bookseller, 1799.

Haddington.—Baillie Cadel, bookseller, 1747.

Hawick.—George Caw, printer, 1784.

Inverness. (See bibliography in 'County History of Inverness.')
[Anon.] bookseller, 1761.
[Anon.] bookseller, 1780.

Jedburgh.—C. Inglis, general dealer, 1742 (purveyor of food and literature).
T. Caverhill, bookseller, 1747.

Kelso.—Palmer, printer, 1782.
James Ballantyne, printer, 1796.

Kilmarnock.—J. Paton, bookseller, 1747.
Peter M'Arthur, printer, 1781.
J. Wilson, printer, 1786.

Kirkcaldy.—A. Webster, bookseller, 1747.

Leith.—W. Coke, bookseller, 1779.

Linlithgow.—G. Paton, bookseller, 1747.

Linton (Roxburghshire).—W. Johnston, general dealer, 1742 (supplied books and groceries).

Maybole (Ayrshire). (See 'Books printed in Scotland before 1700.')
[Anon.] printer, 1694.

Montrose. (See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, vol. iii.)
David Buchanan, printer, 1776.

Paisley.—George Caldwell, bookseller, 1781:
John Neilson, printer, 1791.

Perth. (See 'Books printed in Scotland before 1700.')
W. Lauder, bookbinder, 1591.
Alexander Mitchel, bookseller, 1733.
A. Norry, bookseller, 1747.
Andrew Sharp, bookseller, 1781.
J. Taylor, printer, 1781.
James Morrison, printer, 1794.
G. Brown, bookseller, 1799.

St. Andrews. (See 'Annals of Scottish Printing.')
John Scot, printer, 1552.
E. Raban, printer, 1620 (then went to Aberdeen).
P. Bower, bookseller, 1789.
James Morrison, printer, 1795.

Stirling.—Robert Lekprevik, printer, 1571.
J. Jaffery, bookseller, 1747.
William Anderson, bookseller, 1777.
William Paterson, bookseller, 1780.
W. Christie, bookseller, 1787.
Charles Randall, printer, 1795.

W. S. S.

Mr. E. R. McC. Dix has kindly sent me his 'List of Books, Pamphlets, and Newspapers printed in Monaghan, in the Eighteenth Century,' Dundalk, 1906 (being No. IV. of "Irish Bibliographical Pamphlets"), which gives these names :—

William Wilson, 1770.
John Brown, 1787–96.
James Walker, 1795.
Stephen Goggin, 1798–1800.
Robinson & Duffy, 1800.

W. C. B.

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CHARLES II. AND HIS FUBBS YACHT (11 S. ii. 107).—In a collection of 'Sketches' which I have written, and which is in the press and will shortly be published under the title of 'The Rose Goddess, &c.,' I have given some facts about the Fubbs yacht, and also an original letter of Charles II. to the Duchess of Portsmouth in which he addresses her as "Fubs." CONSTANCE RUSSELL.
Swallowfield Park, Reading.

ANGLO-SPANISH AUTHOR (11 S. i. 349; ii. 119).—MR. W. SCOTT'S theory seems highly probable, and I think that I can help to identify Mendizabal's secretary whom Borrow saw in February, 1836.

At that date, and for many years before and after, Mendizabal's private secretary was my late mother's father, Frederick Bolland Moore (born 1799, died 1875), youngest son of John Moore of Buntingford, Herts. The fact that Borrow uses the expression "*his* secretary" suggests that it was not a Secretary to the Cortes (who would, perhaps, have been called by Borrow a Secretary of State) whom he saw in the Spanish minister's room, but a secretary attached to Mendizabal's person, and I am inclined to think that by the expressions

"private secretary" and "his secretary" ('The Bible in Spain,' 5th ed., 1894, p. 84) Borrow intended to designate the same person.

My grandfather was in constant attendance upon Mendizabal during the greater part of his public life—in Spain, in France, and in England—and it seems the most reasonable thing in the world that he should have been present at Borrow's interview with the Spanish Prime Minister. At least, it is certain that Mr. F. B. Moore was the person who in 1836 would best have answered the description of Mendizabal's secretary.

An apparent difficulty is that my grandfather was not an author, though he might well have been described as "a fine, intellectual-looking man." Apart, however, from the considerations urged by Mr. Scott, it seems possible that Borrow's subsequent informant may have confused my grandfather with his elder brother John, who was, from time to time, employed by the English Government in missions both to Spain and Russia, and who, as the author of a book of travel called 'A Journey to Odessa,' may have enjoyed some slight literary fame, though whether he wrote anything in Spanish I do not know.

Ought we, however, to look for much from Borrow in the way of verification of references? He saw, at his memorable interview with the famous minister, "a fine intellectual-looking man," evidently the minister's secretary. The occasion was a great one for Borrow; he improved it, as an artist, such as he, would. His word-picture of Mendizabal is perfect, and exactly agrees with a lithograph of the minister by M. Gauci after a drawing by J. Notz, which is before me as I write. The secretary, too, impressed Borrow. Perhaps he recognized him as an Englishman, though he does not say so. Afterwards he talks of his adventure with the Prime Minister to people whom he met, some or one of whom "subsequently informed" him that the secretary was a distinguished literary man, and so forth.

With such materials, did not Borrow write about Mendizabal's secretary just what might have been expected of his highly developed artistic temperament?

F. Sydney Eden.

Maycroft, Fyfield Road, Walthamstow.

Richard Gem (11 S. ii. 121).—I beg for a little space in your columns to express my thanks for the article on my ancestor Dr. Gem, physician to the Embassy at Paris in the time of the Revolution. It contains many interesting particulars that are new to me, though I am acquainted with the information given in the 'Life of Huskisson' and in the 'Journal' of Mrs. Dalrymple Elliott. I should be glad to be allowed to inform Mr. Courtney that Richard Gem, the doctor, was not, as he supposes, the son of the Mr. Gem who settled in Birmingham; the latter is the one referred to by Nash as Lord of the Manor of Dodford. In connexion with this it has always struck me as absurd that Thomas Gem is described in Nash as having an estate of 160*l.* a year at Dodford, as he owned five other properties in the county.

Dr. Richard Gem had inherited from his father a small estate, separate from these, called Fockbury. S. Harvey Gem.

Goodrich House, Ross-on-Wye.

John Rylands Library: Dante Codex (11 S. ii. 46).—If Minime had turned to 10 S. iii. 483 and 10 S. xii. 449 he would have seen that I had quoted from this Dante codex or Landi MS. at the first reference, and included a notice of it at the second under the heading 'Dante MSS.' The possession of it by the John Rylands Library had therefore already been recorded in 'N. & Q.'

The allusion to Dr. Cossio's excellent *aperçu* of it in the June *Antiquary* is more to the point, and I take this opportunity, since Minime chronicles the Doctor's suggested title ("Codex Mancuniensis") for the MS., of stating that in the July issue of the same journal I ventured to controvert its suitability, on the ground that the MS. has nothing Mancestrian about it save its present "local habitation." It was neither transcribed nor discovered here. "Codex Landianus" would be preferable, but involves confusion with the celebrated Codice Landiano in the Biblioteca at Piacenza. "Codex Pratonensis" would indicate its birthplace.

I might, on second thoughts, have qualified the statement as to the birthplace by substituting the description "*presumptive* birthplace," seeing that the copyist evidently resided at Volterra in 1426, although the transcription of the 'D. C.' was, according to the subjoined note, appended to the 'Paradiso,' completed ten years earlier:—

"Scripta fuit p'me bartholomeum landi de landis de prato notarium, et completa fuit die xxviiij Junii MCCCCXVI."

As, then, the Codex originated either at Prato or Volterra, I offer as an alternative

to "Codex Pratonensis" the title "Codex Volterranensis." Either, in any case, is preferable to Dr. Cossio's for the reasons given above.

Another point. I do not quite grasp the Doctor's inference that "from another passage of the manuscript we know that ten years later [from the completion of the MS.] the notary was still engaged on the Codex," for the passage refers rather to an Italian version of Cicero's 'De Senectute' than to the transcription of the 'D. C.,' unless the Doctor understands by "Codex" the entire MS. volume. If so, the word is misleading as applied to both, for Landi distinctly states that his Dante MS. was finished in 1416, whereas the translation was apparently completed in 1626. The passage runs thus :—

"Queste cose o avute che dire della Vecchiecça alla quale voglia iddio che voi pervegnate accio che quelle cose che damme avete udite per experiença provare possiate. Ammen."

The "voi" is probably addressed either to the reader or a friend, and the double *m* in *damme* and *Ammen* was a vicious duplication not infrequent in Italian MSS. of that period. J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on.-M., Manchester.

Ozias Humphry's Papers (11 S. ii. 48).—Almost all these papers, with deeds relating to the family, were in the possession of William Upcott at the time of his death (1846). When offered for sale, the original correspondence in 8 folio volumes was purchased by a Mr. White for 20*l*., and he also secured the parcel of deeds and family papers and the MS. biography of Ozias Humphry. The memorandum books that M. F. H. has seen were bought by Rodd for Dawson Turner, and at his sale in 1859 they were secured by Boone for the British Museum.

I have reason to believe that the volumes of original correspondence were broken up, as many of the letters that formed part of them have come to my notice. The three volumes of Upcott Papers gathered by the late F. Hendriks, F.S.A., contain a large number. C. Britiffe Smith's volume of Upcottiana also has several of considerable interest. Aleck Abrahams.

Abbé Se.... (11 S. ii. 47).—One might perhaps reasonably conjecture the name to be that of the Abbé Sieyès (1748–1836), statesman, author, and scholar, who was a conspicuous figure in French Revolutionary history in the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. In Carlyle's 'French Revolution' he is represented as playing a prominent part as a "constitution-builder," while in Brougham's 'Statesmen of the Time of George III.,' Third Series, his portrait is sketched in not altogether sympathetic colours. His achievements as a book-collector, which are understood to have been considerable, have been completely overshadowed by his public services. W. Scott.

M.P.'s Unidentified (10 S. xii. 69, 314).—The only details relating to Nathaniel Rogers, M.P. for Hull 1717–27, given in 'The History of Kingston-upon-Hull,' by J. J. Sheahan (published 1864), are (p. 245) :

"1716. William Maister died, and Nathaniel Rogers was chosen in his place.

"1722. Sir William St. Quintin and Nathaniel Rogers. In 1723, June 30th, St. Quintin died, and was succeeded in Jan. 1724, by George Crowle.

"1727. Lord Mickelthwaite and George Crowle.'

Ronald Dixon.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

"Storm in a teacup" (11 S. ii. 86, 131).—What Erasmus says concerning the passage in Cicero 'De Legibus,' iii. 16 (36), referred to by Astarte (*ante*, p. 131), viz., "Excitabat enim fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur, Gratidius, quos post filius ejus Marius in Ægæo excitavit mari," is worth noting. After a dissertation mainly on the word "simpulum," Erasmus writes :—

"Proinde non absurdum mihi videtur, si quis existimet sumptam allegoriam à puerorum lusu, quo solent per fistulam angustam in simpulum inflantes, quasi fluctus quosdam et aquæ strepitum excitare." —'Adagia.....Erasmi' et al., under 'Occulta,' *s.v.* 'In simpulo,' col. 1395 of the edition of 1599, or p. 548 of the edition of 1670.

Robert Pierpoint.

I am inclined to believe that compilers of dictionaries have had a good deal to do with the development of the phrase "storm in a teacup." There are no doubt numerous variants, some of them very early, as "storm in a cream bowl," "storm in a boiling pot," "storm in a cup," "storm in a puddle"; but that any instance can be cited of "storm in a teacup" occurring earlier than the last century I am inclined strongly to doubt. As has been already pointed out, the phrase is now commonly used as a translation of the proverb quoted by Cicero 'De Legibus,' "fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur, excitare" (meaning literally "to stir up waves in a ladle, as the saying is"). It sometimes appears in the form

"storm in a teapot," as in Hoyt and Ward's 'Practical Quotations,' 1883. In an edition of Ainsworth's 'Latin Dictionary,' 1812, Cicero's proverb is quoted, but without an English rendering. An edition of 1802 does not contain the Latin proverb. Dr. E. A. Andrews of America, who completed his Latin lexicon based on that of Freund about 1854, included the proverb, and rendered it in English as "a tempest in a teapot." It appears, with the same interpretation, in a Latin dictionary issued by Chambers about 1866, and again in Dr. Smith's 'English-Latin Dictionary,' published in 1870. There are, of course, several variants, such as "tempest in a teacup," "tempest in a slop-basin," "tempest in a puddle," and "tempest in a spoon." The French have the saying "une tempête dans un verre d'eau." My suggestion is that "tempest in a teapot" is transatlantic in origin, and is the source out of which "storm in a teacup" and "storm in a teapot" have arisen. W. Scott.

Ben Jonson (11 S. ii. 67, 132).—Would not "unbored," in M. E.'s first quotation, be an allusion to that period of adolescence in "females" which rendered them as yet unable to appreciate verse? In our own time the ears of girls were not usually bored for earrings until about the age of fifteen, except, I believe, in cases where the boring was supposed to affect the eyesight beneficially.

2. In Bailey's 'Dictionary,' 1740, the word "sliding," as applied to courage, means easily daunted.

3. The Rev. T. L. O. Davies in his 'Supplementary Glossary' gives "strummel" as a cant term for straw, while in East Anglia "strumel" is a cant term for a loose, long head of hair. "Strummel-patch'd" would therefore appear to be touzle-headed, resembling tossed hay or straw.

J. Holden MacMichael.

1. "Most *unbored* ears for verse"=ears unpierced, impervious to the charm of verse.

2. "A *sliding* reprehension at my hands" =a passing reproof: perhaps a cuff with the open hand administered in passing, which does not hurt much.

3. "Strummel-patch'd."—There is an old cant word "strummel," meaning "straw." The phrase will therefore signify "patched with straw," thereby increasing the discomfort of the "goggled-eyed grumbledories." What are "grumbledories"? Are they fish which are said to emit a grunting or grumbling sound when drawn out of the water? W. S. S.

In the extract given by Mr. Bayley in his reply "strummel" remains detached and unexplained. Gifford and his supplementary editor, Col. Cunningham, give the passage in the form "strummel-patched, goggle-eyed grumbledories," but subjoin no commentary. In his 'Archaic Dictionary' Halliwell states that in Norfolk "strumel" (*sic*) signifies "a loose, long, and dishevelled head of hair." If "patched" also, as Mr. Bayley says, means "long, dishevelled-haired," then it seems plausible to conclude that the two words are designed to complete a twofold epithet, the one doing duty in giving emphasis to the other. "Patched," one would be disposed to conclude, is the intensifying member of the combination. On the whole, it appears easier to attach a reasonable meaning to "strummel-patched" than to interpret separately each constituent part of that probable compound.

With regard to "grumbledories," it may not be out of place to note that Halliwell's definition of "dory" is "a drone bee." With this to go upon, there should be little difficulty in reaching a conclusion regarding the special significance of "grumbledories."

Thomas Bayne.

St. Swithin's Tribute at Old Weston, Hunts (11 S. ii. 126).—The name of the place mentioned in *The Daily Telegraph* as "Old Neston" is Old Weston. I think Glenfield-cum-Branstone, Leicestershire, has no connexion with St. Swithin; but the custom of strewing a church with rushes, hay, and the like is known in many places which are in the same condition.

St. Swithin.

*The Outlook* for the 13th inst. has a very interesting article on 'Rushbearing at Grasmere,' which shows that the ancient custom described is still kept up in several places besides villages near Grasmere.

T. S. Maskelyne.

Bridges, the historian of Northamptonshire, states *s.v.* West Haddon:—

"It is the custom here to strew the pews with straw from Christmas to Candlemas."

See also 8 S. viii. 206, 298; xii. 36, 274.

John T. Page.

[Further contributions on the general question of strewing rushes, &c., in churches are not invited.]

Snails as Food (11 S. ii. 125).—St. Swithin seems to have been unfortunate in his experience of snails. Let me recommend him to try one of the snail and oyster restaurants in the neighbourhood of the Gare de Lyon in Paris. I have enjoyed them there, as also in Rouen and at Chartres. I should not so much care for them in a menu. They are best as a snack.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

It may interest St. Swithin to know that snails are regularly hunted for in Wiltshire, and sold in Swindon Market, being considered nourishing, especially in cases of consumption or after illness.

The sort found most often is the common garden snail, *Helix aspersa*. *Helix pomatia*, which is known as the "Roman snail," and is the sort eaten on the Continent, is not found near here. T. S. Maskelyne.

Basset Down House, Swindon.

An old woman who lived in the village where I was born over sixty years ago used to make up "simples" for various sorts of ailments. One was a "snail broth," which was said to be good for children and young persons who were "in decline," as consumption was then called, and also for children with "tickle tummies"—children who "turned" at ordinary food. How she made the snail broth was her secret, but it was not all snail, for with salt and spices it was palatable. As a rule, anything which this woman made—"Old Nanny" she was called—was taken readily and "without faces." She gathered snails at night, and herbs—for she was "a yarb-woman"—in the morning. It was usual, when a person "felt tickle," to say, "Oh, get some sneel broth."

Snails used to have several virtues, and it was a sure cure to rub a wart with a little white snail, if afterwards you threw the snail over the left shoulder, and forbore to look where it went to. Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Francis Peck (11 S. ii. 68, 136).—There were at least four men of this name, all in holy orders.

1. Francis Peck the antiquary (1692–1743). He was curate of King's Cliff in Northamptonshire in August, 1719, and afterwards Rector of Goadby Marwood in Leicestershire and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. He was probably one of the Pecks of Wakefield and Knossington, as his portrait opposite p. 192 of vol. ii. of Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire' shows the arms of that family. His name does not appear on their pedigree at p. 879 of the same volume; but he may have been a younger son of Robert Peck (who died 1695) and Elizabeth (? Jephson) his wife, who are mentioned therein. Elizabeth's surname is left blank by Nichols.

2. Francis Peck (1720–49), son of the antiquary by Anne, daughter of Edward Curtis of Stamford. He was Rector of Gunby, Lincolnshire.

3. Francis Peck, Rector of Saltwood with the chapel of Hythe annexed, to which he was inducted June, 1674. He died in 1706, and probably was the father of the Westminster scholar of Trinity mentioned by G. F. R. B.

4. Francis Peck, A.B., Rector of Orlestone, Kent, 15 February, 1710, resigned 1715. It is just possible that he may have been the Old Westminster above referred to who graduated A.B. in 1709. The dates show that he may also have been the author of 'Τὸ ὕψος ἄγιον' and the memorial verses on Queen Anne mentioned by Mr. Scott; but both of these works are generally attributed to the antiquary.

I should be glad of further information as to the pedigree of any of the above.

W. A. Peck.

Lincoln's Inn.

Arms of Women (11 S. ii. 109).—Boutell teaches that the second wife's arms should "occupy the lower part of the space originally occupied by those of the former wife, or that part of the shield which in a quartered shield would be termed the fourth quarter" ('Heraldry, Ancient and Modern,' p. 224).

The arms of the departed wife should be relegated to the second quarter. If the new-comer be an heiress, her contribution to the husband's bearings must, I think, be blazoned on a shield of pretence at fesse point. St. Swithin.

The husband impales the arms of his wife during her lifetime, *i.e.*, if she is not an heiress. If, however, she is an heiress, and sole representative of her father's family, then her husband bears her arms over his own on an escutcheon of pretence. Her son would not, however, bear his father's shield, with his mother's impaled arms, but would have only his father's arms, *i.e.*, if his mother was not an heiress; but if she was an heiress, then he would quarter his mother's arms in the usual way. It will be seen that quarterings may be multiplied in cases of the wives when they are heiresses.

Verus.

The following passage from Clark's 'Introduction to Heraldry' seems to answer the question proposed. Quoting Gerard Leigh on the bearing of several coat-armours pale-wise in one escutcheon, it says: "If a man marry two wives, the first shall be placed on the sinister side of the chief part, and the second's coat on the base impaled with the husband." Information is also given as to men who marry three, four, five, six, or seven wives. See 'Introduction to Heraldry,' pp. 57–8. W. S. S.

Sir John Alleyn (11 S. ii. 88).—The ex-Lord Mayor of this name died in August or early in September, 1545. His successor as Alderman of Lime Street Ward was elected on 10 September of that year (Guildhall Records Repertory, 11, fo. 199; Letter-Book Q, fo. 144 b). I have hitherto understood that he was the testator whose will, dated 3 August, 1545, and proved 15 January, 1545/6 (P.C.C. 1 Alen), is stated by Mr. Wainewright to have been made by a brother of the same name. No other will which can be assigned to the ex-Lord Mayor is to be found in P.C.C. records, and the dates I have quoted certainly suggest the identification of the civic magnate with the testator. If, as Mr. Wainewright states, he had a brother also named John, the fact of his will being made and proved at those dates is a singular coincidence. I should like to know the authority for the existence of this brother. It should be noted that the testator of the will referred to is described as a knight, and I can find no trace of a second Sir John Aleyn contemporary with the Lord Mayor.

Alfred B. Beaven.

Leamington.

Early Printing in Europe and Elsewhere (11 S. ii. 126).—'A Chronological Index of the Towns and Countries in which the Art of Printing is known to have been Exercised,' 1457–1829, will be found in Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing,' 1839, pp. 963–6. See also Power's 'Handy Book about Books,' Appendix, 1870. Wm. H. Peet.

Military Musters: Parish Armour (10 S. xii. 422; 11 S. ii. 130).—In our Parish Magazine for the current month it is stated that

"in the time of Edward VI. we are told that every parish church in the Isle of Wight possessed its gun. They were made of brass, and cast by 'Richard and John Owoine Bretheren.' The guns of Calbourne and Shalfleet churches were sold about 1808, the sale of that of Calbourne being noted in the parish register of that year. Carisbrooke Church gun was in 1850 sold for 30*l.* to raise funds to build a wall round additional burying-ground. Brading gun, the only one of these church guns now remaining on the island, lies at Nunwell on the lawn there. It has the name of the Owoines on it, and the date 1549. In 1683 twenty church guns mustered at Carisbrooke Castle."

R. J. Fynmore.

Sandgate.

Red Lion Square Obelisk (11 S. ii. 109, 156).—Mr. Wheatley in his 'London Past and Present' (vol. iii. pp. 155–6) quotes from Ralph's 'Critical Observations,' 4to, 1771, p. 13, the paragraph given in Mr. Aleck Abraham's query from the John Wallis reissue of 1783, and further informs us that—

"The watch-houses and obelisk have long since been removed, and the enclosure was turned into a public garden in 1885 at a cost of 327*l.*, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association."

I may add that Red Lion Square garden was acquired by the London County Council in 1894, and is now maintained by the Council. It has an area of half an acre.

G. Yarrow Baldock.

Edward Bull, Publisher (11 S. ii. 87).—He published in 1830 'The Christian Physiologist: Tales illustrative of the Five Senses,' edited (really written) by the author of 'The Collegians,' *i.e.*, Gerald Griffin.

Editor 'Irish Book Lover.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

The details furnished by Mr. Clement Shorter respecting Edward Bull perhaps admit of a few small additions. In a London Guide-Book for 1854 Bull's circulating library in Hollis Street is recommended as one of the best of its kind in London. The date indicates that Bull's business was carried on in his name after his decease. Between 1827 and the year of his death he published somewhere about sixty different works, more than half of which were three-volume novels, most of them quite "unknown to Lowndes." The following selection from his better-known publications may give some idea of the sort of book he produced:—

1829. T. K. Hervey's Poetical Sketch-Book, Australia, &c., post 8vo, 8*s.* 6*d.*
1830. Caunter's Island Bride, a Poem, post 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.*
1831. Assassins of the Paradise, a Poem [by B. G. Pote], 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.*
1831. Chartley the Fatalist, a Novel [by Dalton] 3 vols., post 8vo, 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
1833. Mrs. Sheridan's Aims and Ends, a Novel 3 vols., post 8vo, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

1834. Frolics of Puck, a Novel [by George Soane], 3 vols., post 8vo, *1l.* 7*s.*
1837. Addison's Indian Reminiscences, 8vo, 14*s.*
1838. Count Cagliostro the Charlatan [by T. A. James], 3 vols., post 8vo, *1l.* 1*s.*
*c.* 1840. Burke's Portrait Gallery of the Female Nobility, 2 vols., royal 8vo, *3l.* 3*s.*
1841. Williams's Alice Russell and other Tales, post 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.*
1842. Leaves from Eusebius, translated by the Rev. H. Street, post 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.*

It would serve no useful purpose to name the other works, most of which are now entirely forgotten. W. Scott.

Lord Mayors and their Counties of Origin (11 S. ii. 108).—Fuller's 'History of the Worthies of England,' printed 1662, new edition by John Nichols, published 1811, contains a list under each county. Fuller writes :—

"I begin the observing of their Nativities, from Sir William Sevenoke, grocer, Lord Maior 1418. For though there were Lord Maiors 200 years before, yet their Birth-places generally are unknown. It was, I confess, well for me in this particular, that Mr. Stow was born before me, being herein the heir of endevours, without any pain of my own."

Fuller has only one under Cornwall, namely, Sir Richard Cheverton, skinner.
R. J. Fynmore.

The different counties whence the London Lord Mayors hailed will be found duly set forth, excepting the earlier ones, in 'Some Account of the Citizens of London and their Rulers from 1060 to 1867,' by B. B. Orridge, F.G.S., 1867 (Part IV., 'A Calendar of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London from 1189 to 1867'). Sir Richard Chiverton was the first of that county who became Lord Mayor, and Sir Robert Geffery the second (1657 and 1685). J. Holden MacMichael.

I contributed a series of articles on Lord Mayors of London who were natives of Northamptonshire to *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*. See vols. ii.–vi. (First Series).
John T. Page.

A paper on 'The First Mayor of London (Henry Fitz Aylwin)' appeared in *The Antiquary*, 1887, vol. xv. W. S. S.

Speaker's Chair of the Old House of Commons (11 S. ii. 128).—As a Freemason, as well as one keenly interested in Parliamentary affairs, I should be specially glad if Mr. John Robinson would complete his query on this subject by stating the name of the London newspaper in which appeared the account he refers to, with the date of publication, as well as of the local journal, and especially of the "Masonic publication whose representative came North to report the Royal Duke's proceedings"—an instance of enterprise in Masonic journalism which is sufficiently striking to deserve full record.
P. G. D.

Presumably in the fire of 1834 the Speaker's chair was destroyed. There is no evidence to the contrary in the 'Report of the Lords of the Council' on the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, and Brayley and Britton ('Westminster Palace') do not mention the chair or its preservation, although they would hardly have overlooked so interesting a point if it had occurred.

It is scarcely probable, in view of the fact that it was wanted at once, that, having been saved, it would have been sold or lent to a Masonic lodge at Sunderland. Plate xxxix. of the last-mentioned work ('The House of Commons as fitted up in 1835') shows a chair with canopy supported by two fluted Corinthian columns surmounted by the royal arms. Perhaps before 1839 this had been replaced by another, and so it may have come to the Masonic lodge, and with slight alterations it would be eminently suitable. Aleck Abrahams.

The Sleepless Arch (11 S. ii. 88, 135).—Mr. J. Meade Falkner's delightful novel is 'The Nebuly *Coat*,' of arms that is, not "Cloud." J. T. F.
Winterton, Doncaster.

J. M. Quérard, Bibliographer (11 S. ii. 87).—The two chief contemporary authorities in such a matter differ as regards Quérard's first name. 'La Littérature française contemporaine, 1827–49' (tom. vi., 1857, p. 100), by Félix Bourquelot, the continuation of 'La France littéraire,' gives the name as Jean, and it is to be supposed that those who entered into a long lawsuit with Quérard (the results of which are given in a foot-note) would know his name correctly. On the other hand, Émile Regnard, the writer in the 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale' (tom. xli., 1862, p. 302), who takes Quérard's part in the controversy, gives the name as Joseph.

In such cases, failing absolute proof, the presumption is in favour of the less common name. W. R. B. Prideaux.
Reform Club, S.W.

There is an article by Gustave Brunet on Quérard, and published with a portrait in *Le Bibliophile français*, vol. i., p. 73. The portrait gives the initials "J. M.," but, curiously enough, his name is not once given

in full. All through he is spoken of simply as "Quérard." The writer of the article says Quérard was born at Rennes in 1796, and died in 1865, presumably in Paris.

A. Lionel Isaacs.

59, Piccadilly, W.

Most biographies that I have seen give the name as "Joseph Marie Quérard." My impression is, however, that his full name was Joseph Jean or Jean Joseph Marie Quérard. The pseudonym quoted seems to lend countenance to this conclusion, "Jozon" being apparently a "faked" presentment of Joseph and Jean.

Scotus.

Sir Matthew Philip: Sprott's Chronicle: Knighthood Bestowed Twice (11 S. ii. 24, 73, 94, 133).—A few words in reply. I wrote (p. 73): "Anstis quotes from Sprott's 'Chronicle' the fragment published by Hearne." I gave the reference to Anstis, Numb. xlviii.; it is there printed "Fragment relating to Ed. IV. published by Mr Hearne at the End of Sprott's Chron., p. 294, 295," &c. I gave a transcript of the passage on p. 295, from Sprott's 'Chronicle,' Hearne's edition itself. The fragment is not only "bound in the same volume," but is an integral printed portion of the volume, and when I used the word "Sprott," it was intended to be "Sprott, *qua* book," and not "Sprott, *qua* chronicler or author," and my references show this. There is therefore no foundation for saying that I identified the anonymous chronicler with Sprott, or that I attributed this fragmentary document to Sprott.

The name "John Stone" was a slip in copying, and I am obliged for its having been pointed out. The name should have been "Rauffe Iosselyn, draper."

John Hodgkin.

The instance, cited by Mr. F. H. Relton (*ante*, p. 134), of Sir John Dethick in no way invalidates the position of Mr. Pink. There were many such cases, as no one knows better than Mr. Pink. But after the restoration of Charles II. honours conferred during the Protectorate were regarded as null and invalid, and "Sir" John Dethick was not accorded the style and precedence of a knight from May, 1660, until the dignity was conferred upon him by his lawful sovereign in April, 1661.

There is no instance, so far as I know, of a man already a knight—*i.e.*, so constituted by recognized lawful authority—receiving simple knighthood afterwards. The case of a simple knight being admitted into a higher order of knighthood is different, and does not affect the original question as to the assumed knighthood of the Bath conferred on Philip in 1465.

In my reply on p. 134 there is an obvious slip of the pen. As the context shows, it is Wyche (not Coke) who is omitted in Fabyan's list. Alfred B. Beaven.

Leamington.

Mr. Relton is right as to Sir John Dethick, Bt. As is well known, all the honours conferred by the Protectors Oliver and Richard were disallowed at the Restoration; therefore the instance of double knighthood referred to cannot apply to the matter discussed. Several others of Cromwell's knights were reknighted by Charles II., and for the same reason. W. D. Pink.

Authors of Quotations Wanted (11 S. ii. 129).—The quotation in 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' Book II. chap. ix., is from Leigh Hunt's 'The Feast of the Poets' (1814). Apollo makes a hasty descent upon earth with intent to summon the poets to a feast, and the god's appearance is described near the beginning of the poem:—

For though he was blooming, and oval of cheek,
And youth down his shoulders went smoothing and sleek,
Yet his look with the reach of past ages was wise,
And the soul of eternity thought through his eyes.

L. R. M. Strachan.

Heidelberg.

Is the "Hero of the Plains of Maida" necessarily a poetical quotation at all, any more than the "Hero of Waterloo" as applied to Wellington, or the "Heroes of Alma" as applied to the killed or survivors of that battle? Both the latter figure on the London signboard; and the "Hero of Maida," Sir John Stuart, is commemorated in the sign of a tavern, No. 437, Edgware Road, W. J. Holden MacMichael.

Egerton Leigh (11 S. ii. 68, 114).—I would point out to Mr. Arkle that the Egerton Leigh to whom he refers was born, according to Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 25 October, 1752. Therefore he could hardly have been the Egerton Leigh who was admitted to Westminster School 19 June, 1771. G. F. R. B.

Richard Glynn, Publisher: British Institution (11 S. i. 429, 518).—The best and fullest account of the British Institution is Thomas Smith's 'Recollections,' published

1860. See also John Pye's 'Patronage of British Art,' 1845 (pp. 302–4); and 'Account of all the Pictures exhibited in the Rooms of the British Institution from 1813 to 1823,' by the Rev. James Dallaway, 1824.

W. Roberts.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Recollections of a Long Life.* By Lord Broughton (John Cam Hobhouse). With Additional Extracts from his Private Diaries. Edited by his Daughter, Lady Dorchester.—Vol. III. 1822–1829. Vol. IV. 1829–34. (Murray.)

The earlier volumes of this work (noticed 10 S. xii. 99) perhaps exceed in variety of interest those before us, which are mainly concerned with home politics, and the discussions concerning Byron, his memoirs, and books after his death, which is recorded on p. 35 of vol. iii. Once again we note the passionate admiration which his friend cherished for the poet, and the jealous care of his memory evoked by false or prejudiced statements concerning his life. Hobhouse's genius for friendship is one of the most delightful of his many virtues.

There is a good deal of downright comment of an unfavourable sort in his political musings, some of which may be taken *cum grano salis*; but he shows everywhere abundant appreciation of men of letters worthy of regard, such as Walter Scott. The political changes and characters of his time have been noted by many historians, and the summary before us will need some knowledge of their work to make it intelligible. Granted that, Hobhouse on politics is entertaining enough, and distinctly above his age in honesty of purpose. We cannot wonder that he found the Duke of Wellington's political course occasionally extraordinary, or that he was frank about the indecorous gaiety of King William when the Fourth George had ceased to live. Throughout he shows amid the tumult of politics a taste for "elegant learning," as it was then styled, and a shrewd sense of his own position without the vanity common among prominent politicians.

His care for Byron and Byron's memory shines throughout the volumes. He did not lack malicious and unfair assailants, but he treated them all with excellent temper. Moore, who appears constantly in the same connexion, cuts a very poor figure beside him. Hobhouse frankly admits that he liked Byron "a great deal too well to be an impartial judge of his character," but, with his usual good sense, goes on to appeal to two trustworthy witnesses who knew the poet well. One of Byron's failings was a desire to mystify people, and we are told that he persuaded Barry, his banker at Genoa, that he had a particular affection for three geese which he meant to keep as long as he lived.

Besides the 'Diary,' we find, as in the earlier volumes, fragments of the book of 'Recollections' inserted here and there. But though politics are, as we have said, the main theme, other matters of interest turn up. Under the date 29 May, 1824, we find details which remind us of the manners of this present century. Miss Stocks had been in a balloon accident:—

"Denman told us that whilst Miss Stocks was lying almost insensible on the bed, four newspaper reporters and four gentlemen of the balloon committee insisted upon being admitted to her!!!

"Denman also told us that when the Queen was dying he saw two reporters in her antechamber, and Peter Finnerty, reporter for the *Chronicle*, actually rode on the box of the carriage that carried Denman and Brougham back to London, after they had taken their last leave of the Queen. A newspaper-ridden people we are!"

The volumes are completed by some choice illustrations, a Table of Administrations during the period they cover, and a capable Index, for which we are duly grateful.

### Booksellers' Catalogues.—August.

All interested in first editions should obtain Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 305, for it includes those of Ainsworth, Arnold, Borrow, Browning, Coleridge, Dickens, Keats, Lamb, Meredith, Rossetti, Swinburne, Tennyson, Thackeray, and many others. The first item is A'Beckett's 'Comic History' in the original parts, 11*l*. Among the Ainsworths is 'Jack Sheppard,' 9*l*. 10*s*. Under Robert Browning is 'Bells and Pomegranates,' 32*l*. 10*s*. Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' large paper, is priced 18*l*. There is a complete set of the Cruikshank Almanacks, 18*l*.; also 'My Sketch-Book,' 14*l*., and Kenrick's 'British Stage,' including the unfinished sixth volume, 50*l*. The Dickenses include 'Copperfield,' original parts, 7*l*. 10*s*., and the 'Carol,' 6*l*. 10*s*. Under 'The Germ' is a complete set of the four parts, 40*l*. There is a first edition of 'Endymion,' in citron morocco by Bedford, 27*l*. Under Lamb we find 'Elia,' 2 vols., blue levant, 14*l*., and 'John Woodvil,' 12*l*. Under Swinburne is the rare first edition of 'The Queen Mother,' 36*l*. Under Tennyson is 'Poems,' 1836, full calf by Rivière, 14*l*.; also 'Poems by Two Brothers,' 1827, 12*l*. Among books with coloured plates are Leigh's 'London' and Planta's 'Picture of Paris,' with the coloured costumes of the lower orders, 9 vols., 12mo, full calf by Morrell, 7*l*. 7*s*. There are original drawings by Cruikshank. Under Fuller Worthies Library is a complete set, 25*l*.; and under Sette of Odd Volumes is a complete set as issued, 1880–1905, 45*l*. There are in addition works under Gold and Silver Plate, and under Pottery and Porcelain.

Messrs. J. & J. Leighton's Part XIV. of their Catalogue of Early Printed Books runs from Ci to Cy. The labour of compiling must be very great, for nearly eight thousand items are already recorded. There are thirty-one editions of Cicero, including the first English translation of the 'Paradoxes,' which is extremely rare, and is the only book printed by John Redman at Southwark. There is no date, but it was before 1540. Under Claude le Lorrain is the rare original edition, 3 vols., original calf, Boydell, 1777–1817, 25*l*. Under Cologne is a rare Missal, printed on vellum, of the date 1494. The earliest known to Hain is 1498, and to Brunet 1506. Among Common Prayer Books is the second of Edward VI., London, 1552, 175*l*. There is one of the earliest poems in praise of tea, Petit's 'Thea,' 1685. At the end is a list of other early works containing

descriptions of the herb. There are several works under Cosmography. Among editions of Ptolemy is the Venice edition of 1511. The inscriptions were printed from type in red and black after the maps had been worked off. The first chart shows part of America under the name Terra Sanctæ Crucis, as well as the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola; also "regalis domus" and "terra laboratorum," being thus the first map recording the discoveries of Cortereal in 1500. On the extreme east is a portion of "Zampagu. Ins.," *i.e.* Japan. There are many works under Costume. A remarkably sound and clean copy of Cranmer's Bible, the rare November edition, 1541, is 28*l.*

The Appendix contains a complete description of an Apocalypse Block-Book with two folding plates, and also includes a description of an uncut Caxton, 'The Golden Legende,' the first largely illustrated book printed in England, incomplete as usual, but measuring 15¾ in. by 11 in., only one other as large being known, viz., that now in the Public Library at Cambridge (Bishop Moore's Collection), which exactly corresponds with the present example as regards the sheets with the head-lines in large or small type, as the case may be. It is dated Westminster, William Caxton, 20 Nov., 1483, and the price is 850*l.* Among items of more recent date is a sketch of the life of Cowper, 1803, extra-illustrated, and with seventeen autograph letters of the poet, and other letters, 95*l.* The Catalogue is full of illustrations.

Messrs. Maggs Brothers devote their Catalogue 258 to Autograph Letters and Manuscripts. All collectors should obtain a copy. There are a thousand items, many of them being most valuable. Among those which will appeal to American readers of 'N. & Q.' are a letter of John Quincy Adams to Governor Sullivan, 15 April, 1801, on the questions between America, Britain, and France, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Jefferson on the burning of Washington and its Library, 21 September, 1814, 52*l.* 10*s.*; George Washington to Governor Walton, concerning negotiations with the Indian tribes, 24 August, 1789, 18*l.* 18*s.*; three letters from General Greene, *c.* 1780, to Sumner; one from Paul Jones to Jefferson, Paris, 5 October, 1785, dealing with the dispatch of the ill-fated expedition under Perouse, 125*l.*; and one from Wendell Holmes to John Dougall, referring to the death of his only and much loved daughter, 3*l.* 18*s.* There is also a collection of documents relating to the Revolutionary War. Under Bonaparte and Napoleon are letters and autographs. A fine signature of Elizabeth is 18*l.* 18*s.*; a letter of Charles I., 58*l.*; one from Queen Henrietta Maria to the Pope, expressing her gratitude to him, 45*l.*; and one from Marie Antoinette, 10*l.* 10*s.* There is a magnificent Stuart collection, 420*l.* Under Napoleonic Wars is a collection of proclamations by Blücher, 25*l.* Under Nelson is a letter to Lady Hamilton, 42*l.*; also a letter to his sister, from the Victory, 11 January, 1805: "Very little has been done in the Prize way, indeed I am afraid my pursuit lays another way, I never did or could turn my thoughts to money," 14*l.* 14*s.* A collection of Madame de Maintenon's letters is priced 130*l.* In one of four letters of Fox (price 21*l.*) he says: "The law for any one who has Ambition.....is undoubtedly the finest profession in the World." Among letters of Gladstone is one to Russell, Carlton House Terrace, 7 August, 1871: "First, there has, I am well convinced, been a deliberate plan at work from an early period of the Session to obstruct business of the Government.....We have undeniably at this time an unusual number of obstreperous and invincible talkers." There are several letters of Dr. Johnson; in one to Mr. Dilly he writes: "I wish to distinguish Watts, a man who never wrote but for a good purpose," 17*l.* 17*s.* Under Le Sage is a letter of 6 pages, 4to, 75*l.* We cannot close this notice without mentioning that under Tennyson—Hallam is a series of 33 unpublished autograph letters from Arthur Hallam to Tennyson's sister, 350*l.*

The 135th Catalogue of Mr. Ludwig Rosenthal is well worth the attention of collectors of books and MSS.; for it is seldom that Mr. Rosenthal does not offer rare things, the mere account of which causes the expert to envy. The pages of illustrations at the end of this Catalogue give some idea of the *incunabula*, Horæ, MSS., and engravings from various countries offered by the famous Munich house. Here we find Chinese water-colours; a Biblia Germanica of Strasburg, 1466; a Boccaccio of 1494; a Dutch caricature of the seventeenth century; Spanish books of Hours; and three woodcuts of Lichtenberg's 'Pronosticatio in Latino,' Modena, 1492. This example, in accordance with Mr. Rosenthal's excellent practice, is annotated with bibliographical references to Hain, who had not seen it, and Proctor, and it is added that no mention of the book has been discovered in any sale or library catalogue.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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Henry Andrade Harben.—Readers of 'N. & Q.,' and especially lovers of London topography, will learn with regret of the death of Mr. H. A. Harben, which occurred in London on Thursday, the 18th inst. He took his B.A. degree at London University, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and filled many public offices. From his residence, Newland Park, Chalfont St. Giles, he wrote at 10 S. iv. 276 on Newlands, Chalfont St. Peter. His contribution to the Tyburn discussion will be remembered by readers of 'N. & Q.' One of his last articles was that on St. Austin's Gate (11 S. i. 451).

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## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Raven ("French original of 'Not a drum was heard'").—This was a *jeu d'esprit* of Father Prout.

W. M.—In preparation. Announcement will be made later.

Harold Armitage and T. C. Myddelton.—Forwarded.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## STONE CAPITAL IN THE OLD HIGH TOWER, WESTMINSTER.

In 'The Graphic Illustrator,' edited by Edw. W. Brayley (author of 'The History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey'), 1834, pp. 87, 88, is an article signed B. (? Brayley) which says:—

"There is scarcely in English sculpture a more choice relic of antiquity than the *unique* Capital which forms the subject of the present article; and the preservation of which is wholly due to the persevering tact of our late lamented friend, Mr. Capon, whose talents as a correct architectural draughtsman were unrivalled. From his drawings, now in the possession of Mr. Britton, (to whose kindness we are indebted for their use,) the attached wood-cuts have been executed."

The particulars of the discovery are said by the writer to have been condensed from Mr. Capon's own notes.

"During the short reign of King Richard III., a *gateway* was erected at the north-west extremity of the Palace Court, at Westminster, as a means of communication between the palace and the premises belonging to the Abbey. It stood almost directly facing the gate of the Sanctuary, but a little to the north of it, and is represented both in Ralph Aggas's Plan of London, published early in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and in Hollar's View of the New Palace Yard, engraved about the year 1640. Subsequently all the gateway was pulled down, except the south wall, which seemed as a separating wall between the well-known Mitre Tavern, in Union Street, and the Horn Tavern, which stood at the western extremity of the Palace Yard. In June, 1807, when the taverns and other houses in Union Street were demolished, to make way for the 'improvements' (so styled) at Westminster, the remaining wall was taken down, and in that wall, distinguished by its size from the other stones, the Capital was found. By sedulously attending the workmen, Mr. Capon preserved the sculpture from any further damage than what it had received when built up in the wall in King Richard the Third's time....After keeping it with great care for many years, Mr. Capon eventually sold it for one hundred guineas, to the eccentric Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart....

"It has an indented *legend* on the abacus, that, in connexion with the sculpture itself, decidedly refers to the bestowing of some *grant*, or *charter*, by King *William Rufus*, to *Gislebertus*, Sub-Abbot of Westminster."

The prominent figures on one of the four sides had been "chopped off."

As to the other sides, No. 1 shows the King holding a roll or charter, with the Abbot on one side and a monk on the other. On the abacus is WILLELMO SECVN— and two broken letters.

No. 2 shows the Abbot bearing the charter and (?) a key, a monk on each side. The remaining inscription is —V . SVBABBE . GISLE— (or ? GISLEB).

No. 3 represents the Abbot as standing before a kind of reading-desk, held by an attendant, on which are the open Scriptures, with the words EGO SUM on the dexter page. Behind the Abbot is another figure, partly mutilated, who is also holding a book. The letters remaining on the abacus appear to read thus: E . CLAVSTRV̄ . ET RELL .; but the last two, from their broken state, are perhaps questionable.

At the end of his article B. says:—

"To what particular grant, or instrument, these sculptures refer is unknown....Were the manuscripts yet preserved in the muniment room of the Abbey church carefully examined, this regretted *desideratum* might probably be supplied."

With the subscriptions "Wm. Capon, del.," and "N. Whittock, sc.," the three woodcuts (from the same blocks) appear in Brayley and Britton's 'History of the Ancient Palace and late Houses of Parliament at Westminster,' 1836, pp. 416, 445, 446. Engravings of the three compart-

ments, on a reduced scale, also appear on plate xxxv. A short description and account are given in the letterpress.

In this book the gateway is called (p. 444) the "High Tower at Westminster" (ref. Strype's Stow's 'London,' vol. ii. p. 634) and "The Queen's Majesty's Gate, in King Street" (ref. *ibid.*, p. 635). Brayley and Britton also quote from Maitland's 'History and Survey of London,' 1772 (and 1756), vol. ii. p. 1341, where it is said that the gate on the west of New Palace Yard

"called Highgate (a very beautiful and stately edifice) was situate at the East End of Union-street; but it having occasioned great Obstructions to the Members of Parliament in their Passage to and from their respective Houses, the same was taken down in the year 1706."

Brayley and Britton then speak of the demolition of the remnant of the gate in June, 1807, and the discovery of the capital.

Dean Stanley in his 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' 3rd ed., 1869, p. 422, or 5th ed., 1882, p. 362, refers to this capital as found in 1831. This error perhaps arises from his having read a short account of it in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1831, pt. i. p. 545. (He erroneously refers to pt. ii.)

*The Gentleman's Magazine* contains a short report of the exhibition, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on 2 June, 1831, by John Britton, of a "drawing by the late Mr. Capon of a carved capital found some years since within the precincts of Westminster Abbey." Reproductions of the three inscriptions are given, which are not quite correct, if those which appear in 'The Graphic Illustrator' and Brayley and Britton's 'History of the Ancient Palace' are so.

Dean Stanley refers to 'Vet. Mon.,' vol. v. plate xcvii. p. 4. I have failed in my attempt to verify this reference at the British Museum. Concerning the capital which was found in 1807, Brayley and Britton say (p. 445) that it

"must have been executed to commemorate the bestowal of some valuable grant or confirmation, by *King William Rufus*, on *Gislebertus*, Abbot of Westminster. In all probability, therefore, it had formed part of a building within the Abbey."

It may perhaps have found its way back to the Abbey. If it has not, it would be interesting to know where it is, if it still exists, and whether it could not be restored to the Abbey, where it ought to be.

According to 'Paterson's Roads,' 16th ed., 1822, Sir Gregory Osborne Page Turner, Bt., to whom apparently the capital was sold by Mr. Capon, occupied two houses, viz., Battlesden Park, near Hockliffe and Milton Bryant, Beds, and another (no name given), near Black Thorn Heath and Bicester.

According to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage,' 1906, the Page Turner estates in Beds, Oxon, and Middlesex passed in 1902, on the death of the widow of the 6th baronet, to Mr. Frederick Augustus Blaydes. He in 1903 assumed the name of Page Turner in lieu of Blaydes.

Robert Pierpoint.

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## TOTTEL'S 'MISCELLANY,' PUTTENHAM'S 'ARTE OF ENGLISH POESIE,' AND GEORGE TURBERVILE.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 103.)

Under *Ploche or the Doubler* Puttenham treats of various kinds of repetitions of words, some commendable, as in the case of a passage from Sir Walter Raleigh and one from an unnamed work of his own; and others which are

"nothing commendable, and therefore are not observed in good poesie, as a vulgar rimer who doubled one word in the end of every verse, thus:

*adieu, adieu,*
*my face, my face.*"
Arber, p. 211.

He refers to poems such as the following, which I cannot help thinking he had in his mind, although he does not give any of the eleven words that Turbervile repeats as "accoy" is repeated here:—

For to revoke to pensive thought,
And troubled head my former plight,
How I by earnest sute have sought
And griefull paines a loving wight,
For to accoy, accoy,
And breede my joy,
Without anoy, makes saltish bryne
To flush out of my vapord eyne.
'The Lover abused renownceth Love,' p. 206.

Note the title of Turbervile's sonnet; it tallies with one of Sir Thomas Wyatt's, printed in Tottel, p. 55. Very often when we find such agreement we shall find that Turbervile has copied not only his title, but also his theme and much of his language from poems in Tottel.

The poet frequently alters the form of words, and consequently their sound, sometimes to make up his rime, sometimes for purposes of euphony. This practice is not always attended with happy results, especially in the case of the vulgar rimer, who, lacking art and copiousness of language, abuses the licence, and strains words to make

up his own deficiencies. Amongst other words Puttenham cites *evermare* for *evermore*, *wrang* for *wrong*, and *fright* for *fraight*.

*Fright* for *fraight* or *fraught* occurs at least three times in Turbervile, and one instance is to be found in 'The Lover to Cupid,' p. 81, the poem which furnished the critic with the material for his censure of the word "roy":—

> Whose volumes when I saw
> with pleasant stories fright,
> In him (I say) above the rest
> I laid my whole delight.

The other cases will be found in the 'Verse in prayse of Lord Henry Howarde, Earle of Surrey,' p. 17, and in the 'Disprayse of Women,' &c., p. 104.

The last passage from Turbervile in 'The Arte of Poesie' remains to be dealt with. It contains a fault which not only filled the cup of Puttenham's wrath, but also made it overflow :—

> "It is no small fault in a maker to use such wordes and termes as do diminish and abbase the matter he would seeme to set forth, by imparing the dignitie, height, vigour or majestie of the cause he takes in hand....as *another of our bad rymers* that very indecently said.
> *A misers mynde thou hast, thou hast a Princes pelfe.*" Arber, p. 266.

This fault comes under *Tapinosis or the Abbaser*, and one can see the old courtier with his face turned to Queen Elizabeth in every word that he writes concerning it. He says "pelfe" is a lewd term to be given to a prince's treasure. Again we are reminded of E. K.'s address to Gabriel Harvey, prefixed to Spenser's 'Shepheards Calender.' But just at this time Puttenham had no place at Court; he was writing his book, as he tells the queen, because he wanted to do something to fill up his idle time, and he was not unwilling to stir himself in her Majesty's service if she would be gracious enough to make trial of him. And, certainly, *he* would never abase the treasure she paid for service by giving it such a lewd name as "pelfe." The offensive phrase occurs in an epigram, 'Of a Ritch Miser':—

> A Misers minde thou hast,
> thou hast a princes pelfe;
> Which makes thee welthy to thine heire,
> a beggar to thy selfe.
> Collier, p. 281.

Near the end of his book (p. 281) Puttenham harks back to Turbervile's unfortunate phrase thus :—

> "Another of our vulgar makers, spake as illfaringly in this verse written to the dispraise of a rich man and covetous. Thou hast a misers minde (thou hast a princes pelfe) a lewde terme to be spoken of a princes treasure, which is no respect nor for any cause is to be called pelfe, though it were never so meane, for pelfe is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners, which are accompted of so vile price as they be commonly cast out of dores, or otherwise bestowed upon base purposes: and carrieth not the like reason or decencie, as when we say in reproch of a niggard or usurer, or worldly covetous man, that he setteth more by a little pelfe of the world, than by his credit or health, or conscience. For in comparison of these tresours, all the gold or silver in the world may by a skornefull terme be called pelfe, and so ye see that the reason of the decencie holdeth not alike in both cases."

In my next article, which will conclude those on Puttenham and Turbervile, I propose to give a list of Tottel passages quoted by Puttenham, and indicate the places where they may be found in both works. I am aware that some of these have been traced by others, but my information may be useful because it is, I think, complete.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(*To be concluded.*)

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE POLL-BOOKS.

THE following is a list of those (with two exceptions) in my possession. It is the *first* printed account of the poll-books of this county. For those of other counties see 6 S. iv. 433; vi. 310; 10 S. viii. 76, 177, 453, 477; x. 124.

1. A | Poll | taken before | Edward Leeds, Esq., | High-Sheriff of the County of | Huntingdon, | March 29th, | 30th, | 31st, | April 1st | 1768.

| Candidates. | Polled. |
|---|---|
| Peter, Earl Ludlow, of the Kingdom of Ireland ..... | 804 |
| John, Lord Viscount Hinchingbrook.. | 855 |
| Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. ..... | 666 |

Cambridge, | Printed by Fletcher and Hodson: | and sold by Mr. Jenkinson, in Huntingdon; Messrs. Fletcher and Hod | son, in Cambridge; Mr. Biggs, at St. Ives; Mr. Claridge, at St. Neots; Mr. Knapp, at Peterborough; Mr. Belton, at Kimbolton | ; and Mr. Hyatt, at Bedford.

[1768] 8vo, pp. 48, vellum, printed on one side of page only.

2. A State | of | the Poll | for the | election | of | Representatives in Parliament | for the | County of Huntingdon | on the 13th and 14th of May, 1807.

Candidates.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Hinchingbrook, | the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Proby | and | William Henry Fellowes, Esquire:

William Squire, Esq., Sheriff.

Cambridge: Printed and Sold by F. Hodson, | Sold also by Mrs. Jenkinson, Huntingdon. | Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

[1807] 8vo, pp. 48, index vii.

3. A | State of the Poll | for the | Election of | Representatives in Parliament | for the | County of Huntingdon, | on | The 25th, 26th, 27th, and 29th of June, 1818.

Candidates.

The Right Hon. Lord Frederick Montagu, | and William Henry Fellowes, Esq., | and | Williams Wells, Esq.
Was nominated, but without his consent, and | did not make his appearance at the | Hustings during the Election.

Thomas George Apreece, Esq., | Sheriff.

Huntingdon: | Compiled, Printed, and published, by and for | Thomas Lovell.

1818, 8vo, pp. 64.

4. A | Copy of the Poll | for | Two Knights of the Shire, | for the | County of Huntingdon, | which | Commenced at Huntingdon | on Thursday, the 15th, and Ended at the Close of Tuesday, the 20th June, | 1826.

| Candidates. | Votes. |
|---|---|
| William Henry Fellowes, Esq. .. .. | 911 |
| Lord John Russell .. .. .. | 858 |
| Lord Mandeville .. .. .. | 968 |

Thomas Skeels Fryer, Esq., Sheriff.
Mr. R. W. Allpress, Under-Sheriff.
W. Reader, Esq., Assessor.

Huntingdon: | Printed and sold by A. P. Wood; and | may also be had of Hodson | and Hatfield, Cambridge; and of Sherwood, Gilbert; | and Piper, 20, Paternoster Row, London.

[1826] 8vo, pp. vii+80, with index.

5. A View of the Poll for the County of Huntingdon at the Election beginning the 6th and Ending the 10th of August, 1830.

Published from the Sheriffs' Poll-books by William Hatfield, Gazette Offices, Huntingdon, Price one shilling, and may be had of any of the Agents of *The Huntingdon Gazette*, and *Cambridge Independent Press*. W. Hatfield, Printer, *Gazette* Office, Huntingdon.

[1830] Single sheet, printed on one side, 20 in. by 25½ in.

6. An 8vo volume was also published for this year.

7. The Poll | for | Two Knights of the Shire | for the | County of Huntingdon | which | commenced at Huntingdon | on Thursday the 5th and closed on Saturday the 7th of May | 1831 | with copious Tables, Index, &c.

Cambridge: | Printed and Sold by Weston Hatfield, Black Bull Court | Sidney Street. | Also sold by R. Edis & A. P. Wood, the *Gazette* Office, Huntingdon | ....Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

[1831] 8vo, pp. 72.

8. A | Copy of the Poll, | taken at the General Election | for the | County of Huntingdon, | on Monday and Tuesday 7th and 8th of August, 1837. | Arranged by permission | From the Poll Books of the Sheriff.

Candidates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Fellowes, Esq. .. .. .. | 1392 |
| George Thornhill, Esq. .. .. .. | 1332 |
| John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq. .. .. | 990 |

John Dobede, Esq., Sheriff.
William P. Isaacson, Esq., Under-Sheriff.

Huntingdon: | Printed and published by Robert Edis, High Street. To be had of all the booksellers in the county, and of | Simpkin, Marshall and Co., London.

1837, 8vo, pp. iv.+86, with index.

9. The Poll | taken at | the Election | of | Two Knights of the Shire | for the | County of Huntingdon | at the | General Election, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

Candidates

| | |
|---|---|
| James Rust, Esq. .. .. .. | 1192 |
| Edward Fellowes, Esq. .. .. .. | 1106 |
| John Moyer Heathcote, Esq. .. .. | 1106 |

Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., High Sheriff.
Clement Francis, Esq., Under-Sheriff.
Edward Maule, Esq., Auditor.

Huntingdon: | Printed and published by Robert Edis: To be had of all Booksellers in the County: and of Simpkin, Marshall and Co., London.

1857, 8vo, pp. 82.

10. General Election | 1859 | The Poll | taken at | The Election | of | Two Knights of the Shire | to serve in Parliament | for the | County of Huntingdon | before | John Dunn Gardner, Esq., Sheriff | on Thursday, 5th May, 1859.

Candidates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Fellowes, Esq. .. .. .. | 1404 |
| Lord Robert Montagu .. .. .. | 1314 |
| John Moyer Heathcote, Esq. .. .. | 1068 |

Price One Shilling.

S. Neots: | Printed and Sold by David R. Tomson; to be had of all Booksellers in the County.

1859, 8vo, pp. 80.

11. Another issue with different title-page and an index. 8vo, pp. 89.

12, 13. The Bodleian Library has two MS. Poll-Books, 1710 and 1713 (see Gough's MS. Huntingdon 3).

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

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PLANTAGENET TOMBS AT FONTEVRAULT.—Thanks to M. Mory of Boulogne-sur-Mer, 'N. & Q.' was the first English paper to draw attention to the good work being carried on by M. Magne at the Abbey of Fontevrault. While excavating the nave of the church he has had the good fortune to bring to light the tombs of the Plantagenet kings of England. Six members of the Angevin house were buried in the vicinity of the transept, although only four statues remain: those of Richard Cœur de Lion, Eleanor de Guyenne (mother of Richard I.), Henry II. Plantagenet, and Isabella of Angoulême. *The Daily Telegraph* of the 23rd of August contained illustrations of these, as well as of the basement in which the tombs and the four coffins were discovered; and on the following day the paper gave a view of the abbey itself. It

was found that during the alterations made in the sixteenth century, the builders had not hesitated to shorten the tomb of Henry II., for when M. Magne opened it, the head and a portion of the trunk were discovered to be placed at the feet of the skeleton.

Henceforth the Plantagenet kings will find a worthier resting-place for their remains within the restored abbey; but in a leader which *The Daily Telegraph* of the 24th of August devotes to the subject, regret is expressed "that the crumbling frames of two of the most famous of our kings must still be denied a resting-place in English soil."

In the illustrated edition of Green's 'Short History,' vol. i. p. 212, is an illustration, taken from Stothard's 'Monumental Effigies,' of the effigy of Henry II. from his tomb at Fontevraud. Every one knows how much we owe to the editors of this work, Mrs. Green and Miss Kate Norgate, for the enthusiasm and labour they have bestowed on the history of the Angevin kings.

Mrs. Green in 'Henry II.' ("Twelve English Statesmen") gives a graphic description of the "sudden, terrible thunder that broke from the still air" when on the 4th of July, 1189, Philip met Henry at Colombières, and made his crushing demands:—

"Both kings fell back with superstitious awe, for there had been no warning cloud or darkness. After a little space they again went forward, and again out of the serene sky came a louder and yet more awful peal. Henry, half fainting with suffering, was only prevented from falling to the ground by the friends who held him up on horseback while he made his submission to his rival and accepted the terms of peace."

Then for the last time he spoke with his faithless son Richard. As the formal kiss of peace was given, the count caught his father's fierce whisper, "May God not let me die until I have worthily avenged myself on thee!"

"The great king's pride was bowed in the extremity of his ruin and defeat. 'Shame!' he muttered constantly, 'Shame on a conquered king.' Geoffrey watched by him faithfully, and the dying king's last thoughts turned to him with grateful love."

Henry survived the signing of the treaty but two days. He died on the 6th of July, 1189, and on the following day

"his body was borne to Fontevraud, where his sculptured tomb still stands. To the astonished onlookers at the great tragedy, the grave in a convent church, separated from the tombs of his Angevin forefathers and of his Norman ancestors, far from his English kingdom, seemed part of the strange disasters foretold by Merlin and inspired messengers. But no ruler of his age had raised for himself so great a monument as Henry. Amid the ruin that overwhelmed his imperial schemes, his realm of England stood as the true and lasting memorial of his genius. Englishmen then, as Englishmen now, taught by the 'remembrance of his good times,' recognized him as one of the foremost on the roll of those who have been the makers of England's greatness."

Every Englishman will feel grateful to M. Magne and to the French Government for these important and interesting discoveries. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

*(To be concluded.)*

RUSSIAN SAYING: SHEM, HAM, AND JAPHET.—In a translator's foot-note to a novel of Russian exile I read that formerly in Russia and Poland it was said that Japhet was the father of the nobility, Shem of the Jews, and Ham of the peasants and humble classes. Apparently the name "Ham" still clings to peasants in some districts. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

TAMMANY AND ENGLAND. — A very curious early mention of Tammany, and in connexion with England, is to be found in No. 16 of *The Oracle: Bell's New World*, published in London 18 June, 1789. Under the heading 'United States' is a communication from Albany, New York, saying:—

"Yesterday, April 23, being the Anniversary of St. George, the Patron Saint of England, the day was celebrated by the Sons of St. George and Gentlemen Visitors who dined together at Lewis's Tavern. After dinner [eleven] toasts were drank."

Of these, the third was "The United States of America"; the fourth, "That illustrious Son of St. George, George Washington, President of the United States"; the ninth, "The King of Great Britain.—May a speedy and lasting Alliance take Place between that Nation and the United States, on the basis of reciprocal interest"; and the tenth, "May the Sons of St. George, St. Nicholas, and St. Patrick, long smoke together the Calumet of Cordiality in St. Tammany's Wigman" (? Wigwam).

A special interest attaches to the mention of "St. Tammany's Wigwam" in this paragraph, and notably to the date of that mention, for, according to the generally accepted history of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, the famous New York organization—distinct, however, from the purely Democratic "Tammany"—held its first meeting on 12 May, 1789, just three

weeks after the drinking of this toast in the capital of New York State. 'The World Almanac and Encyclopædia for 1910,' published at New York, gives (p. 547) the following account of it :—

"This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York having primarily in view a counter-weight to the so-called 'aristocratic' Society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted ancient, wise, and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The Act of Incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the Governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The Society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization, and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the Society."

It may be added that the officers, in addition to the Grand Sachem, the thirteen Sachems, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, are a Sagamore and a Wiskinskie—whatever these presumably Indian terms may precisely mean. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[The 'N.E.D.' treats "Sagamore" as=Sachem.]

BELGIAN STUDENTS' SONG.—The subjoined students' song dates from the École des Mines at Liége about 1883. How much older than that it may be I cannot say ; but it seems worth putting on record as a more or less faithful transcript of what Belgian students used to sing in chorus a quarter of a century ago. I decline to be responsible for all the *calembours*, as it was taken down by word of mouth, and I have never seen it in print.

Je crois qu'il y a un :
Il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu
Qui règne au firmament.

Je crois qu'il y a deux :
Il y a deux testaments :
L'ancien et le nouveau.

Je crois qu'il y a trois :
Il y a trois-cadèro.

Je crois qu'il y a quatre :
Il y a Quatre'rine de Russie.

Je crois qu'il y a cinq :
Il y a saint du Palais Royal.

Je crois qu'il y a six :
Il y a le six-tème métrique.

Je crois qu'il y a sept :
Il y a que cet-air-ci m'embête:

Je crois qu'il y a huit :
Il y a huîtres d'Ostende.

Je crois qu'il y a neuf :
Il y a n'œuf à la coque.

Je crois qu'il y a dix :
Il y a dis-moi si tu m'aimes.

Je crois qu'il y a onze :
Il y a on s'amuse ici.

Je crois qu'il y a douze :
Il y a d'où-ce-que-tu-viens ?

Je crois qu'il y a treize :
Il y a très-sympathique.

Je crois qu'il y a quatorze :
Il y a qu'a ta sœur donc faite ?

Je crois qu'il y a quinze :
Il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu
Qui règne au firmament !

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

DICKENS'S 'THE HAUNTED MAN AND THE GHOST'S BARGAIN.'—I do not recollect having seen it noted that the illustration at p. 105, 'The Exterior of the Old College,' after C. Stanfield, R.A., embodies a view of St. John Baptist Hospital, Sherborne, Dorset, better known as the Alms House, which dates from the fifteenth century. Dickens (1848) describes the domicile of the Haunted Man as "squeezed on every side by the overgrowing of the great city," which obviously does not point to Sherborne ; but a comparison of his friend Stanfield's drawing with any illustration of the cloister and chapel, parts of the building mentioned, shows the identity too conclusively to admit of question. W. B. H.

BELT FAMILY. — This family (see 8 S. xii. 128) became extinct on the death of William John Belt of Lincoln's Inn. His father Robert Belt of Bossall (died 1839) married Margaret Gordon (1785–1872), sister of Capt. Peter Gordon the explorer (referred to at 10 S. iii. 283, 324 ; 11 S. ii. 126). Mr. W. J. Belt was keenly interested in the history of his family, and a pedigree of his mother's ancestors, written in 1887, is in the possession of General William Gordon, C.I.E. J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

GENERAL WOLFE ON "YANKEES."—Prof. Skeat in his Dictionary, quoting from Webster, gives an example of the word "yankee" as used in 1765 in a poem published in Boston, and also states, on the authority of Dr. W. Gordon's 'History of the American War,' 1789, that the word was used by the students at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as far back as 1713, and

carried thence into general use with the meaning of excellent.

It may be of interest to note that the word as a name for the American colonists was evidently well known in 1758. In Mr. Beckles Willson's 'Life and Letters of James Wolfe,' on p. 376, is a letter from Wolfe to General Amherst, written on 19 June, 1758, during the siege of Louisburg :

"Dear Sir,—My posts are now so fortified that I can afford you the two companies of Yankees, and the more as they are better for ranging and scouting than either work or vigilance."

As Wolfe had come almost directly from England, he must have picked up the word quickly, and probably not in a complimentary sense, as his opinion of the colonial troops under his command was very low. L. F. G.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"Teest."—This is said to be the name for a small anvil which is set in a socket on the ordinary anvil or bench. I should be glad to know if the term is in ordinary English use among blacksmiths or others. Is anything known as to the etymology or source of the word, or of its occurrence before 1877 ? J. A. H. Murray.

Oxford.

"Scruto."—This word is given in 'The Century Dictionary' (1891) with the following definition: "In theaters, a movable trap or doorway, constructed of strips of wood or whalebone, which springs into place after being used for quick appearances and disappearances." I have not met with the word in its simple form anywhere else, but the compound *scruto-work* occurs in two quotations from *Punch :* "Gorgeous transformations, on which paint, coloured foils, Dutch metal, ossidew sloats, scruto-work, gas-battens, and all the resources of 'sink and fly' have been lavished" (5 Feb., 1859, p. 58), and "A land of sloats and stays, | And scruto-work and profiling, | And shivering *coryphées*" (12 Jan., 1861, p. 14).

I should be glad to be furnished with any earlier example of the word, or any information about its use or etymology.

Henry Bradley.

Oxford.

Sir William Stephenson.—Can any one tell me who was the wife of Sir William Stephenson, Lord Mayor of London in 1764 ?

Sir William left his large fortune between his three daughters. Of these Anne married John Sawbridge, Lord Mayor of London in 1775 ; and Alice became the wife of her cousin Henry Stephenson of East Burnham, Bucks, and Cox Lodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was the mother of the second Countess of Mexborough. Who was Sir William's other daughter ? and who is the male representative of Sir William Stephenson's family ? Was there any foreign blood in the family ?

Answers can be sent direct to

Lady Russell.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Secretaries to the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland and other Irish Officials.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply me with a list of Secretaries to the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland from the Restoration to the death of Anne ? I have made a rough list for myself, which, however, has many *lacunæ*. (I do not mean Secretaries of State in Ireland, which was a different office.)

Also I should be glad to know the dates of death of Sir Paul Davys and Sir John Davys, Secretaries of State in Ireland *temp.* Charles II.; Sir William Davys, Chief Justice of King's Bench 1680–87 ; Sir Edward Smith, Chief Justice of Common Pleas 1665–9 ; Henry Hene, Chief Baron of Exchequer 1679–87 ; Thomas Kelly, Justice of Common Pleas 1784-1801 ; and Edward Webster, Secretary to Lord Lieutenant 1717–20.

Alfred B. Beaven.

Leamington.

Islington Historians.—I shall be much obliged for any reference to biographical data relating to John Nelson, 1779–1835(?), or Samuel Lewis, jun., 1810(?)–1871(?), the historians of Islington. Of the first named it is known that he was born in Southwark and was the grandson of Robert Nelson, author of 'The Festivals and Fasts,' &c. It was this that brought him to the notice of John Nichols, F.S.A., who entrusted him with the material brought together for the history of Islington. I am informed that a great deal of his correspondence still exists, and should very much like to have sight of it.

Lewis was the son of the Rev. S. Lewis, a very popular local clergyman. Apparently this was considered his only claim to posthumous fame, but his history is a very good work, although not profound. In its preparation he must have had the friendly

assistance of some better-known antiquaries, as his other writings do not indicate any special ability in this direction.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

BELL'S EDITIONS OF THE POETS.—I should be obliged to any one who could tell me how many works were published by Bell in his "British Library from Chaucer to Churchill," with the names of the several authors. In 116 vols. lately picked up, I find 23 that are not in Cooke's list (see 7 S. xii. 107, 213).

Cooke speaks of Johnson's as well as of Bell's editions. What do Johnson's editions comprise, and are these in size octodecimo, as Cooke's and Bell's? The engravings in Cooke exceed those in Bell in number, but in both they are of the highest order, being after Kirke, Corbould, Bewick, Singleton, Neagle, Anker Smith, Stodart, Angelica Kauffman, Cipriani, Bartolozzi, Grignion, Sherwin, &c. HAROLD MALET, Col.

GIBBON ON THE CLASSICS.—I have in my library a copy of the third edition of 'A View of the Various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, with Remarks, by Edward Harwood, D.D.' Pinned on the fly-leaf is a piece of paper with the following MS. note:—

"Edwd. Hibjame, January, 1799. The observations herein inserted are those of Edw. Gibbon, Esq. I copied them from his MSS. observations inserted in the third edition, which descended with other books to Lord Sheffield, who gave it to Mr. Woodward, by whose kindness I obtained the privilege of extracting them. I have reason from what Dr. Raine said to believe the remarks just, and Dr. Symonds thinks the same, particularly his observations on ——."

Something is evidently missing here? Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give information concerning the present whereabouts of Edward Gibbon's copy? Gibbon's remarks are about sixty in number, and some are decidedly curious and interesting. Here are three specimens:—

"I am by no means ungrateful for the discovery of this Mythological Hymn [to Ceres]; yet I should be far more delighted with the resurrection of the 'Margites' of Homer, the picture of private life and the model of antient Comedy. What a Universal Genius! We may think indeed of Shakespeare and Voltaire."

"West has learning, good sense, and a tolerable style of versification. But Gray and Dryden alone should have translated the Odes of Pindar, and they did much better than translate."

"Le Théâtre des Grecs, par le père Brumoy..... Like most of the Jesuits, Brumoy was a literary bigot and a superficial scholar. Instead of studying the original, he uses and abuses the Latin version....."

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

25, Speenham Road, Brixton, S.W.

OATCAKE AND WHISKY AS EUCHARISTIC ELEMENTS.—The Rev. J. B. Craven, D.D., in his 'Journals of Bishop Robert Forbes' (London, 1886, p. 182), states that

"Mr. John Maitland was attached to Lord Ogilvie's regiment in the service of Prince Charles, 1745. He administered the Holy Eucharist to Lord Strathallan on Culloden field (where that nobleman received his death wound), it is said with oatcake and whisky, the requisite elements not being obtainable."

Dr. Craven tells me that the story came to him from the late Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, D.D. I should be glad to learn what authority there is for it, and whether the use of oatcake and whisky as Eucharistic elements is recorded in other instances.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

KIPLING AND THE SWASTIKA.—In the uniform six-shilling edition of Rudyard Kipling's works (Macmillan & Co.) there is stamped, in a medallion on the cover, an elephant's head in profile, with a lotos flower depending from the trunk, and a swastika in a space opposite the point where the right eye would be. In this case the upper extremity of the vertical bar of the figure is turned to the right of the beholder; but inside the cover, where there is a circle enclosing the author's autograph ensigned by another swastika, the bar is turned to the left. I do not doubt the symbolism of the variation, and should like to know what Mr. Kipling means to indicate (1) by using the sign at all, and (2) by using it in these two forms. Does any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' hold a clue? ST. SWITHIN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any correspondent supply the complete poem—set to music, and a favourite parlour song say forty years ago—part of which are as follows?—

Then come to me and bring with thee
The sunny smile of former years,
If smiles so bright will lend their light
To cheer a brow long used to tears.
. . . . . .
I will not let one sad regret,
One gloomy thought, our meeting chill,
But for thy sake I 'll try to make
This altered brow look cheerful still.

G. F. C.

Roncegno, Austrian Tyrol.

I should feel grateful if you or one of your readers would enlighten me as to the authorship of the poem commencing "Adieu, plaisant pays de France," sung by Mary, Queen of Scots. J. HILL.

["Adieu, charmant pays de France," is from Béranger's 'Adieu de Marie Stuart.']

Shakespeare and Peeping Tom.—Can the readers of 'N. & Q.' tell me anything of a brass casting I possess? In the middle is a half-length representation of Shakespeare, with his name in the semicircular top; but why below should appear a nickname "Peeping Tom"? Is there any idea that Shakespeare wrote a play entitled 'Peeping Tom'? It is only a suggestion, but Peeping Tom belonged to Coventry, which is in Warwickshire, Shakespeare's county, and so there is a sort of leaning to the idea that he may have brought out a play connected with the story of Lady Godiva. Replies may be sent to me direct.

Henry Hughes Crawley.

Stowe-Nine-Churches Rectory, Weedon.

Duke of Grafton, East Indiaman, and Warren Hastings.—Can any one in the companionship of 'N. & Q.' tell me anything about the Duke of Grafton, East Indiaman, in which Warren Hastings sailed for India for the second time on the 23rd of March, 1769? It was on board this vessel that he met the Baron and Baroness von Imhoff, the latter of whom he subsequently married. I have the log of the succeeding voyage, 1771 to 1773, when Samuel Bull was her commander. Can any one tell me who was her commander on the former eventful voyage?

According to a legend in the family at Falmouth, the Duke of Grafton was lost on the Nantucket Shoals about 1777. In the drawing-room at "Marlborough," Falmouth, is a splendid painting of the ship in three positions in the Thames by Robert Cleverly (1747–1809, see 'D.N.B.'), the well-known marine painter of those days.

I rather fancy that Samuel Bull was related to the Thomas Bull inquired for at 7 S. ix. 327 by Mac Robert. I have the pedigree of the family back to 1727.

William Bull.

Book-Covers: "Yellow Backs."—Can any reader inform me of the date of origin of the covers of cheap novels in vogue last century, and sometimes called "yellow backs"? The covers consisted of paper boards of a yellow colour bearing a pictorial design, usually printed in colours. Is there any printed matter on the subject?

Bibliophile.

Anonymous Works.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly oblige me with the name of the author of (1) 'The Gaol Chaplain,' (2) 'Notes from the Diary of a Coroner's Clerk,' (3) 'Leaves from the Diary of a Freemason'? I should also be glad to know if the author of these wrote any other books. The author was evidently educated at Exeter Grammar School, under Dr. Lemprière, and was afterwards, I believe, a master in the school with one Osborne, and eventually took Holy Orders. Inquiries made locally have not been successful.

W. G. Willis Watson.

19, Park Road, Exeter.

'Le Paysan Perverti.'—Will any one kindly give me the name of the author of 'Le Paysan Perverti' and a list of his other works? Bladud.

'Julian's Vision.'—Can any reader kindly oblige me by saying who is the author of 'Julian's Vision,' which was published, I think, about 1897? N. L. T.

'A Day with Cromwell.'—The author in his preface states that 'A Day with Cromwell: a Drama of History in Five Acts' (8vo, 80 pp., 1869, printed by Odell & Ives, Princes Street, Cavendish Square) was written to relieve the writer "from the too engrossing pursuits and cares of an active career in science," and that it was "submitted to the ordeal of representation on the stage at the suggestion of an accomplished actor, Mr. J. C. Cowper." The time of the play is limited to twenty-four hours, 8–9 May, 1657, and the scene is the palace of Westminster at the height of the Protector's power.

Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can solve the question of the authorship of this anonymous work. R. B.

Upton.

Father Smith, the Organ Builder, and Upham.—In this churchyard is a tombstone—said to have formerly been in the chancel—to the memory of Anne, wife of Mr. Bernard Smith, who is quaintly described as "one of His Majesty's servants, and chief of all that this nation has known in the art of making organs." Can any of your readers inform me who Mrs. Smith was, and what was her connexion with Upham? It seems strange that, unless she was connected with the place, the famous organ-builder should have selected for her burying-place an out-of-the-way country village, of which the only claims to celebrity are that it was the birthplace of Edward Young, author of the 'Night Thoughts'; that it contains the grave of Sir Robert Calder, who fought a battle with the French

fleet shortly before Trafalgar; and that its church was used as a stable by Cromwell's troopers.

Mrs. Smith died in 1698, her husband ten years later. E. L. H. Tew.

Upham Rectory, Southampton.

Theophilus Feild was admitted to Westminster School in July, 1720, aged 12. Particulars of parentage and career are desired. G. F. R. B.

Francis Ventris Field was admitted to Westminster School 14 January, 1772. Particulars of parentage and career are desired. G. F. R. B.

Frank Nicholls, 1699–1778.—I should be glad to know what authority there is for the statement in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' xl. 437, that Nicholls was educated at Westminster School. What was his mother's name? She is said to have come from Cornwall. G. F. R. B.

The "Sovereign" of Kinsale.—I take the following from *The Penny London Post; or, The Morning Advertiser*, of 2–4 January, 1750–51:—

"Extract of a letter from Kinsale, Dec. 20.

"'Henry Massy, Esq.; our Sovereign, has appointed Mr. Charles Newman, Apothecary, Chamberlain of this Corporation, in the room of Mr. Hawley Dennis, deceased.'"

What is the meaning of "our Sovereign" in this statement, which apparently is seriously meant? Alfred F. Robbins.

Legacy to the First Lord Brougham.—To what does the following, extracted from the late John Camden Hotten's Topographical Catalogue of about 1862, relate?

"7653. The 'Case' of the Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham and Miss Angela and Charlotte Willmett, nieces and only surviving relatives of the late Miss Mary Flaherty, who, at 84, left his Lordship 30,000*l*.—Newport, Monmouthshire, 1861."

I find no mention of such an occurrence in the usual works of reference. W. B. H.

Basil the Great.—What is the explanation of *ἀπαθῆ* in the following sentence in Basil (Migne, xxxii. 1269A)? *πάντες δὲ ἄνθρωποι μεθ' ἡμῶν στένοντες παριστάναι ἀπαθῆ τὸν ὀδυρμὸν οὐ δυνήσονται.* The translation in Migne is: "Nec si homines omnes nobiscum gemant infortunio planctum adæquare poterunt." It seems impossible to get this out of the original. Editions and translations in the British Museum have been searched in vain. Henrietta.

## Replies.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LONDON.

(11 S. i. 407, 495; ii. 53, 113.)

There are, as W. S. S. remarks, two ways of compiling a bibliography of London. There is the good, accurate way, in which the work is undertaken as a labour of love; and there is the bad, perfunctory way, in which it is done at the bidding of a taskmaster. But the scope of a bibliography is a different thing from the way in which it is compiled, and on this point I fear I cannot go as far as your correspondent. To include in a bibliography of London "every book, pamphlet, or single sheet published, printed, or written in London" is, in my opinion, totally unnecessary, partly because the work has been already done more or less completely by Lowndes, Allibone, Hazlitt, and other bibliographers, and partly because it is in excess of the information usually required by London students. If we include in a bibliography of London every book printed in London, we might just as well insert in it a biography of every person who has been born in London. With regard to the provinces, the case is different. No bibliography of Exeter or Nottingham would be complete without an account of the productions of the presses of those towns. The output of London is too vast to be treated in this way.

The student of London history and topography wishes to be put in the way of acquiring knowledge on any subject connected with the field of inquiry in which he happens to be specially interested at any given time. For this purpose, every book, article, or map which has the slightest bearing on his studies should be included in the proposed bibliography. The work should be divided into two sections, the first embracing books of a general nature, such as Stow, Strype, Maitland, Cunningham, Wheatley, and many others; and the second comprising books dealing with the special history of the parishes and districts into which London is divided. The term "London" might be held to include the London County Council area. Every work should be accurately described, not perhaps to the minute extent which is dear to the collector of first editions, but far enough to enable the student to be assured that any book in his possession is perfect and complete. If a book is illustrated, a list of those illustrations which are separate from the text should be

added. This is important, because it is sometimes difficult for the student to know if his books are complete in this respect. To take an instance, not one in a dozen copies of Prickett's 'History of Highgate' possesses the correct number of plates, and as no list of illustrations is given in the book, it requires some expert knowledge to ascertain if any particular copy is perfect.

Such a work could best be accomplished by means of a club or society undertaking it on co-operative lines, as it is not likely that any publisher would risk his money on it. A hundred members with an annual subscription of a guinea should be able to complete the task in five years. I venture to think that this is the only practical method of successfully executing a work which would be of undoubted utility and value; but in order to start it, a young and enthusiastic "navvy" is required.

W. F. Prideaux.

Evidently W. S. S. has misunderstood the query at the first reference, or at least my suggestions when replying. Nobody has proposed to include, for example, all the books, periodicals, &c., issued in the parishes of St. Bride and St. Dunstan-in-the-West in any bibliography of London. It is the topography and history only that have been dealt with in the bibliographies already attempted, and this is as much as could be accomplished with any probability of final success.

Sonnenschein's 'Best Books' is of no value in this connexion, and the sections of the B.M. Catalogue are not of great importance. The best method would be to form bibliographies of the boroughs, parishes, or the sub-sections adopted in the Guildhall Catalogue. We should thus obtain satisfactory fragments of the long-sought whole.

Aleck Abrahams.

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'Oliver Twist' on the Stage in 1838 (11 S. ii. 129).—The following is taken from the editorial notes in *The Dickensian* for August, 1905:—

"The first [dramatized version of 'Oliver Twist'] was produced on May 21st, 1838, at the Pavilion Theatre, before the story was half finished in serial form. It was adapted by C. Z. Barnett. The second version was by George Almar, and was first performed at the Surrey Theatre, November 19th, 1838; whilst three other separate versions, one at Sadler's Wells, another at the Adelphi, and another at the City of London, were seen on the London stage before the close of the year. The story, in three volumes, appeared in October, 1838.

"From then up to the present day only two other versions, apparently, have been played in London, one at the Queen's Theatre in Long Acre, when a 'new' version, prepared by John Oxenford, was given on April 11th, 1868.....; the other by Mr. Oswald Brand, at the Grand Theatre, Islington, March 30th, 1903.....

"Dickens made two propositions to dramatize, or to collaborate in dramatizations of 'Oliver Twist,' but neither came to anything. One was to Macready, in November, 1838. The great actor appreciated the kindness and generous intention of Dickens, but assured him of the utter impracticability of the book for dramatic purposes. The other was to Frederick Yates, and although no arrangements were consummated between them, Yates produced a version, which was given at the Adelphi referred to above."

The dramatized version by Mr. J. Comyns Carr was produced at His Majesty's Theatre on 10 July, 1905.

According to Forster the Adelphi representation was "by a theatrical adapter named Stirling." Dickens appears to have witnessed this production and also that by Almar at the Surrey Theatre (see Forster's 'Life,' Book II. chap. iv.).

In Mr. John P. Anderson's Bibliography at the end of Sir Frank T. Marzials's 'Life of Dickens' ("Great Writers" Series) the adaptations of Barnett and Almar only are mentioned.

John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

*The Literary Gazette*, 31 March, 1838, is responsible for the following:—

"'Oliver Twist,' a piece so called, was produced here [St. James's Theatre], and we regret to say, acted with great ability; for a thing more unfit for any stage except that of a Penny Theatre we never saw. We believe it was a benefit piece, but still the management ought to have objected to it."

At this time Webster, Wright, Miss Allison (Mrs. Seymour), and Mrs. Stirling were members of the St. James's company.

Biographies and bibliographies of Charles Dickens make no mention of any dramatic version by him of 'Oliver Twist.' The story of his novel, arranged by Edward Stirling, was first given in dramatic form at the Adelphi, when Frederick Yates, co-manager with Terry, made a very marked hit as Fagin. Dickens, as John Forster tells us, incessantly complained of the stage adaptations of his works, although he had sometimes a good word to say for the actors, and notably for Yates's performances in his more eccentric characters.

Robert Walters.

[Reply from Mr. W. Scott next week.]

"Staple" in Place-Names (11 S. ii. 128).—The A.-S. *stapol* simply means a wooden post or pole; and Staple-ford merely means that such a post marked the

position of the ford. Where is the evidence that it ever meant a sculptured pillar? I take this to be all a fantastic dream. Moreover, any etymological dictionary will show that *staple* has no more to do with *steeple* than *papal* has to do with *people*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The Stapeltons of Yorkshire, whose history has been written by Mr. H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton, derive their name from Stapleton-on-Tees, between Richmond and Darlington. The name "means a trading village; 'stapel,' a pile or heap, denoting a place where goods were collected and stored for sale" (*Yorksh. Arch. Jour.*, viii. 67).

W. C. B.

There are no remains at Stapleton, Salop, of such a "stepol" as the one at Stapleford, Notts. C. C. B.

There are sixteen place-names with "staple" in them given in the 'Post Office Directory,' but, with the exception of Stapleford, Notts, I have not heard of a pillar or post connected with the name. As to evidence of a Saxon origin, there is the parish and village of Staple in East Kent, very near to Woodnesboro, where on a hill, north of the churchyard, the Saxon god Woden was said to have been worshipped.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

"KING" IN PLACE-NAMES (11 S. ii. 130).—In Fifeshire a series of names between the neighbourhood of Falkland and the East Neuk of the county almost certainly originated through the residence and the activities of the Stuarts. Kingskettle, which is within easy reach of Falkland, is said to be on the site of the royal stables, the latter part of the name having no connexion with gatherings for tea on remote afternoons, but vaguely indicating the cattle or stock that used to have dignified quarters on the spot. Ten or twelve miles eastward there is an obscure "King's Park," which is locally believed to have been a resting-place (with a convenient "New Inn" adjoining) when the King of the Commons or one of his predecessors was conducting a hunting party towards an outlying point of the "Kingdom." Still further by a mile or two, on what must have been the direct route from the royal palace to the wilderness, is "Black Boar's Park," which is traditionally associated with the death of the last wild boar of the district. Close by is "Castle Hill," wearing its own legendary significance, though revealing not a trace of masonry. A little beyond this extends Kingsmuir, once, no doubt, brilliantly alive with "outriders that loved venerie," but now covered by a cluster of small, well-cultivated farms. At the extreme point of the tract thus indelibly associated with the days of Falkland's glory is Kingsbarns, which looks out upon the German Ocean. Although no longer possessing such granaries as must have been within its borders when mighty hunters in the neighbourhood needed sustenance for themselves and their steeds, it is a thriving township with attractions which the modern pilgrim fully appreciates.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Fife affords interesting illustrations of the double meaning which attaches to place-names in "King." A number of such names may be traced to Celtic *ceann*, a head. In 'The Place-Names of Fife and Kinross,' by the late W. J. N. Liddall, three examples of the sort appear—Kingask, Kinghorn, and Kinglassie. But the association with royalty shares in the explanation of certain of these place-names. Kingsmuir is traditionally regarded as a hunting-ground of the Stuart sovereigns when they resided at Falkland. And about five minutes' walk from where I write there is a field yet called the King's Park, where the Scottish kings are said to have halted regularly at a hostel on their way to Kingsmuir. W. B.

Radermie, Fifeshire.

"King" in place-names in the majority of cases implies, I should say, royal ownership; but in some cases it would imply the ownership of a person named King. In Dover we have King Street. At the Conquest this street was on the margin of the estuary of the river Dour, which was called King's Water, on which there was a mill called Kingsmill. That mill was built by Bishop Odo, the Conqueror's half-brother, and after that bishop's disgrace it reverted to the king, and was royal property for many centuries.

Kingsland, on the banks of the Severn, at Shrewsbury, was, I think, so named because it was Crown land.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

"King" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *cyning*, a king. It occurs in the names of numerous places which are known to have been residences, or manors, of Saxon, Danish, or English monarchs. Kingston-upon-Hull was purchased by Edward I. Kingsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, marks the spot where

Charles II. landed after his exile. The place at which the coronation of the Saxon monarchs was performed in Surrey is known as Kingston. The stone on which the kings sat during the ceremony is still there.

"King" does not usually appear at the end of a place-name. In such names as Barking the ending is really *ing*, "Bark" being derived from *birc*, a birch tree.

THOMAS W. HUCK.

Several place-names beginning with "king" are of Anglo-Saxon origin, and denote royal ownership. As to the particular places mentioned, Kingsford means a royal ford, and Kingsley or Kingsby a king's dwelling or farm; these names are found in two or three counties. Kingswood (Glos), as its name implies, was anciently a royal chase or forest of 3,000 or 4,000 acres. Among the places where the Anglo-Saxon kings held their courts was Kingsbury (Warwick), a seat of the Mercian kings. Kingsland (Hereford) is reputed to have had a castle in which was the burial-place of King Merwald. Perhaps the most celebrated of all is the A.-S. Cyngestune, the king's town, Kingston-on-Thames. TOM JONES.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

'THE CASE ALTERED,' HUMOROUS POEM (11 S. ii. 89).—May I be permitted to hazard a guess, based to some extent on a dim and misty recollection, as to the authorship of 'The Case Altered'? K. S. perhaps stands for Miss Catherine (*i.e.* Kate) Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, the famous writer on agricultural subjects. She was 24 years of age in 1824. For ten years previously she had acted as her father's amanuensis, and was well acquainted with all the details of farming life. Her period of literary activity did not begin until eleven years after the date above mentioned; but during the time she assisted her father, she occasionally relieved the monotonous examination of agricultural statistics, rotation of crops, and prices of grain, with studies of a lighter nature, of which, unless memory plays me false, 'The Case Altered' was one. W. S. S.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARINE SERVICE (11 S. ii. 68, 134, 157).—By far the best account of the service I have seen occurs in 'Adventures of a Master Mariner' (Robert William Eastwick), edited by Mr. Herbert Spencer Compton for Mr. Fisher Unwin's admirable "Adventure Series." The logs of these ships are at the India Office.

J. M. BULLOCH.

"HIGHDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND BONFIRE NIGHTS" (11 S. ii. 149).—Used by T. Hughes in 'Tom Brown,' chap. i.

G. W. E. R.

LIARDET (11 S. ii. 49, 159).—Lionel Liardet was a son of the Rev. John Liardet, and is said to have been a midshipman, and to have lost his life on board Lord Howe's ship the Queen Catherine on the 1st of June, 1794; but his name does not appear in the muster books of that ship.

John William Tell Liardet was second son of the Rev. John Liardet, and was baptized at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields as "John James Robert Guillaume Tell Liardet, son of the Rev. John Liardet and Mary Salome Liardet, born 16th January, 1775, and baptized 16th February, 1775." He entered the Royal Marines as second lieutenant 7 July, 1797, as John William Tell Liardet, and was placed on half-pay 21 May, 1802. Family tradition says he was secretary to the Legation at Madrid, and died abroad aged 29. He married at Hamburg, in 1794, the Lady Perpétué Félicité de Lammanon D'Albe, of Provence, by whom he had several children, who survived him.

The Rev. John Liardet was a native of Lausanne, and was naturalized by an Act of Parliament passed in 1776. He lived in Great Suffolk Street and also in Lower Grosvenor Place, and died abroad.

F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.

Elsworth, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.

AMERICAN WORDS AND PHRASES (11 S. ii. 67, 132).—"Pikery" in this list is undoubtedly "hiera picra" (the sacred bitter), though I have never heard it asked for in England in this shortened form. Its vulgar name with us is "hickery pickery" or "hiky piky." Known now only as a powder (a mixture of aloes and canella, occasionally with the addition of ginger), it was originally an electuary of very elaborate composition. Alleyne traces it back to Galen.

The *Hiera picra simplex* of the first 'London Pharmacopœia' consisted of aloes, cinnamon, xylobalsamum, or wood of aloes, asarabacca root, spikenard, mastic, saffron, and honey. Of this Culpeper says it is so bitter that a dog could not take it, and he recommends its being made into pills. In addition to this the Pharmacopœia contained two other formulæ for hiera. *Hiera Logadii*, originally a receipt of Nicolaus Myrepsius, one of these "larger and more perplexed Compositions," as Alleyne calls them, had thirty or more ingredients, in addition to the honey. In later editions "hiera picra" was classed as a

*species*, and consisted of cinnamon, zedoary, asarum, cardamom seeds, saffron, cochineal, and aloes, until finally it took its place among powders as *Pulvis aloes cum canella*.

C. C. B.

[See also 10 S. iv. 87, 232; vi. 288, 330, 352.]

"Mung news" is defined in Barrère and Leland's 'Slang Dictionary,' vol. ii., as "news which has been heard before." It is said to be the equivalent of the modern term "chestnut," but is now obsolete. The English *mung*, past of *ming*, to speak of, mention, is given as the source whence it comes.

W. S. S.

Names terrible to Children (10 S. x. 509; xi. 53, 218, 356, 454; xii. 53; 11 S. ii. 133).—Mr. Thomas Hardy's "reddleman," a conspicuous figure in 'The Return of the Native,' seems to merit inclusion in this imposing category. The "reddleman" was he who provided "the bright pigment so largely used by shepherds in preparing the sheep for the fair," and he was formidable of aspect because of the prevalent flaming colour he received through the handling of his wares. "Reddle," says the novelist, "spreads its lively hues over everything it lights on, and stamps unmistakably, as with the mark of Cain, any person who has handled it half an hour." Little wonder is it, therefore, that the roaming, elusive merchant should have had a portentous significance for the childish imagination. In 'The Return of the Native,' chap. ix., the relative positions are thus vividly depicted:—

"A child's first sight of a reddleman was an epoch in his life. That blood-coloured figure was a sublimation of all the horrid dreams which had afflicted the juvenile spirit since imagination began. 'The reddleman is coming for you!' had been the formulated threat of Wessex mothers for many generations. He was successfully supplanted for a while by Buonaparte; but as process of time rendered the latter personage stale and ineffective, the older phrase resumed its early prominence. And now the reddleman has in his turn followed Buonaparte to the land of worn-out bogeys, and his place is filled by modern inventions."

Thomas Bayne.

Moke Family of Flanders (11 S. ii. 130).—There are two references to persons of this name in 'Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic,' vol. xiv. part ii. On p. 198 we find "Thomas Moke, 5*l*. pension on dissolution of Kirkstall Priory, 22 Nov., 31 Hen. VIII."; and on p. 298: "Jerome Moke, born subject of the Duke of Gueldres. Denization 7, Dec. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 34."

Rich. John Fynmore.

Spider's Web and Fever (11 S. ii. 109).—It appears that from spider's web having been a cure for ague, *i.e.*, acute fever, it became an accredited remedy for fevers in general; hence the fever would be protracted so long as a cobweb in a room was left undisturbed, and was not used for this purpose.

"Though the spinner be venomous, yet the web that cometh out of the guts thereof is not venomous, but is accounted full good and profitable to the use of medicine."—'Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum,' trans. by J. Trevisa.

"The Spider's Web helps Hæmorrhages, and other Fluxes of Blood, is Binding and Vulnerary, some use it outwardly against Agues and creeping Ulcers, others adventure to give it inwardly."—'Salmon's London Dispensatory,' 1676.

"In time of common contagion," writes Sir Kenelm Digby in 1660, "men use to carry about with them.....a spider shut up in a box, which draws the contagious air, which otherwise would infect the party."—Quoted in Hulme's 'Natural History in Lore and Legend.'

Hugh Pigott in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1867, part i. pp. 728–41) says:—

"To swallow a spider, or its web, when placed in a small piece of apple, is an acknowledged cure for ague, which was unfortunately urged upon myself. It is employed not only by the poor, but by the better informed.....Miss Strickland mentions an instance of its being tried in vain, but its failure excited great astonishment."

J. Holden MacMichael.

4, Hurlingham Court, S.W.

Longfellow's line in 'Evangeline,' affirming that fever in Acadia could be

Cured by the wearing a spider hung round one's neck in a nutshell,

presents a curious contrast to the superstition referred to by Mr. Ratcliffe. In Chambers's 'Book of Days,' i. 732, spiders and their webs are noted as possessing curative rather than pernicious properties in the case of fever and ague.

W. S. S.

Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' (11 S. ii. 41).—Col. Prideaux twice designates the pamphlet which he mentions a "small octavo." Perhaps I may be permitted to point out that as it consists of *one sheet* divided into four parts, each part consisting of four leaves (16 leaves, 32 pages), it is not octavo, but 16mo.

Diego.

Dickens on the Royal Humane Society (11 S. ii. 87).—There must surely be some mistake somewhere. Those who have seen Landseer's painting of the Newfoundland dog entitled 'A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society' will readily understand that experiments on dogs were

entirely alien to the aims which the Royal Humane Society had in view. An account of the Society will be found in *The Sunday Magazine*, 1898, vol. xxxiv. That Dickens disapproved of vivisection is evident from a weird tale admitted into the pages of *Household Words* under his editorship in 1858. Its title is 'The Three Masters.' But that the great novelist ever wrote an article called 'The Royal Inhumane Society' is to me scarcely credible. W. S. S.

Sir John Ivory (11 S. ii. 147).—There are a few references to the Ivory family of New Ross, Wexford, in Mr. P. H. Hore's 'History of the Town and County of Wexford.' The volumes are not numbered.

In that devoted to Duncannon Fort, Kilclogan, &c., 1904, on p. 230, foot-note, there is reference to an undated petition by Sir John Ivory of New Ross ('MSS. of the House of Lords,' Hist. MSS. Comm., 13 Report, Appendix, pt. v. p. 237), "which must be between the years 1690 and 1691":—

"Petitioner, a Protestant and proprietor of lands in Ireland purchased by his Father by his service against the Irish in the former rebellion about 40 years since or more. Was dispossessed of the same by a late Act of the Irish Parliament, and put out of the government of Duncannon Fort which he had purchased by the consent of Chas. II. at the cost of nearly £2,000. Petitioner, upon the advance of William III. to Kilkenny, was commanded to summon in all the Protestants in those parts about Duncannon, and to block up the same until a General Officer should come up with part of the Army to summon the same, which he performed accordingly. Prays to be preserved in his Estate, either by means of a proviso or otherwise."

On which petition, says Mr. Hore, there is this endorsement: "*Undated*, No. 16. E. agreed."

On p. 233 it is noted that among the officers of the Duke of Ormond's Regiment quartered in Duncannon Fort, 1684–5, was Capt. Sir John Ivory. On 11 September, 1686, Lord Lieutenant Clarendon dined with Sir John at New Ross (p. 235). The accounts of the Fort show that on 20 May, 1691, 2*l.* 12*s.* was "Paid Sir John Ivory for Timber for the use of the ffort as by receipt" p. 240. On p. 130 a foot-note states that John Devereux's estate of Mountpill, Tomhaggard parish, "was granted to Wm. Ivory, Esq., in the Commonwealth." In 1671 an Inquisition was taken at Ross before Wm. Ivory, Esq., Sheriff (p. 338). About 1656 an Edward Ivory was possessor of property at Fethard, Wexford (p. 333). In 1666 the Assessment of Subsidy in Shelburne Barony included "Edward Ivory, 10*s.*" (p. 408).

In the volume devoted to Dunbrody Abbey, &c., 1901, on p. 240, Mr. Hore notes:

"1655. We find by the Book of Survey the lands of Killesk, Drillistown, and Knockagh, 636 acres, owned by William Barron in 1641, divided between William Ivorey [*sic*], Thos. Holmes, Nicholas Loftus, and the Earl of Anglesey."

In Tintern Abbey, Wexford, there is the tomb of "Capt. John Tench, of Mullinderry, and his wife Mary Ivory: he died in 1683, aged 64" (p. 125 of Mr. Hore's Tintern Abbey volume, 1901). G. L. Apperson.

Since my query was in print, I have come across some information in 'N. & Q.' which partly satisfies my requirements (7 S. ix. 447; x. 95, 214, 317). According to an old and valued correspondent, Y. S. M., Sir John Ivory was knighted at Windsor, 20 May, 1683. To have obtained this honour he must have been a person of some note. His father, Capt. William Ivory, is said to have been one of the Cromwellian settlers in Ireland, and to have obtained large grants of land at New Ross and elsewhere. He is stated to have died on 18 July, 1684, aged 59. He must therefore have been quite a young man when he settled in Ireland.

The family of Ivory is, I believe, of Scottish origin, and is distinct from that of Ivery, or Perceval. I should be grateful for any particulars of the family prior to the marriage of John Ivory with Anne Talbot. W. F. Prideaux.

Saint-Évremond: Date of his Birth (11 S. ii. 141).—Sir Frank Marzials writes: "If S.-E.'s mother had brought him into the world on 1 April, 1613, she could not well have produced another child on the 5th of the following January." The deduction as to Saint-Évremond are very likely correct, but this particular point is not conclusive. I am the fourth child and fourth son of my parents. The two eldest, born in November and the following July, though each surviving but a few hours, might still be living in the native village, or, like my elder brother and myself, on opposite faces of the earth, at Honolulu and London. Our parents, still alive and active, expect to celebrate their "diamond" wedding on the 12th of September. All my life an active genealogist, conning some millions of birth records, I have found few, if any, such cases, however.

Lothrop Withington.

30, Little Russell Street, W.C.

'VERTIMMUS' (11 S. ii. 147).—On Tuesday, 29 August, 1605, a Latin comedy entitled 'Vertumnus sive annus recurrens Oxoniæ, an. 1605,' was performed at Oxford by the students of St. John's before King James, Prince Henry, and their courts. The comedy was written by Matthew Gwinne, M.D. (1558 ?–1627), and was published in 1607. There is a copy of it in the Bodleian Library. A comedy entitled 'Alba,' which was performed before the King two days earlier, is also called 'Vertumnus' by Wood, who, speaking of Dr. Gwinne's work, says: "Though it had the same title with that acted two nights before at Christ's Church, this Comedy was very different from it both in plot and execution."

King James's experiences at Oxford in 1605 are fully dealt with in Nichols's 'Progresses of King James,' 1828, vol. i., where references to 'Vertumnus' or Dr. Gwinne appear on pp. 534, 543–5 (notes), 547–8 (note), 552–3 (note).

Sir Isaac Wake (1580 ?–1632), who took part in the reception at Oxford, describes the pomp of the various ceremonies in his 'Rex Platonicus,' a work in fantastic Latin, which has been referred to by Farmer and other annotators of Shakespeare on account of a performance described in it which was thought to have suggested the subject-matter of 'Macbeth.'

THOMAS W. HUCK.

Saffron Walden.

The name should read 'Vertumnus.' Its indirect connexion with 'Macbeth' brings it into my 'Shakespeare Bibliography,' from which I extract the following entry:—

"Gwinne (Matthew), Vertumnus sive annus recurrens Oxonii xxix Augusti 1605 coram Jacobo rege, Henrico principe proceribus, 1607. Fcap. 4to. A dramatic piece which lulled King James to sleep upon his visit to Oxford in 1605."

WM. JAGGARD.

The Rev. W. H. Hutton in his history of St. John Baptist College (1898), p. 88, mentions King James's querulous reception of Dr. Matthew Gwynne's comedy 'Vertumnus' on his visit to Oxford in 1605.

A. R. BAYLEY.

See D. E. Baker's 'Biographia Dramatica,' 1782, vol. ii. (Latin Plays written by English Authors, pp. 422–3).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. W. P. COURTNEY and PROF. SKEAT also thanked for replies.]

"COLLINS"=LETTER OF THANKS (11 S. ii. 149).—I am afraid P. is not a lover of the immortal Jane, or he would remember Mr. Collins's letter of thanks after the memorable visit to the Bennets. Let P. consult chap. xxiii. of 'Pride and Prejudice.'

E. W.

No doubt this is a memento of the elaborately polite Mr. Collins, who is one of the joys of Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice.'

I have heard the same thing called a "board-and-lodging letter," and think it is to be regretted that a simple tribute of friendly gratitude cannot be gracefully rendered without its being made banal and absurd by the stigma of a nickname. When a courtesy comes to be regarded as ridiculous its end is probably at hand. I am one who thinks that we cannot well spare any more of our "sweet observances."

ST. SWITHIN.

[PROF. BENSLY and G. W. E. R. also thanked for replies.]

"DENIZEN" (11 S. i. 506; ii. 71, 111, 154).—DR. SHARPE'S reply may possibly mislead the unlearned. A "denizen" in 1433 is an *alien* who holds letters of denization. These grant certain privileges, patticularly as enabling a foreigner to sue and be sued on the same terms as a native. The subject is fully discussed in Coke upon Littleton, f. 129 a, and the passage quoted by DR. SHARPE can be interpreted without difficulty, without assuming any special local use of the terms. I cannot, of course, presume to dispute DR. SHARPE'S dictum as to the usage of the terms in the City records, as it is clearly impossible for him to print the whole of the evidence on which he bases it in the columns of 'N. & Q.' I may add that letters of denization in large numbers will be found in the Calendar of Patent Rolls of Henry VI. The word itself in the usual form *deinzein* seems to be formed on the analogy of *forein*, with which it is constantly contrasted.

C. J.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN B. GLEGG (11 S. ii. 87).—Lieut.-Col. John B. Glegg belonged, it is believed, to the family of Glegg of Irbie. According to Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1858, he was the second son of John Glegg, Esq., of Irbie, was born in 1773, and was a colonel in the Army. In the edition of Burke for 1875 this information is repeated, although it is virtually certain that Lieut.-Col. Glegg was then dead. His elder brother, General Birkenhead Glegg of Backford

and Irbie, was twice married. He had two sons and two daughters by the first marriage, and four daughters by the second. In 1875 the Gleggs of Backford Hall, Cheshire, descended from General Glegg, were probably the representatives of Lieut.-Col. John Baskervyle Glegg. W. S. S.

Usona = U.S.A. (11 S. ii. 148). — The employment of this word to indicate "the United States" was first publicly advocated, I believe, by Sir Edward Clarke several years ago, but some objection was taken to it across the Atlantic. Lord Morley (then Mr. Morley), who happened to be at the time in New York, also unfavourably criticized the word at a banquet given by the Lotos Club.

A warning lately issued by the English Postmaster General may perhaps be alluded to appropriately here. It concerns the recent misuse of the initials U.S.A. outside letters, when affixed with the intention of indicating "United South Africa."

R. B.

Upton.

Amaneuus as a Christian Name (11 S. ii. 88, 152).—Mr. Tregelles is too ingenious. Amaneuus is the Latin form of the French *Amanieu*, a common Christian name in Guienne. I suppose Emney or Emmoney, which occurs as a surname, may possibly represent the English form. See Bardsley's 'Dictionary of Surnames,' *s.v.* Emeny.

C. J.

Adling Street, Bernard's Castle (11 S. i. 148). — In Stow's 'Survey,' under the heading Castle Baynard Ward, reference is made to "Adle street, over against the west part of Baynards castle, going up by the west end of Knightrider street and to Carter lane." Again: "By the south end of Adle street, almost against Pudle wharf." Elsewhere Stow gives the title as "Addle street or lane."

The thoroughfare, within my memory, extended from Thames Street to Carter Lane, and was called Addle Hill, probably to distinguish it from Addle Street in Wood Street. The making of Queen Victoria Street involved the bisecting of Addle Hill, and ultimately the destruction of the thoroughfare, except the northern part between Knightrider Street and Carter Lane. The conclusion to be drawn is that Addle Hill, Baynard's Castle, and Adling Street, Bernard's Castle, are the same.

S. P. E. S.

Adling Street was probably on the site of the present Addle Hill, between Queen Victoria Street and Carter Lane. Addle Hill is named Adling Hill on a plan of 'The Ward of Castle Baynard' given at p. 80 of Loftie's 'London' ("Historic Towns" Series). Addle is derived from Atheling, viâ Adling.

Adling Hill was in favour with printers about the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth. Besides Windet, Vallintine Sims or Simmes, whose sign was "The White Swan," resided in Adling Street; and in 1600 another printer, named Simon Stafford, also resided in this street.

A short account of Baynard's Castle is given in the first volume of 'London, Past and Present,' by Wheatley and Cunningham. In Braun and Hogenberg's map of London (1572) it is inaccurately named Benam's Castle. Thomas Wm. Huck.

[T. C. also thanked for reply.]

Queen Elizabeth and Astrology (11 S. ii. 107).—Presumably the book referred to is that entitled 'Astrologiæ ratione et experientia refutatæ liber.' It is not an Elzevir, but was printed at the press of Christopher Plantin at Antwerp in 1583. The author's name is given as Sixtus ab Hemminga. He is said to have been a Dutch physician (born 1533, died 1586). Copies of the book are in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the British Museum.

W. Scott.

Bath and Henrietta Maria (11 S. ii. 150).—The demolition of the houses which had disfigured the north side of the Abbey for nearly two centuries and a half began in 1823, but, owing to difficulties with leases, and the heavy expense, the work was not completed until 1834. The cost to the Corporation was nearly 11,000*l*.

There seems good reason for believing that Queen Henrietta Maria stayed in Bath with the King on his westward journey in the spring of 1644, but I cannot find mention of the exact lodging. The records of Bristol Corporation show that she stayed at the Great House, St. Augustine's Back, Bristol (on the site now occupied by Colston Hall), late in April, 1644. "As a token of their love" the Corporation, on 23 April, voted "a free gift of 500*l*." to the Queen, three-fourths of the gift being raised with difficulty from the inhabitants, and the balance coming from the civic purse. Has Mr. Gibbs tried the Corporation records of Bath? Charles Wells.

134, Cromwell Road, Bristol.

Both Charles I. and his Queen were at Bath in 1644 ("Henrietta Park" and "Henrietta Place" may be commemorative of the visit). Mr. R. E. Peach does not, however, state in his 'Historic Houses of Bath,' or in his other works, in which building the King and Queen resided on that occasion. R. B.

Upton.

In Miss Strickland's 'Queens of England' a letter is quoted from Queen Henrietta Maria to Charles I., dated "Bathe, April 21, 1644." S. B.

[Mr. A. R. Bayley also thanked for reply.]

"If you ask for salt, you ask for sorrow" (11 S. ii. 150).—In *The Spectator*, No. 7, Addison shows how asking at table for salt may possibly be a prelude to sorrow. As a variant on the point raised in the query his illustration may be worth giving. He presents a hostess surging with little superstitions, and makes her call upon her guest to pass a pinch of salt on the point of his knife. The narrative thus proceeds :—

"This I did in such a trepidation and hurry of obedience, that I let it drop by the way; at which she immediately startled, and said it fell towards her. Upon this I looked very blank; and, observing the concern of the whole table, began to consider myself, with some confusion, as a person that had brought a disaster upon the family. The lady, however, recovering herself after a little space, said to her husband with a sigh, 'My dear, misfortunes never come single.'.....'Do not you remember, child,' says she, 'that the pigeon-house fell the very afternoon that our careless wench spilt the salt upon the table?' 'Yes,' says he, 'my dear, and the next post brought us an account of the battle of Almanza.'"

Thomas Bayne.

I have heard this expression many times from my mother, a native of Norfolk, and I well remember as a lad in that county the comparatively large number of salt-cellars in evidence at dinners and suppers, placed upon the tables, presumably, to enable the guests to avoid having to ask their neighbours to pass the salt.

I have a faint recollection of having asked for an explanation and being told that, at the Last Supper, Judas passed the salt to our Lord. But I remember rather more distinctly hearing that if you received the salt from any one who bore you a grudge or wished you ill, the salt would carry with it some mystical power of fulfilment.

W. B. Gerish.

The usual form of this proverbial saying is "Help to salt, help to sorrow."

Wm. Jaggard.

We were wont to say in Kesteven, when the force of circumstances or lapse of good manners made any one put salt on another's plate: "If you help me to salt, you help me to sorrow." I never heard that it was fateful to ask for the condiment.

St. Swithin.

Substitute the words "help to" for "ask for," and I have known this proverb all my life, having repeatedly heard it so expressed both in Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and also in London. This Cheshire version is quite new to me.

John T. Page.

In Devonshire, if at table any one proposes to help another to salt, the remark is usually heard: "If you help me to salt, you will help me to sorrow."

Fred. C. Frost, F.S.I.

Teignmouth.

Father Peters and Queen Mary (11 S. ii. 107).—Internal evidence would lead one to infer the date of the print to be about 1735 or 1736. Certain indications seem to point distinctly to the period of the exiled Stuarts. D. Wyttenbach, whose name is written on the print, was no doubt the Dutch scholar of that name (born 1746, died 1820). Scotus.

Lardiner at the Coronation (11 S. ii. 149).—According to Giles Gossip, 'Coronation Anecdotes,' 1823, the Chief Lardiner has the care and management of the royal larder.

Lord Abergavenny, as holding the manor of Scoulton, otherwise called Burdleys in Scoulton, within the county of Norfolk, claimed the office; but other manors were also held by the service of being King's Lardiner at the time of the Coronation, amongst which were those of Eston en le Mont, in the county of Essex, and Shipton Moyne. The fees of the office were "the remainder of all beaves, muttons, calves, venisons, cheverels, lard, and other flesh, fish, salt, and all other things remaining in the office of Lardiner after dinner," *i.e.*, the Coronation feast. The claim was exercised at the Coronation of George IV., and there have been no Coronation banquets since that of this king.

John Hodgkin.

See Blount's 'Tenures,' ed. Hazlitt, 1874, p. 271. The book must be seen by any one interested in these matters.

S. L. Petty.

English Sepulchral Monuments, 1300–1350 (11 S. ii. 47, 154).—'A Glimpse at the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of Great Britain from the Earliest Period to the Eighteenth Century,' by Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, 1834, may be of assistance to your correspondent. J. Bagnall.

Although 'Notices of Sepulchral Monuments in English Churches,' by the Rev. W. H. Kelke, 1850, is little more than a pamphlet, it would be very useful. I suggest also Edward Blore's 'Monumental Remains,' &c., 1826. Aleck Abrahams.

'Drawing-Room Ditties' (11 S. ii. 48, 94, 154).—The song beginning

Had I a donkey wot wouldn't go,
Do you think I'd wallop him? No! No! No!

was familiar for many years before it appeared in the 'Comic Song-Book' of 1864. The parody of it, as I stated *ante*, p. 94, was published in *Punch* for 17 Feb., 1844, in a "polished form" for drawing-room use, with a silhouette evidently drawn by R. Doyle. A. Masson.

In 'Little Dorrit,' chap. xxvii., published in 1857, Dickens speaks of "the favourite air of 'If I had a donkey,'" and gives a parody of the words. G. W. E. R.

George I. Statues: William Hucks (11 S. ii. 7, 50, 98, 135).—Mark Noble's statements about the dates in Parliament of William Hucks and Robert Hucks (*ante*, p. 135) are not quite correct.

According to the official Returns of Members of Parliament, the date of William's first return to Parliament (viz., for Abingdon) was 4 May, 1708; but he cannot have taken his seat until early in 1709, as a footnote says: "Return amended by Order of the House dated 20 January, 1708/9, by erasing the name of Sir Simon Harcourt, knt., and substituting that of William Hucks, esq." This Parliament was dissolved 21 September, 1710.

Sir Simon Harcourt, Attorney-General, was elected for Abingdon 4 October of the same year. Sir Simon having been appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, James Jennings was on 13 December, 1710, elected for Abingdon. This Parliament having been dissolved 8 August, 1713, Symon Harcourt (? son of Sir Simon) was elected for Abingdon for the Parliament of 1713–15. Then, 1715–22, came James Jennings (? the same as the above Jennings). Then in the three next Parliaments, 1722–41, Abingdon was represented by Robert Hucks.

William Hucks, having ceased to sit for Abingdon in 1710, reappeared as one of the two members for Wallingford 27 January, 1715. He held the seat in the four Parliaments of 1715–41, but on his death near the end of the last was succeeded by Joseph Townsend, elected 22 December, 1740.

Robert Pierpoint.

Apple Tree flowering in Autumn (11 S. ii. 149).—A fruit tree flowering in autumn is regarded as a sign of a succession of abnormal seasons. In the 'Dover Year-Book,' under 18 Oct., 1852, is the following:—

"In the garden of Mr. John Iron, Harbour Master at Dover, occurred the curiosity of a cherry tree being in full blossom in October. Parallel with this freak of nature may be mentioned the fact that in the following year about the same time snow fell in East Kent."

John Bavington Jones.

Dover.

Some fifty years ago a woman in Lincolnshire was accused of having compassed the death of her husband, and it was testified that she had remarked: "I believe John will die, for the apple trees are in full bloom again." St. Swithin.

At Easter, 1909, I planted some apple trees, which flowered the same autumn. On a local gardener seeing them, he said that he never liked to see apple trees flower out of season, as it meant a death in the family before the year was out. I am glad to say this prediction was not verified.

A. Lewis.

Worcester Park, Surrey.

Mrs. Gutch, in her 'Folk-Lore of Yorkshire (North Riding and the Ainsty),' 1901, p. 58, says:—

"If part of an apple tree blossoms when the fruit on other portions is nearly formed, it betokens death in the owner's family within the year."

The same belief prevailed in Norfolk when I was a lad, and I distinctly recollect removing the blooms from a tree in order to save my mother from unnecessary alarm.

W. B. Gerish.

Among the superstitions of the county of Worcester is that to have apples and blossoms on a tree at the same time is a sign of a forthcoming death in the family (*Gent. Mag.*, 1855, part ii., p. 385).

J. Holden MacMichael.

See also 9 S. xii. 506, 133.

John T. Page.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Poems of Cynewulf.* Translated by Charles W. Kennedy, Ph.D. (Routledge & Sons.)

Messrs. Routledge deserve the thanks of the public for opening to them some of the treasures of Old English literature which have never yet been presented to them in a popular form. It is not long since under their auspices an excellent presentment of the 'Beowulf' was published by Mr. W. Huyshe, and now an equally careful rendering of the eighth-century 'Poems of Cynewulf' comes to us, put into modern English for the first time, and edited by Dr. C. W. Kennedy, an American scholar who shows an intimate knowledge of the subject. We must admit that these quaint poems, even when rendered from Old English into New, are hardly less remote from our modern ways of thought in their jerky and disjointed style than the crabbed involutions of a Greek chorus. If an exception is to be made, it is in favour of 'The Phœnix,' a description of Paradise, which is, however, founded on a Latin poem by Lactantius, and retains some of its coherence.

The editor holds with most other critics that the genuine work of Cynewulf, about whom nothing is known, is restricted to the four poems which bear his signature—'Juliana,' 'Christ,' 'Elene,' and 'The Fates of the Apostles.' He decisively rejects the so-called 'Riddles,' which are not riddles at all, and with more hesitation 'Andreas' and 'Guthlac.' In estimating the traces of Anglo-Saxon paganism in England he seems to undervalue the evidence of place-names, which is stronger than he supposes; and it is certainly an over-statement to affirm that this pagan element disappeared at the conversion of the English. It may have been so officially, but how persistently it lingered for many centuries afterwards is well known to our folk-lore societies. It is hardly correct, again, to say that the parochial system was "strengthened" by Archbishop Theodore from Tarsus (p. 80), when it was created by him.

In his Bibliography of Texts, which is laudably full, Dr. Kennedy might have included Ludov. Ettmüller's 'Engla and Seaxna,' 1850.

*Fifty Pictures of Gothic Altars.* Selected and described by Percy Dearmer. (Longmans & Co.)

The object of the Alcuin Society, of whose publications this is one, is to produce a better understanding of the ritual, ceremonies, and furniture of the early Anglican Church by issuing monographs on these subjects from time to time. Ten years ago it published a volume on English altars by Mr. St. John Hope; it now extends its purview, and produces a supplementary volume, under the editorship of Mr. Dearmer, on mediæval altars, of what it loosely calls "the Gothic period," selected from Continental churches.

These fifty pictures are taken chiefly from manuscript sources, miniatures, and woodcuts of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. These hardly seem to be the best sources of illustration if the volume, as here stated, is designed for the practical behoof of architects and others concerned in the decoration of churches. Considering the very conventional and sketchy way in which the altars are suggested often, rather than represented, in these mediæval drawings, with an almost complete absence of scale or detail, we conceive that a practical architect or church furnisher would find extreme difficulty in making a satisfactory reproduction of the designs. He would probably give the whole collection for one photograph of an existing altar with accurate details.

The volume, therefore, is of antiquarian rather than practical interest. The editor, indeed, confesses that the altars represented are frequently treated by the artist as merely an incident subordinate to the particular martyrdom or vision which he is trying to portray. He calls attention to the fact that these early altars are shown to have been curtained-in, for the sake of privacy and reverence, at three sides—he says "at all four sides," but surely this must be a mistake, as this arrangement would shut out the priest himself. He can hardly mean that the fourth curtain was drawn between him and the congregation. No gradine (or "retable," in modern parlance) is represented in these mediæval pictures, and no lights save two of moderate dimensions, the hangings being of quite a simple kind. In fact, utility and simplicity rather than ornament and elaboration were characteristic of the mediæval altar.

Mr. Dearmer has selected his illustrations from all quarters to make a representative collection, and promises a further volume which will deal with the Renaissance period and later.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

Cecil Clarke ("All Lombard Street to a China Orange").—See the long editorial note at 10 S. viii. 7 and the communications at p. 136 of the same volume.

J. R. M. and W. S. S.—Forwarded to Mr. Bernau.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## THE HOUSE OF LA TRÉMOÏLLE.

In a notice of the second issue of the Marquis de Ruvigny's book 'The Nobilities of Europe,' which appeared in *The Athenæum* for 2 July last, the reviewer says that "Marshal Macdonald's French dukedom of the Empire reminds us of our inability to trace the similar but ancient Angevin-Neapolitan title now borne by the son of the Duc de La Trémoïlle"—the title in question being that of "Prince de Tarente."

I have not seen the Marquis de Ruvigny's book, but I am surprised to find that the origin and descent of this title have not been traced in it. I can conceive no more fascinating work than one which relates the history of the old feudal families of France—Gramont and Rohan, Noailles and Mortemart, La Rochefoucauld and La Tour d'Auvergne, and many others, amongst which that of La Trémoïlle presents not the fewest romantic episodes, from the days of the crusader of 1096, Guy de La Trémoïlle, to those of the gallant Prince de Talmond, who was shot in La Vendée when fighting for the cause of the Bourbons. Claiming descent from the sovereign Counts of Poitou, and holding the hereditary office of Great Chamberlain of Burgundy, in 1446 Louis I. de La Trémoïlle married Marguerite d'Amboise, a great heiress who brought into the family the principality of Talmond and the viscounty of Thouars, which in 1563 was erected into a duchy, the dukedom of La Trémoïlle following not long afterwards, in 1595.

In 1497–8 Pope Alexander VI. planned to marry his son, Cæsar Borgia, to Charlotte of Aragon, Princesse de Taronte, the daughter and heiress of Frederic, King of Naples, who in 1501 was dispossessed of his kingdom by his kinsman Ferdinand the Catholic. The proposed marriage did not come off, and the young lady was wedded to the Count Guy XVI. de Laval. Her only daughter and heiress, Anne de Laval, was married in 1521 to François de La Trémoïlle, Prince de Talmond, the great-grandson of Louis I. and Marguerite d'Amboise, who, as legitimate heir to the throne of Naples in right of his wife, assumed the title of Prince de Tarente. Although the claims of the house of La Trémoïlle were never formally recognized, they were acknowledged to a certain extent by Louis XIV., who in 1691 allowed the members of the family to rank as sovereign princes, and gave the princesses the exceptional right of the *tabouret* before marriage. The title of Prince de Tarente has always been borne by the eldest son of the Duc de La Trémoïlle, with precedence over that of Prince de Talmond.

The reviewer also names as of interest the legal circumstances by which the Duc de La Trémoïlle is the owner by descent of Serrant, the magnificent residence of the Walshes. This property came into the family by the marriage of the Duc Charles de La Trémoïlle with Joséphine Eugénie Valentine, Comtesse de Serrant. On the death of that lady in 1887, her son, the present duke, Louis Charles de La Trémoïlle, inherited the property. An extraordinary account of the origin of the Walshes of Serrant will be found in O'Callaghan's book, 'The Irish Brigades in the Service of France,' 1870, pp. 94–7.

W. F. Prideaux.

## VANISHING LONDON: PROPRIETARY CHAPELS.

With the passing of Belgrave Chapel the proprietary chapels are fast becoming relics of bygone times, and before long readers of 'The Newcomes' will be wondering what is the meaning of "Lady Whittlesea's Chapel," under the pastorate of "the beloved and popular preacher, that elegant divine the Rev. Charles Honeyman," with wine cellars underneath, and the wine merchant's name, "Sherrick," on the cellar door. It was the counterpart of Bedford Chapel, formerly in Bloomsbury Street, for, like "Lady Whittlesea's Chapel," Bedford Chapel had wine cellars underneath. Mr. George Clinch in his 'Bloomsbury and St. Giles's' states that it was first opened in 1771, being held on lease from the Duke of Bedford from Lady Day, 1768:—

"The covenants stated that the chapel should not be consecrated, and that nothing should be done in it except preaching, reading prayers and psalms in the Common Prayer Book, and administering the Sacrament. The clergyman's salary was at the same time fixed at 100*l.* a year; or if two ministers should perform the duty, the one officiating in the morning was to be allowed 60*l.* per annum, and the one doing the afternoon duty 40*l.* per annum."

On the 4th of February, 1896, the tearing down of this chapel was commenced, and Mr. C. Boase, a valued contributor to 'N. & Q.' as well as the 'D.N.B.,' gave a sketch of its history in 'N. & Q.' of the 21st of March, and suggested that, as these chapels were rapidly disappearing, "some facts respecting these buildings and their histories would make interesting reading in 'N. & Q.,' more particularly as hardly anything is to be found on the subject in any one of the numerous books written about London."

At the opening of the chapel, Mr. John Tuckett stated on the 30th of May (8 S. ix. 430) the Rev. John Trusler, D.D., its first clergyman, preached, and in the evening Dr. Dodd. Col. Prideaux in the same number mentions that a pamphlet in his possession, 'An Account of the Life and Writings of William Dodd, LL.D., 1777,' states that this "chapel, which was built in Charlotte Street, and others which he became a sharer in, are supposed not to have succeeded in a manner answerable to his expectations," and that the losses which he thus incurred led him into the extravagant courses which resulted in his ruin.

Both Mr. Boase and Col. Prideaux refer to Bellew, who was the incumbent from 1862 to 1868. During his ministry the chapel was full to overflowing, and his reading of the Litany will never be forgotten by those who heard it. In the vestry he would frequently on weekdays give recitations from Shakespeare to friends. Among his popular lectures was one on India, delivered at Exeter Hall at the time of the Mutiny. I was present at this, and never saw the building more crowded. He and Spurgeon were caricatured in a broadside which was sold in the streets, entitled 'Brimstone and Treacle' Spurgeon, of course, being Brimstone, and Bellew Treacle. Spurgeon, as was his wont, took it good-naturedly, and added it to his collection of caricatures of himself, of which he possessed a large number. He reproduced it in his history of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, a copy of which, now before me, he gave my father, with some very kind words written in it in his fine clear hand.

Another incumbent was Mr. Stopford Augustus Brooke.

In all probability it was to this chapel that Theodore Hook referred in his well-known lines. Este (the late Samuel Timmins) on the 11th of July, 1896 (8 S. x. 38), gave the following as the original version:—

'Tis right that the friends of this building should know
There 's a spirit above, and a spirit below:
The spirit above is the spirit divine,
But the spirit below is the spirit of wine.

Mr. John T. Page and Mr. Edward H. Marshall also have notes on the subject.

Until the removal of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury Street was remarkable for having three places of worship together, all in a row. Next to Bedford Chapel Sir Morton Peto caused to be erected Bloomsbury Chapel with its two handsome towers; and at the time of its opening on December 5th, 1848, this was regarded as the cathedral of the Baptist denomination. Next to it is the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy. Of this Mr. Clinch gives an interesting account in his work on Bloomsbury, stating that "a paper by William Morris Beaufort, Esq., is printed in the second volume of the *Proceedings* of the Huguenot Society of London, pp. 493–518." An old inhabitant of Covent Garden, Mr. Dossetor, contributes a note on the 30th of May, 1896 (8 S. ix. 430), concerning the changes in the name of

Bloomsbury (formerly Charlotte) Street and other streets in its neighbourhood.

On Sunday, the 7th of last month, the final service was held in Belgrave Chapel, East Halkin Street. *The Daily Telegraph* in an article refers to the fact that

"at one time there were several of these independent or semi-independent chapels in and near Knightsbridge. Proprietary meeting-houses existed in Chapel Street, in Eaton Square, in Montpelier Street, and near Trevor Square. But the most famous of them all was the little chapel known as Knightsbridge Chapel or Trinity Chapel, which was pulled down within the memory of all of us, and the site added to the French Embassy at Albert Gate."

This chapel was

"originally connected in some obscure way with Westminster Abbey, or at least with St. Margaret's. It received a new lease in 1629, when the Bishop of London's licence was granted to it as a proprietary incumbency. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1699, and refronted in 1789. The chapel that Londoners still remember was a modern reconstruction in 1861.....

"Until 1753 marriages, often of interesting personages, were performed there; and although it never carried the unsavoury reputation that attached to the Fleet Chapel or Mayfair Chapel, that many of the alliances here contracted were open to criticism is clear from the number of marriages which are specially marked in the register as being 'secret.' Mr. Chancellor in his history of Knightsbridge makes reference to some of these."

For the past twelve years the history of Belgrave Chapel has been specially interesting, its pastor having been the Rev. Herbert Marston, and *The Daily Chronicle* of the 11th ult., which contains his portrait and an illustration of the Chapel, records that he "has been blind from his youth. While still at school, he became the first blind student to adopt the Braille system to Greek, and won against all competitors a classical scholarship at Durham University. He has learnt to speak and write from modern languages, and he became Professor of English Literature at his own Alma Mater." At the Chapel he read the lessons and preached, and personally conducted the whole social work of the church, and he has won the affection and reverence of all. On Saturday, the 13th of August, he delivered up the keys of his beloved chapel to the representatives of the Duke of Westminster, the owner, and it is anticipated that a pile of modern flats will be erected on its site.

John Collins Francis.

## 'LONDON GAZETTE': EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the early issues of *The London Gazette* are many advertisements containing information that is now of much interest. I offer the following examples to the readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"All persons that desire to make use of the New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of coppers, by which a third part of the fuel, which otherwise will be spent, may be easily saved, may repair to Mr. Collins, or to Mr. Dodd at the Eagle and Childe, a brewhouse in St. Giles in the fields, where they shall receive full satisfaction."—*London Gazette* 136, March 4–7, 1666.

"These are to give Notice that Order is taken for the Printing of all Ordinary Advertisements at the Office of the Clerk and Register of the Passes, at the Peacock in the Strand [printed Saand]."—*London Gazette* 159, May 23–27, 1667.

"Several Chymicall Preparations, besides those mentioned by Mr. Boyle in his Book of the Usefulness of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, made by a skilful hand; are sold by Mr. Morgan, a Grocer in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and by Mr. Octavian Pulleyn Junior, a Stationer at the King's Head in Little Britain."—*London Gazette* 242, March 9–12, 1667.

"Sir Samuel Morland, having for divers late years, by His Majesties special Command and Encouragement, closely applied himself to the painful study of numbers; and having at last (thorow the Blessing of God upon his endeavours) though with the expense of considerable sums, found out two very useful instruments; the one serving for Addition and substraction [*sic*] of any Number of Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, or of any other Coins, Weights and Measures, either of this, of any other Kingdom, Nation, or Language whatsoever. The other, for the ready performance of Multiplication and Division, together with the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots and that to any Number of Places required: And all this without charging the Memory, distracting the mind, or exposing the Operator to any uncertainty which no other method hitherto published, can justly pretend to.

"These are therefore to give notice to all who desire further satisfaction concerning the premises that they may inquire of Mr. Thomas Plucknett at his Fathers House in the New Palace Westminster; with whom are lodged Instruments of both Kinds, in greater and lesser volumes and of whom either Native or Foreigner may bespeak, and in a very short time, and at as reasonable a rate as the nature of the work will afford, be furnished with any such Instruments, together with most ample and distinct Instructions for all the aforesaid operations."—*London Gazette* 253, April 16–20, 1668.

"Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant, at the Old Theater, between Lincolns-Inn-Fields and Vere-Street; where all persons concerned may repair on Monday May 18th and see the volumes and put in their Money."—*London Gazette* 261, May 14–18, 1668.

"Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books (Adventurers comming in so fast that they cannot in so short

time be methodically registred) opens not till Tuesday the 2d of June; then not failing to draw; at the Old Theater between Lincolns-Inn-Fields and Vere-Street."—*London Gazette* 263, May 21-25, 1668.

"Egbertus Wills of the city of Utricht, skilled in the cures of crookedness and other defects of body, hath quitted his Lodging in Aldersgate-street and hath taken a House in St. Albans buildings in Charles Street at the sign of the Prince of Orange."—*London Gazette* 329, Jan. 7-11, 1668.

"Philibert Rydaels, a stranger lately arrived in England, dwelleth at Brompton Park neer Knightsbridge, where he practises the Art or Mistery of Painting and Guilding of Leather in Forrest-works, Flowers and Figures, proper for the adorning of Chappels, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Galleries and Closets, with Beauty and Lustre, which will endure many ages, selling them at reasonable prizes [*sic*]."—*London Gazette* 387, July 29–Aug. 2, 1669.

"Lost out of a Coach between the Hay-Market and Whitehal the 12th instant, Basilius Valentinus, the First part in High Dutch the later in Latine, a Book in Octavo bound in Velom with Red leaves, belonging to his Highness Prince Rupert; whosoever shall bring it to James Hays Esquire at his Lodgings neer St. Alban in St. Albans street shall be well rewarded for their pains."—*London Gazette* 419, Nov. 18–22, 1669.

E. Wyndham Hulme.

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'Hungary in the Eighteenth Century.'—That "reviewers may still be of service in pointing out faults in the book" is the opinion of the erudite reviewer of my book 'Hungary in the Eighteenth Century' in 'N. & Q.' for 20 August. If readers may be grateful for the detection of slips which even the learned critic might admit to be of no great moment, as they do not touch the essential part of the book, I also should be grateful that he has contented himself with *paucis maculis*. Nevertheless, forgive me for replying to the assertions of your reviewer, as I feel myself responsible for what I have written, not only to the public, but also to the Cambridge University Press.

The first remark is that many foot-notes are useless, specially that on p. 203, as it refers to documents published in a periodical and "subsequently republished in book form." The reviewer is certainly unaware that the edition in book form was one of fifty copies only. Hence it was much safer to refer to the periodical, of which more copies exist. The fact that the "page is not given" is perhaps no great fault, as the publication of 'Regesta' proceeds in chronological order, and the year 1691 is in the text.

"There was no King Ladislas in 1514." Quite true, but the fault of using this form of the name is not the translator's, nor mine, but that of George Bessenyei, who is quoted on p. 178, and who wrote "László Király" = King Ladislas. The learned reviewer surely knows that the difference between Ladislas and Uladislav is purely one of scholarship and orthography. Proverb and song speak only of "Dobzse László" and "Lengyel László." Prince Rákóczi, when writing on the same event—the peasant revolt in 1514—uses also the form Ladislas.

The reviewer is formally right when he finds fault with the use of the terms "Serbs" and "Rascians" in the book. In adding that "the uninitiated reader will consequently be puzzled," he overlooked the fact that an explanation is given not only in the foot-note on p. 197, but also in the text and in the glossary.

I think that my kind critic will be astonished to hear that the Regius Professor of History who expressed regret that he was unable to discover the Hungarian coronation oath was no less a man than Dr. Stubbs.

Forgive me one further remark. The excellent reviewer thinks that Mr. Temperley is too severe on the Magyars. I think that the great pains he has taken about this book show his sympathy for our country better than do any words. Sympathy and truth are compatible with the mentioning of faults and of mediæval practices and ceremonies. I suppose, moreover, that the reviewer will agree with me in wishing that the hussar with drawn sword before the council hall were the worst remnant of primitive savagery.

Prof. Henry Marczali.

"Freckle" and "Speckled": their Etymology.—I think I am right in saying that no satisfactory etymology of these two words has been suggested in English dictionaries. 'N.E.D.' under the word "freckle" has nothing to say on its derivation; and Prof. Skeat in the new edition of his dictionary, under the words "freckle" and "speck," is not able to suggest anything about the origin of the two words which I have placed at the head of this note.

I would suggest that the words "freckle" and "speckled" may be related. In the first place, it is possible that the initial *f* and *sp* may both represent an original *sp*, the loss of the sibilant in this combination being not without example in the Indo-Germanic languages; compare, for instance, the relationship between the Latin words *spūma*, *pūmex*, and our English *foam*, also between Gr. *σπίγγος*, Welsh *pinc*, and

our E. words *spink* and *finch*. In the second place, the original form of "speckled" appears to have been "spreckled," a not uncommon form in the dialects, as may be seen in 'E.D.D.' For the loss of the *r* sound after *sp* compare E. *speak* with G. *sprechen*. Thirdly, there is an old German word cited by Schade, namely, *spreckel*, used in the precise sense of "freckle." Compare Swed. *spräcklig*, "spreckled, spotted." Now this *spreckel* is compared by etymologists with Gr. *περκνός* and the Skr. *prçni*, "speckled." Skr. *prçni* is derived by Sanskritists from a root which occurs in the double form of *sprç* and *prç*. For the *k* sound in *freckle* and *speckled* compare the history of the word "fickle" as given in Skeat's dictionary, *s.v.* A. L. Mayhew.

Anthony Babington, the Conspirator.—There is a carefully written account of Anthony Babington, the conspirator, in the 'D.N.B.,' ii. 308–11. Much has been said about him in 'N. & Q.,' and many notices of him are to be found in *The Reliquary*. Nevertheless an abstract of the following deed, now in my possession, may prove interesting.

By agreements, dated 28 May in the case of Bullock, and 4 May in that of six others, Babington had sold to them divers messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Nort-n, co. Derby, a few miles south of Sheffield. These agreements were followed by an "Indenture, octopartite, made the furst daye of June in the xxvij$^{th}$ yere of the reigne of oure most gracyous Sou'aigne Ladye Elizabethe, by the grace of god Quene of England, Fraunce, and Yreland, Defendore of the Faithe, &c.," for the purpose of declaring the uses of the fine to be levied and the recovery to be suffered by "Anthony Babyngton of Dethycke in the countye of Darbye, Esquyer," and Margery his wife.

It is "covenanted, concluded, condescended, and agreed" that "somyche and all suche part" of the premises as had been sold to each purchaser should be to him, his heirs and assigns for ever. These seven purchasers were John Bullocke of Derley, co. Derby, Esq., Jherom Rolynsone of Norton, yeoman, William Rolynsone of Little Norton, husbandman, Edward Gyll of Sheffield, yeoman, John Urton, *alias* Stevyne, the younger, of Norton (no addition), John Waynewright of Norton, "sythesmythe," and Godfrey Atkyne of Norton, weaver. The consideration money is not mentioned, the property is not described, and there are no witnesses. All the seals have been cut off. The signature "Anthony Babington" is in a good hand; the others are: "p'me Joh'em Bullocke" (probably a lawyer), "Jerom Rollynsone," "John Stephen," "John Wainwright."

One copy of the deed was made for each purchaser. This belonged to "Godfridus Atkyne," whose name is thus endorsed. The document measures 14 in. by 20 in.

Babington's face must have been a study when he read the "style" of Queen Elizabeth. The date is 1 June, 1585. The plot came to a head about April, 1586; he was arrested in August, and executed on 20 September. W. C. B.

Richard Crashaw at Rome.—An interesting anecdote about Crashaw is contained in a letter written by Robert Southwell from Rome at the close of 1660, and printed by the Historical MSS. Commission in their account of the manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont (vol. i. pt. ii., 1905, p. 616):

"The last night one was telling me the life and death of your famous Cambridge wit, Crashaw, who coming here to the last Pope Innocent, declared his condition and abilities, and that he had left all for the Roman Church, so in fine expecting to meet with a happy maintenance here, the Pope gave him but twenty pistoles, with which departing very ill satisfied, he told the person that presented him, certainly if the Roman church be not founded upon a rock, it is at least founded upon something which is as hard as a rock. He after, by the favour of a Cardinal, got a place of two hundred crowns a year, but in a short time after died."

W. P. Courtney.

Rostand's 'Chantecler.'—I do not know whether a fairly obvious misprint has been noticed in this famous play. My copy is one of the ninth thousand, and on p. 194 the last four lines run:—

C'est qu'on peut être sûr qu'il a l'air gamine
Puisqu'il a gaminé lorsqu'il criait famine;
Non fameux: "Oh! la la!" qui nargue le passant
S'est qu'un cri de douleur dont on changea l'accent.

It is evident that the printers have here changed the first letters of the last two lines, which make nonsense as they stand. It is a pity there should be a misprint here, as a few lines further on in the same speech comes the best line in the play:—

Il faut savoir mourir pour s'appeler Gavroche!

De V. Payen-Payne.

Tenducci Anecdotes.—Some anecdotes of this worthy are printed in *The Morning Post* of 16 and 28 June, 1781. Future writers may be glad to consult them.

W. Roberts.

ROBERT HAYMAN, POET.—The tenth part, p. 219, of the Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury (Hist. MSS. Com., 1904, Cd. 2052) adds a little information to our knowledge of this worthy. It chronicles a letter from Nicholas Hayman, dated Dartmouth, 1 July, 1600, to Sir Robert Cecil, begging "for employment for the bearer, his eldest son, Robert, a bachelor of arts of Oxford, who has also studied at Poitiers." W. P. COURTNEY.

CARLYLE'S 'FRENCH REVOLUTION' IN A FRENCH VERSION.—On p. 86 of Dr. Richard Garnett's 'Life of Thomas Carlyle' we read that there is a good French translation of the 'French Revolution' by Regnault and Barot. This statement seems remarkable to one who has examined the work carefully. Apparently Dr. Garnett had read only the first volume. The second volume was translated by Regnault and Roche; and the third by Jules Roche only. In the second chapter of the first volume Carlyle wrote of Charlemagne sleeping with truncheon grounded, which appears in French "avec son sceptre *vermoulu*."

Carlyle wrote, "One hopes it might be de Brézé," and the French version is "Espérons que ce ne fut pas de Brézé." An isolated error would not, of course, mar greatly the value of such a work; but this sort of blunder occurs often, reversing completely the meaning of the original. If the author asked (in the Salle de Manége), "Is it incredible?" and implied that it was quite credible, we should hardly expect "Il est incroyable." One would think that "will hinder no journey to Saint-Cloud" was plain enough, but we find "empêchera toute marche sur Saint-Cloud" as the translation ('Grand Acceptance').

In this same chapter there are many quaint renderings, as "L'histoire roule pour eux *dans ses vagues* son muet et silencieux adieu," for "History *waves* them her mute adieu"; and "While computed time runs" is rendered "Pendant qu'il est calculé le temps passe."

Perhaps the most amazing version appears in the chapter 'Avignon,' "A Madame d'Udon (or some such name, for Dumont does not recollect quite clearly)," being represented by "Une madame Dudon (ou un nom semblable, *Dumont*, on ne se le rappelle pas exactement)."

In the chapter 'Usher Maillard' there is mention made of a sheepskin drum. The French translators made it "peau d'âne," and the German rendering is "Kalbsfell." One wonders what right the translators had to make this variation.

There are three German versions of Carlyle's 'French Revolution,' all accurate and excellent in my opinion. It is no wonder that the French have not appreciated Carlyle's great epic if their sole knowledge of it has been gleaned from the pages of Regnault, Barot, and Roche.

THOMAS FLINT.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

FULHAM DEED OF 1627.—Students of the late Mr. C. J. Fèret's monumental work, 'Old and New Fulham,' may be interested in the following abstract of a deed of bargain and sale relating to Fulham contained among the parish deeds of SS. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate.

25 July, 1627, Peter Heywood of Westminster, Middlesex, Esq., grants in perpetuity to John Hart of the parish of Fulham, gentleman, in consideration of the payment of 140*l*., four messuages lately divided into five, with orchards, gardens, yards, "backsides," &c., belonging to the same, situated at "Beare Streete in or near Fulham," now or late in the several occupations of Richard Feild, Moses Chaplaine, John Clisby, Edward Wells, Timothy Barnes, and another, abutting upon the king's highway leading from Walham Green to "Fulham Ferrie" on the north and west, upon "a back lane or way" on the east, and upon lands now or late in the tenure of a person named Smith on the south. All the property was purchased by the said Peter Heywood, freehold, from Thomas Claybrooke of English Bicknor, co. Gloucester, gentleman, and Anne his wife, by deed of 15 June preceding.

The deed was formerly embellished with the signature and seal of the grantor, and is witnessed by Tho. Morice, Wm. Ireland, John Heywood, Jo. Lovell, and Geo. Plucknett, scrivener. It bears endorsements: "The Counterpart of Mr. Heywood's bargaine & sale to Mr. Hart."

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

"MARTINET."—The 'N.E.D.' gives a quotation in 1779 showing the use of this word in the sense of a strict disciplinarian.

Deane Swift writes in January, 1755, to Sanderson Miller ('An Eighteenth-Century Correspondence,' 1910, p. 63): "I am prodigiously strict, and approach very near unto what is called a Martinet."

J. J. FREEMAN.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"Scupper."—This verb has been frequently used in newspapers, apparently in some such sense as "to surprise and massacre." It seems to have been invented to describe the proceedings of Osman Digna in 1885. I have the following examples of the word:

*St. James's Gazette*, 31 March, 1885.—"Being quietly chopped to pieces in their beds, or 'scuppered,' as some grim wits have termed it."

*Pall Mall Gazette*, 2 April, 1885.—"The fierce warriors who 'scupper' Tommy Atkins within the lines of Suakin."

*Daily News*.—19 May, 1896.—"It was pretty much like a 'scuppering' surprise in the Eastern Soudan."

*Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1902.—"It's a great relief to find that advance squadron hasn't been scuppered."

The word is also used by Mr. Kipling in 'Seven Seas,' p. 98.

Can any correspondent furnish an earlier instance, or any information as to the origin? If I have interpreted the sense of the verb correctly, it seems difficult to see any connexion in meaning with the nautical substantive *scupper*. Henry Bradley.

Oxford.

The Durham Boat on the Delaware.—I am interested in an historical inquiry with reference to the early navigation of the river Delaware, which runs past us. Before the days of canals and railroads the river was the principal means of transport for products and supplies, as in every new country. In the work of transportation the chief instrument was a boat of peculiar construction, pointed at both ends, long and narrow, of very light draught, steered by a long oar which was swung on a pin at one end. This was called the Durham boat, and there is a tradition that it was originated on the Delaware by a man named Durham. The place where the first boat was built was in the township of the same name, in the county of Bucks, on the bank of the Delaware.

The same kind of boat, with some modification, was used in other parts of our country, and there are reasons for doubting that the origin was on our river, and for the surmise that, while Durham built the first boat, the design was brought by him or others from England, and possibly from Durham. The boat was not adapted to navigation in rough water, but was specially suited to narrow canals and still water. For this reason it is thought that it may have been used in inland navigation. The usual mode of propulsion was by poles.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say whether such a boat was used in Durham county or other locality where the conditions made its use practicable? The inquiry is of interest in connexion with our early history.

J. A. Anderson.

Lambertville, N.J.

Thomas Leighton, M.P. for Beverley 1571 and for Northumberland 1572–83.—I have long supposed this member to be the well-known soldier Sir Thomas Leighton, afterwards of Feckenham, co. Worcester, who was Governor and Captain of Guernsey from at least as early as 1570 till about 1602, who certainly represented Worcestershire in 1601, and died in 1611. But certain allusions to him in the Journals of Parliament have shaken that supposition. Sir Thomas was knighted in May, 1579, but on several Committees of the House after that date, almost down to the close of the Parliament, we find a "Mr. Layton," a name that can only represent the member for Northumberland. Moreover, we gather from the State Papers that during the whole of the period in question Sir Thomas was resident in Guernsey, so unlikely to have been returned to Parliament. There were, I believe, Leightons in the North of England, of whom possibly this M.P. was one. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' throw light upon the subject? A John Leighton was M.P. for Appleby in 1571, of whom I know nothing.

W. D. Pink.

Col. Phaire, Cromwell's Governor of Cork.—The public history of this typical Cromwellian officer is told by the Rev. Alex. Gordon in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'; but his domestic and family history has hitherto baffled all inquiry. Dr. Caulfield, Dr. Brady, the Rev. A. Gordon, and many writers in 'N. & Q.' have from time to time endeavoured to throw light on this subject; but up to the present time Col. Phaire's parentage and family origin are to the general public entirely unknown.

Born, according to his own statement, in 1619, Col. Phaire comes first into public notice 25 years later as a Parliamentary lieutenant-colonel appointed in England on the recommendation of Sir Hardress Waller (S.P. Dom. 1646). But whether he was of English or Irish stock, where he was born

and brought up, and who were his parents, no one has hitherto been able to state. Dr. Brady's supposition that he was the son or near relative of the Rev. Emanuel Phaire, Vicar (1612) of Kilshannig, co. Cork, is unsupported by any evidence, and only raises the further questions, Where did the vicar himself come from? Was he of English or Irish origin? The names Phaire, Faire, Farre, &c., spelt in many ways, were well known both in England and Ireland during the period of the great Civil War. The comparative commonness of the name and its numerous variants greatly increases the difficulty of the present inquiry. Farre of Epworth, co. Linc., and Farre of Stock House, Dorset, bore the same arms as Col. Phaire, viz., Gules, a cross moline argent, over all a bendlet azure. These were the well-known arms of Sir Guy de Ferre *temp.* Ed. I., who is the traditional ancestor of the families referred to. This armorial connexion may possibly supply a clue, but there is at present no pedigree to support it.

If any of your numerous readers can throw light on Col. Phaire's parentage and domestic history from 1619 to 1646, the information will be greatly appreciated by his numerous descendants and by many persons interested in his remarkable career. BALL. COLL.

FRANCIS THOMPSON THE POET.—A commemorative tablet bearing the following inscription has been placed on the house in Winckley Square, Liverpool, where the poet was born :—

> Francis Joseph Thompson
> was born in this house
> December 18th, 1859.

Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can tell me where Thompson was buried, and whether any memorial has been erected over his grave. FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

[Thompson was buried on 16 November, 1907, in St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green. See Mr. Wilfrid Meynell's account in *The Athenæum* of 23 November.]

POPE ADRIAN IV.'S RING AND THE EMERALD ISLE.—A short time ago I was discussing with two friends the origin of the designation Emerald Isle as applied to Ireland, and suggested its connexion with the emerald ring given by Pope Adrian IV. to Henry II. when he conferred on the king the sovereignty of Ireland. My friends, both learned in history, surprised me by saying that they had never heard or read of the ring; and, on searching several histories, we found no mention of it.

The connexion between the designation and the ring may be imaginary, but I have long treated the Pope's gift as an accepted fact of history, and, be it fact or fable, there must, I think, be authority for the story somewhere. I hope 'N. & Q.' will guide me to it. A. J. P.

EARL OF ARUNDEL'S BROTHER AND UNCLE ARRESTED.—The following passage is to be found in the Spanish State Papers at the Record Office :—

> "Paris, 1st June, 1585.
> Bernardino de Mendoza to the King.
> .....The Queen also ordered the immediate arrest of my lord (William) the brother of the Earl of Arundel and that of Lord Harry his uncle....."

Who were my Lord William and Lord Harry, what was the cause of their arrest, and what their ultimate fate?

EGERTON GARDINER.

JEW'S EYE. (See 4 S. iii. 265, 348.)—As far back as 1869 a query appeared in 'N. & Q.' as to whether any instance could be found in a work earlier in date than 'The Merchant of Venice,' to support Nares's assertion that the allusion "worth a Jew's eye" was familiar in the time of Shakespeare.

I think this interrogatory (which has apparently been overlooked) can safely be answered in the affirmative. 'The Merchant of Venice' was, I believe, written in 1596. The expression "as deare as a Jewe's eye," however, previously appeared in Gabriel Harvey's 'Pierce's Supererogation,' published in 1593. More exhaustive research would probably disclose earlier dates in connexion with the subject.

After perusing other passages containing a similar allusion from more recent works I am of opinion that the real signification of this remarkable expression (which has certainly survived over three centuries) is by no means clear. Notwithstanding their records and traditions (to many of which we of this generation are greatly indebted), the Jews even are unable to define, with any degree of certainty, either its origin or meaning. The following extract from the Glossary in 'The Jewish Year-Book, 1899–1900,' edited by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, contains several important and interesting suggestions, and seems, therefore, worthy of reproduction in these columns :—

"It is difficult to understand how the idea of things being 'as precious as a Jew's eye' arose. Possibly it may be due to the brilliancy of that organ with most Jews, and especially with most Jewesses. Their dealings in precious stones may have in some way suggested a simile between these

and the Jew's eye. It has also been suggested that the expression 'Worth a Jew's eye' means, 'Worth being looked at even by such a judge of values as a Jew is.'"

Here, it will be noticed, there are three separate suggestions as to the signification, while the origin is apparently shrouded in oblivion. J. Basil Birch.

51, Tynemouth Road, South Tottenham.

Greenwich Market, 1740.—I have an old oil painting, somewhat rudely executed, in an old oak frame, which has been grained. It is 2 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. 11¾ in. high. On the back is "Old Greenwich Market, 1740."

The picture describes a busy scene. In the forefront are a lady and a gentleman. The lady is dressed in a satin gown and a long dark cloak reaching to the feet, turned back in the lappets with white satin. Her headgear is an enormous hat or bonnet which would not disgrace a fashionable lady to-day. The gentleman who accompanies her is dressed in a military uniform, red coat, dark breeches and boots, a belt, and sabre-tache. He apparently is looking at a beggar man, one-legged, who is holding his hat, presumably for alms, to a lady dressed in pink silk or satin. In an open space is the needy knife-grinder, and close by is a house on which is a signboard marked "James Walker." Further up the street or market-place are several figures, including an old man on two sticks, with his fishing rod and basket strapped to his back. On the right of the picture is the quaint figure of the bellman.

I shall be glad of any information about the painter of this picture, or of references to early prints or pictures of Greenwich. Replies may be sent direct.

Henry Hughes Crawley.

Stowe-Nine-Churches Rectory, Weedon.

The Tygris, a London Subterranean River.—Several paragraphs have appeared in the daily papers recording the discovery, during excavations at "The Elephant and Castle," Newington, S.E., of a stream known as the Tygris. Although now a subterranean river found at a depth of 20 feet, it is said, on the authority of Maitland, to have formed part of Cnut's trench. Some other information on this stream should be available. Is it a branch of the Neckinger? Albany Road in the Old Kent Road is, I believe, the nearest part of that important river.

I anticipated deriving some information from the reprint of the local Acts of Parliament relating to the charity estates of St. Mary, Newington, edited and published by Joseph Burgess in 1859. At p. 279 *et seq* there is a well-illustrated summary of estates, which includes the "Elephant and Castle" site. No reference occurs to any stream or brook, so presumably at the date of the first appointment of trustees, 1660, its existence was not known. The name "Elephant and Castle" is of later date. An entry in the Vestry Book of 1672 records that upon part of the ground "the 'White Horse' is built, and Moll Hackles and the Alms Houses."

Aleck Abrahams.

Barlow Trecothick, Lord Mayor.—I should be glad to know the birthplace and parentage of Alderman Barlow Trecothick, elected Lord Mayor of London 29 June, 1770, on the death of William Beckford. I should also be glad to know if there is any portrait of him in existence. Was he of Cornish origin? There is no place-name Trecothick in Symons's 'Gazetteer of Cornwall.'

J. Hambley Rowe, M.B.

88, Horton Grange Road, Bradford.

John Lathom, Carver to Queen Mary of France.—I should like to learn something of this man. In 1601 he claimed, as John Lathom of London, and a son of Robert Lathom of Parbold, Lancs, the estates of that branch of the Lathom family. In the pleadings in his action it is stated that he lived sometimes at Court and sometimes in the county of Suffolk, being "Carver to the French Queen that was wife to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk." This was Mary, daughter of Henry VII., and widow of Louis XII. of France. Lathom, who must have been very old in 1601, had been brought up an apprentice in the city of London. His claim failed. Is anything known of him?

R. S. B.

Jeremy Taylor's Descendants.—I should be glad to know if there were any descendants of Jeremy Taylor in the male line. His two sons both died before their father, and I do not know whether either of them married. G. M. T.

Hobby-Horse.—In what counties of England, Scotland, and Ireland is the hobby-horse known, under this or other names, in the midwinter mumming?

Does he appear in other mumming, and is he known abroad? M. P.

## Replies.

### GULSTON ADDISON'S DEATH.

(11 S. ii. 101.)

The documents printed below form an interesting addition to Mr. Reade's notes. The Benyon and Fleetwood families were connected later by the marriage of Richard Benyon with Mary, daughter of Edward Fleetwood, on 17 October, 1724, at St. Mary's, Fort St. George ('Fort St. George, Madras,' by Mrs. Frank Penny).

Edward Fleetwood was senior ambassador from Nathaniel Higginson, Governor of Fort St. George, to the King of Ava in 1695, for the settling of the English trade; he arrived at Ava on 23 December, and had an interview with the King on 31 December. The embassy left Sirian for Madras on 17 March, 1695/6 (Dalrymple, 'Oriental Repertory,' ii. 337 *et seq.*).

Egerton MS. 1972, fo. 10.

Fort of S[t] George Janu[y] 1709[10].

S[r]—The same shipping that brought poor M[r] Addison y[e] news of his promotion found him in a Condition not fitt to enjoye it; he had for some days before been seis'd with an unusuale lameness attended with a feaver loss of appite [*sic*] & other bad Symptomes the difficultys he had to deale with in dispatching home y[e] Heathcott that brought y[e] news bereav'd him of his naturall rest heightend his feaver & on y[e] 17 October It pleased almighty God to take him from among us leaveing me a mournfull and disconselate widow; I had long before layn languisshing under a heavey Sickness with little likely hood of recovery; but it has pleased God to preserue me hitherto giveing me Strength to support my Afflictions; and if his goodness continues to me so that I finde myselfe able to undergo the fatigues of the Sea; my intentions are to come home by the next years Shipping; M[r] Addisons affairs are left in y[e] hands of M[r] Mountague m[r] Rob[t] Raworth & M[r] Edrd. Flettwood & M[r] Benj [*sic*] Benion who will send you such an account as y[e] shortness of time & the state of his affairs will permitt; y[e] Condition I am in will excuse my medling any farther at present; I will only add that finding poor m[r] Addison had forgott his younger Bro I haue taken care in regard of his memory to leave him in my will what my Circumstances could afford; I returne you Sincere thanks for your kinde Letter and all other favours and wish it had pleased God to let my Dear husband live to thank you for all y[e] paines you took to advance him; y[e] more you Lament him y[e] more you will pitty me and that will lead you to Excuse me if I am not able to add more than that I am

S[r] Your Disconselate
Sister att Command
MARY ADDISON

To Jos: Addison Esq[r]
In London.
[Seal illegible.]

Egerton MS. 1972, fo. 17.

S[r]—Madam Addison dyed yesterday, and haveing bequeath'd you a Legacy; we thought fitt to advise you of it, that you may give us orders about remitting it home; Inclosed is a Copy of her Will which we beg the favour of you to com'unicate to M[r] Thomas Marshall &c concerned in it; This is design'd to go by the Som'ers and that ship haveing already receiv'd her sailing dispatches, We have not time to advise more but that we are

S[r]
Your most Humble Servants
Edw[d] Fleetwood
Hen: Jolley

ffort S[t] George 2[d] ffeb[ry] 1709/10
To M[r] Lancelott Addison.
[Endorsed:] ffort S[t] George Febry 2: 1709/10 Edw[d] Fleetwood H. Jolley

Egerton MS. 1972, fo. 15.

Abstract from copy of Mary Addison's Will.

In the Name of God Amen I mary Addison of ffort St George in the East Indies, being in perfect mind and Memory....do make this my last Will and Testament....to M[r] Lancelott Addison my Deceased Husbands Brother the Sum of three thousand pagodas....To M[rs] Isabella Marshall Daughter to M[r] Thomas Marshall formerly of Councel in this place....1000 pagodas & my transparent Diamond drops....to M[rs] Sarah Brooke Mother to my former Husband M[r] Will: Brooke 200 pagodas....to M[rs] Deborah Brooke Sister to my former Husband....200 pagodas.... to my Sister Frances Jolley....3000 pagodas and my Seven Stone Diamond Ring and all my wearing Apparel and Head Dresses, the wearing Apparel and Head Dresses to be delivered to my Brother M[r] Henry Jolley....to my Mother in Law M[rs] Elizabeth Jolley....200 pagodas....to my good ffriend M[rs] Ann Brabourn 100 pagodas....to my Godson Tho. Gray 100 pagodas....to my Godson John Salmon 100 pagodas....to M[rs] fflorentia Cradock my laced head dress ruffles and Scarfe, that came by this last years Shiping....to my Loveing Brother M[r] Henry Jolley my red Stone Ring set with Diamonds, and my Single Stone Diamond Ring....to my Good friend M[r] Edward ffleetwood fifty pagodas to buy him Mourning....to St Mary's Church in this place 400 pagodas & if it shall hereafter be thought convenient to build an Hospitall for the Education of poor protestant Children, I desire it may be applyed to that Use. She frees several slaves and their children, and leaves some of them legacies. Remainder of estate to brother Henry Jolley, save 50 pagodas "to my Good friend M[rs] Frances Walker for her care of me in my Sickness." Trustees, Edward ffleetwood and brother Henry Jolley. Should her share of Gulston Addison's estate be less than 14,000 pagodas, her legacies are to be reduced "in proportion as my Estate falls short of ffourteen thousand pagodas." Henry Jolley sole exor. Signed and sealed 18 Dec., 1709. Mary Addison. Witnesses, William Warre, Jo: Quoach [?], Rand. ffowke, E. Harrison, Ri: Phriss[?], Bern[d] Benyon. Codicil 13 Jan., 1709/10, regarding legacy to John Salmon and further legacy of diamond "Brillions" to goddaughter Isabella Marshall. Witnesses, George Lewis, Ann Brabourn, Francis Walker.

R. W. B.

'HUDIBRAS': EARLIEST PIRATED EDITION (11 S. ii. 142).—The bibliography of the earliest editions of 'Hudibras' has been exhaustively treated by Mr. Beverly Chew in *The Bibliographer* (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.), April, 1902, vol. i. pp. 123–38. Mr. Chew gives a minute description of three "unauthorized," and three authorized, issues of the first edition of Part I., of two spurious and two genuine issues of Part II., and of two genuine editions of Part III., together with facsimiles of the title-pages of these twelve books. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' uses the words "pirated" and "piracy" in a slightly inaccurate way. It is a curious thing that, notwithstanding the indignant disclaimer of Marriot, the publisher, all the three issues of the so-called unauthorized edition of Part I. contain on the verso of the title exactly the same Imprimatur, signed by "Jo: Berkenhead" and dated "Novemb. 11. 1662," as that which appears in Marriot's "true and perfect edition." The text, moreover, does not disclose any variations other than mere petty differences in orthography, such as "blood" and "bloud"—nothing, in fact, to warrant the "unauthorized" edition being called a "most false imperfect copy." Contemporary owners certainly do not seem to have considered the "unauthorized" issues as pirated, or themselves as "abused," as one copy of the genuine small octavo edition of Part II. in my possession is bound up with the first "unauthorized" issue of Part I., and another copy is bound up with the third issue. Mr. Chew remarks that this reminds one not a little of Pope's curious efforts to bewilder his readers in regard to the publication of his 'Letters' and the first issues of 'The Dunciad,' and he thinks the advertisement may have been a mere trick on the part of the publisher to help the sale.

In view of the strictness with which the censorship was exercised in those days, it hardly seems probable that the "imprimatur" of Sir John Berkenhead would have been affixed to these volumes unless authority had been given to the printer to do so, nor would the bookbuyers of 1663 have been likely to have bound up the genuine edition of Part II. with "a Cheat." My copies of the two parts, which are in the original sheep binding, have, indeed, the appearance of having been sold in the form in which they now survive. I think, therefore, we must pause before we definitely assert that this "nameless Impression" is a piracy, or, in Marriot's words, "lame and spurious."

With regard to Part II., the spurious impression, of which at least two issues were published, is certainly not a piracy. It was the work not of Butler, but of some anonymous imitator, and was published in advance of Butler's Part II. The popularity of 'Hudibras,' to which testimony is given by Pepys, induced this unknown poetaster to foist upon the public a work which was absolutely without merit, and which has been deservedly forgotten. It is no more a piracy than John Hamilton Reynolds's 'Peter Bell' was a piracy of Wordsworth's 'Peter Bell,' of which it was the forerunner. A piracy implies an illicit publication of the real article.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"UNECUNGGA": "YNETUNGA" (11 S. ii. 143).—As the A.-S. *-ing* and *-ung* are sometimes confused, it seems possible that *-unga* and *-ungga* are miswritten for *-inga* and *-ingga*, both of which may represent the genitive plural of a tribal name. But this is, of course, mere guesswork.

I think the alleged A.-S. *gā*, "region," is a mere ghost-word, and never existed. It cannot be safely inferred from the names Ohtgaga and Oxgaga, where there is nothing to show that the *-ga* is a suffix, or that the *a* is long. The objection is, that the form is impossible; there is no case known in which the G. *au* occurs as *ā* in Anglo-Saxon. It always occurs as *ēa* or as *ū*, as in *bēam*, G. *Baum*, or *hūs*, G. *Haus*. We have no authority for departure from these normal forms.

The A.-S. for G. *Gau* should take the form *gēa*, but this form *gēa* has not yet been found. But Mr. Chadwick has shown that it occurs as *gē* in very early Anglian, with some various spellings, such as *iæ* and the like, which prove that the *g* was sounded like the modern English *y*. See my 'Place-Names of Cambridgeshire,' *s.v.* Ely.

The A.-S. *ā* is usually the G. *ei*, Gothic *ai*, as in A.-S. *hām*, G. *Heim*, Gothic *haims*. I do not know of any exception. Hence A.-S. *gā* would require to be G. *Gei*, Goth. *gais*; but there are no such words. We have, as I said before, no evidence for supposing that an A.-S. *gā* ever existed. It arose from a mistake made by Kemble, who inferred it from the two place-names noted above. But it ought not to be repeated in the twentieth century, when the A.-S. sound-laws have been fully discussed by such careful students as Sievers and Sweet.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

It is pleasing to notice that the 'Tribal Hidage' is again coming under discussion in 'N. & Q.' Mr. Anscombe's endeavour to solve one of its puzzles is at least welcome as a sign of interest, if it cannot be accepted without hesitation. There is the best authority for supposing that the form "Unecungga" is the genitive plural (? singular "Unecung"), as, indeed, the general style of the document requires. I have never seen any reason to doubt that Wantage represents this name, and the form "Wanetung," which occurs before the Conquest, is probably as near as can be hoped for in the scarcity of early Berkshire documents. Bede's 1,200 hides for the people of Wight are fully accounted for in the list by Gifla 300, Hicca (Huta) 300, and Wihtgara 600. These peoples no doubt occupied not only the island, but the southern half of Hampshire as well. The mysterious "Noxgaga" and "Ohtgaga" appear also to be genitive plurals of "Noxgæg" and "Ohtgæg"—words otherwise unknown. I have supposed them to be two sections of the principal Mercian people, the Wocen (Worcen) sætas; but they may be components of the next on the list, Hwinca.

The compiler of the list had an orderly mind, and therefore there is hope of solving the puzzles of the 'Tribal Hidage.' Being convinced that no solution can be looked for by speculations on isolated names, I venture to publish the following comparison between the figures of this document and those of Domesday Book. The figures are from Maitland's work, and whole counties have been taken except in the cases of Cambridge and Hertford, where deductions of 200 and 300 hides respectively have been made because parts of those counties were in the dioceses of Norwich and London, and must thus be regarded as East Anglian or East Saxon. The order of what I have called the "English" or earlier version is here followed:—

1. Mercians 30,000 hides: D.B. 29,625.
namely—
2. Wocen sætas 7000: D.B. 6918.
Lincoln diocese—Leicester 2500, Rutland 37, Northants, 1356, Oxford (half) 1200=5093.
Lichfield diocese.—Warwick (half) 670, Staffs 505, Shropshire (half) 650=1825. Total 6918.
3. Westerns 7000: D.B. 6164.
Worcester diocese.—Worcester 1189, Gloucester 2388, Warwick (half) 668=4245.
Hereford diocese.—Hereford 1324, Shropshire (half) 595=1919. Total 6164.
4. Pec sætas 1200: D.B. 1191.
Derbyshire 679, Cheshire 512=1191.
5, 6. Elmed sætas 600, Lindisfaras with Hæthfeld land 7000=7600: D.B. 8055.
West Riding 3300 (about), Notts, 567, Lincoln 4188=8055.
7–13. South and North Gyrwas 1200, East and West Wixas 900, Spaldas 600, Wigesta 900, Herefinna 1200, unrecorded 900=5700: D.B. 5797.
Cambs, 1033, Hunts, 747, Beds 1193, Bucks 2074, Herts 750=5797.
14–17. Sweordora 300, Gifla, Hicca, and Wihtgara 1200=1500: D.B. 1500.
Hants (part) 1500.
18, 19. Noxgaga 5,000, Ohtgaga 2000, not here reckoned as being duplicates.

The above make the Mercian 30,000; then follow—

20, 21. Hwinca 7000, Ciltern sætas 4000=11,000: D.B. 11,100.
Dorset 2277, Wilts 4050, Hants (part) 788=7115.
Berks 2473, Oxford (half) 1212, Hants (rest) 300=3985. Total 11,100.
22. Hendrica 3500.—23–27. Unecungga, Aro sætas, Færpinga (in Middle England), Bilmiga, Widerigga 3300.—28, 29. East and West Willa 1200. Believing these to be details of 20 and 21, I have not placed any special figures to them.

While the above hidages show a singular, but perhaps delusive agreement between the 'Tribal Hidage' and Domesday Book, those for the rest of England show an equally marked divergence:—

30. East Angles, 30,000: D.B. ? 6000.
Norfolk 2422, Suffolk ? Cambs (part) 200.
31. East Saxons 7000: D.B. 3818.
Essex 2650, Middlesex 868, Herts (part) 300=3818.
32. Kentish men 15,000: D.B. 1224 (Kent).
33. South Saxons 7000: D.B. 3474 (Sussex).
Total—Mercia 30,000; rest of Southern England, 70,000=100,000 hides.

Apart from its obvious assumptions, sound or unsound, the most glaring defect in the above comparison is the absence of Surrey (D.B. 1830 hides). For many reasons it would go best with Kent; being in Winchester diocese, it may have been West Saxon; while the foundation charter of Chertsey, dated 666, would prove that it was under Mercian rule. But what degree of credence is to be given to this charter? The King Edgar it names is probably the contemporary king of Kent, which would point to a Kentish connexion for Surrey.

A further note may be added on the totals given in the MSS., viz. "English" 242,700, and "Latin" 200,800. How are these to be explained? The simplest course is to give the figure for Hendrica as 3300. The texts here do not agree, the English giving

3500 and the Latin 3000. Making this change, we have—

| | "English" | "Latin" |
|---|---|---|
| First part (as added up) | 66,100 (as implied) | 30,000 |
| Hwinca, Ciltern s. .. | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Hendrica .. .. | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Unecungga—Widerigga | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| East & West Willa 1200* | | 1,200 |
| East Angles .. | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| East Saxons .. .. | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Kentish men .. .. | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| South Saxons .. .. | 7,000 | 100,000 |
| West Saxons .. .. | 100,000 | — |
| | 242,700 | 200,800 |

Thus a single alteration of no great importance makes both of these independent additions come out correctly. If the alteration be accepted, it seems possible to go further, and say that the 3,300 hides possessed by the five tribes Unecungga to Widerigga are merely details of Hendrica's 3300. They must therefore be looked for in the Hendred district—say, the northern half of Berkshire and the neighbouring parts of Oxford and Wilts. J. Brownbill.

Smollett's 'History of England' (11 S. ii. 129).—A good deal of confusion exists as regards this work. It was first published in 1757–8 in 4 vols., 4to, with the title 'A Compleat History of England.' In 1760 a second edition in 11 vols., 8vo, was finished. This history, it must be remembered, was independent of, and indeed antecedent to, that of Hume. It brings down the chronicle of events to 1748. The whole work is said to have been written in fourteen months. Finding the book successful, Smollett set himself to write a continuation of it to more recent times. This continuation appeared in 5 vols. Four of these, extending from 1748 to 1760, were published in 1763. They were written exclusively by Smollett. The fifth volume, completing the work, and carrying on the record from 1760 to the time of publication in 1765, was written by William Guthrie (1708–70), a native of Brechin, and a notable literary man in his day in London (see Allibone, *sub* Smollett). All five volumes are generally assigned to Smollett, but wrongly, he having been abroad for the sake of his health from 1763 to 1765, as Allibone has pointed out.

In 1789 the booksellers issued a 'History of England' embracing the work both of Hume and Smollett. Hume's history, relating events down to 1688, was in 8 vols. Smollett's portion, comprehending the period between 1688 and 1760, was in 5 vols. The Edinburgh edition of 1791 (seldom to be met with), entitled 'Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History,' was doubtless an attempt to do what was believed to be justice to Smollett as an historian. It includes all Smollett's history from 1688 to 1760, and adds Guthrie's volume, bringing events down to 1765, under the impression that Smollett was the sole author. As the Advertisement states, there were six volumes in all written by Smollett. At the end of the sixth an index to the previous volumes was furnished. The two remaining volumes of the Edinburgh edition, making up the eight of which it consisted, with index to vols vii. and viii. appended, and comprehending the period between 1765 and 1783, were written by other authors. Neither Smollett nor Guthrie, both long dead, had anything to do with them.

It is somewhat difficult to discover who the "other writers" were. One of them, there is distinct evidence to show, was John Adolphus (1768–1845), barrister and historian, who afterwards wrote a 'History of England' in 3 vols., sometimes bound up with Hume and Smollett's 'History.' But Adolphus did not write the whole of the two volumes of the Continuation. There was at least one other writer. It has been suggested that he was a Mr. Bisset. Mr. Christie, relying apparently on family tradition, puts forward a claim on behalf of his relative, the Rev. William Bisset of Horncastle. I am not in a position either to corroborate or absolutely to contradict the claim. It is to be remembered, however, that there is another Richmond in the field in the person of Robert Bisset, LL.D. (1759–1805), the son of a Perthshire minister, who wrote a history of the reign of George III., sometimes spoken of as a sequel to Smollett's history. On the whole, I think Robert Bisset, LL.D., more likely to have been the continuator of Smollett than the Rev. William Bisset, of whose career no biographical dictionary apparently has ever taken cognizance. W. Scott.

Authors of Quotations Wanted (11 S. ii. 169).—As to D. M. L.'s first quotation, I can at any rate supply the context. The "noun" which was "cut short" is the word "eternity." A man slain in a duel expires uttering this word, and his opponent comments on his inability to finish it. Hence the lines :—

"To all eter"—(*dies*).
"—nity" he would have added, but stern death
Cut short his being and the noun at once.

* Omitted in the "English" addition because its compiler recognized them as included in his West Saxons.

Being far from books of reference, I can only add my guess that the lines occur in the last act of Sheridan's play 'The Critic.'

There is a good parody of this near the end of 'Bombastes Furioso':—

"Oh, my Bom"—(*dies*).
—"bastes" he would have said;
But ere the word was out, his spirit fled.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

See 'The Critic,' Act II. :—

*Whiskerandos.* O cursed parry! That last thrust of tierce
Was fatal. Captain, thou hast fenced well,
And Whiskerandos quits this bustling scene
For all eter—(*dies*).
*Beefeater.* —"nity" he would have added, but stern death
Cut short his being and the noun at once.

WM. DOUGLAS.
125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

D. M. L.'s first quotation is from Sheridan's 'Critic,' Act III. sc. i. The lines are a parody of Hotspur's last speech, 'King Henry IV., Part I.,' Act V. sc. iv.

EDWARD BENSLY.

FLINT FIRELOCKS IN THE CRIMEAN WAR (11 S. ii. 168).—It may interest MR. MABERLY PHILLIPS to know that I possess a Russian flint-lock musket, nearly 2 ft. 9 in. long, having a deal butt shod with brass—a relic of the Crimean War. This clumsy weapon was taken out of the Malakoff by the late Admiral Ralph Cator immediately after its capture by the French in September, 1855. He gave it to a member of my family. I feel convinced that no British troops used muskets with flint and steel during the siege of Sebastopol. Doubtless MR. PHILLIPS has good reason for saying that flint-locks were given to soldiers going to India in 1849, but it must have been for some special reason, as percussion caps had become general in this country for sporting purposes between 1820 and 1830, and were adopted by our Army in or about 1840.

PHILIP NORMAN.

D'ERESBY OR DE ERESBY? (11 S. i. 469; ii. 117.)—I do not agree with SCOTUS that De Eresby is the more correct; it seems to me to be immaterial which form is used. The barony was created by writ of summons 7 Edw. II., when the head of the family was summoned to Parliament, according to Burke, as "Lord Willoughby de Eresby"; but on reference to Dugdale's 'Summonses' it appears that the writ was simply "Roberto de Wilghby." In the writs to his successor the name—which is of course the title—usually appears as Wilughby, though Willoughby also occurs.

In the previous century, when the family rose from obscurity, the name is spelt variously Wilgebi, Willegby, Wyleby, Wilgheby, Wileghby, Willughby, and Wilegebi (see *Genealogist*, N.S. xviii. 230–33). Even if De Eresby had been part of the original title, I see no reason why it should not be modernized to D'Eresby, as Wilghby and Wilughby are modernized to Willoughby; or the "de" might well be translated, as in the case of the ancient barony of Zouche de Haringworth, now usually referred to as Zouche of Haringworth, or Haryngworth.

In writs of summons it was usual to give merely the baron's name, a territorial suffix being added only when there were two peers bearing the same surname. As Dr. Round observes, "In all cases the suffix must originally have been added for the sake of distinction only" ('Geoffrey de Mandeville,' p. 145), though Dugdale remarks that from the time of Henry VIII. the clerks who issued the writs sometimes incorrectly added the "place" to the name when there was no other peer of the same surname ('Summonses,' Preface).

I do not know when de Eresby (or d'Eresby) first made its appearance. I see no trace of it in the 'Summonses.' When a cadet was summoned as Willughby de Brooke—now Willoughby de Broke—it became necessary to distinguish the head of the house; but he was summoned, not as Willoughby de Eresby, but as Wiloughby de Wiloughby (1 Hen. VIII.). This is curious, because though the family was originally of Willoughby, co. Lincoln (*Genealogist, u.s.*), its rise to baronial rank was due to inheriting the feudal lordship of Eresby as coheir to the house of Beke (*Ancestor*, iv. 16, 17). Dr. Round has pointed out that Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey and Lord Willoughby, in his petitions to the Court of Claims at the coronations of James II., William and Mary, and Anne, styled himself "Baron de Willoughby, Beke et Eresby," thus not only assuming the barony of Beke, to which he was but one of the coheirs (*ibid.*), but apparently treating Eresby as a separate Parliamentary barony. I may add that Dr. Round writes "d'Eresby" ('Geoffrey de Mandeville,' *u.s.*; *Monthly Review*, vii. 49), though in the 'D.N.B.' (*s.v.* Vere, Family of) he has "de Eresby," in harmony with previous articles by others. G. H. WHITE.
Lowestoft.

'Oliver Twist' on the Stage in 1838 (11 S. ii. 129, 191).—In 1840 there was produced on the Edinburgh stage an adaptation of 'Oliver Twist,' supposed to be the work of W. H. Murray, the theatrical manager. The cast of the piece, according to Dibdin's 'Annals of the Edinburgh Stage,' was as follows: Mr. Bumble, W. H. Murray; Leeford, Ryder; Sowerby, Peddie; Oliver Twist, Miss Saunders; Bill Sikes, Crisp; Fagin, Skerrett; Charley Bates, Power (an exceedingly large man); Brownlow, Redford; Nancy, Miss Cruise; Mrs. Coney, Miss Nicol; and the Artful Dodger, Lloyd.

W. Scott.

"Sorning" (11 S. ii. 145).—The modern sense of the Scotch word "sorner," as stated by the Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1906, is the equivalent of the English slang word "sponger." Sorning was in olden days a criminal act, and by the word was understood in still earlier times a kind of arbitrary exaction or servile tenure in Ireland as well as in Scotland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called *giliwitfitts*, and lived in free quarters. Sorning was recognized as a crime at least as late as 1726, when it was reported from Edinburgh in *Mist's Weekly Journal* (No. 71), 3 September in that year: "The same Day ended the Trials of four Gypsies, viz. two Men and their reputed Wives; the Jury brought them in, *Guilty of the Crime of Sorning*."

J. Holden MacMichael.

4, Hurlingham Court, S.W.

"Ora"="Noria" (11 S. ii. 146).—I think I can show that both these words are corruptions of an Arabic word, the corruptions being due to the phonetic spelling of faulty pronunciation.

Kazimirski, 'Dictionnaire Arabe-Français,' gives:—

"*Nā'ūr*. 1. Qui fait jaillir le sang de la manière dont l'eau jaillit d'une source (veine en hémorragie). 2. Aile de moulin. 3. pl. *Nawā'ir*, 'Noria,' roue à irrigations. Voy. *nā'ūra*.

"*Nā'ūra*, pl. *nawā'ir*='Noria,' roue à irrigations, roue hydraulique."

The root from which this word is derived is *na'ar*, which amongst others has the following meanings:—

"*Na'ar*. 1. Rendre un son nasillard *ou* rauque. 2. Lancer, faire jaillir avec bruit le sang (se dit d'une veine comprimée d'abord, puis lâchée)."

It also means to bellow, to low (bull, cow); to growl, as a dog in anger (Dozy).

Probably the noise made by the Persian wheel is responsible for its Arabic name. In Persian it is called *dūlāb* (compounded of *dūl*, a bucket, the hopper of a mill, and *āb*, water), *charkh-i chāh* ("well-wheel"), and *charkhāb* ("water-wheel").

By prefixing the article to *nā'ūra* we get *an-nā'ūra*. Now a person who had only a colloquial knowledge of Arabic, but who knew that the prefix *an* was the article, might easily, when dropping it, be led into the mistake of also dropping the radical letter *n*; hence we get *ā'ūra*; then, by ignoring the letter *'ain* (represented by ') —as so many Europeans do, owing to the difficulty of its correct pronunciation—we get *aura*; and as many of the Continental Orientalists even at the present day represent the Arabic diphthong *au* by *ô*, we come at last to *ôra*.

J. Stuart King, Major.

Southsea.

Follies (11 S. ii. 29, 78, 113, 158).—"Follies," which I have seen and read of in different parts of England, all, in some way or other, appear to be not what they seem, like the lane referred to (*ante*, p. 159) by Mr. Charrington, which leads to nowhere. I would suggest that where there is the name "Folly," and nothing else, the Folly may have disappeared.

There used to be two "Follies" at Dover, both now gone. The older was "Smith's Folly," and a later one "Diggle's Folly."

"Smith's Folly" was a curious mansion, built in the latter part of the eighteenth century, on the seashore, immediately under Dover Castle cliff. It had a castellated front, with an entrance flanked by two round towers, and a central higher tower further back surmounted by a roof and a spire. Further back still were several one-story buildings roofed by inverted boats, and in the rear some caves deeply excavated in the Castle Cliff. The mansion is now gone, to make room for modern sea-front houses, but the caves in the cliff remain.

This "Folly" was built by Capt. John Smith of the Guards, who retired from the Army in 1759 as a protest against his chief, Lord George Sackville, being "broken" by King George II. for an alleged disregard of an order from Prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden. It was about thirty years after that event that John Smith built his "Folly" at East Cliff, Dover, on land reclaimed from the sea, given to him, it is presumed, by his friend the Duke of Dorset (one of the Sackvilles), Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This Capt. John Smith was the father of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, and this "Folly" was the admiral's home at the commencement of his career.

"Diggle's Folly" was a conspicuous stone tower erected by Mr. Joseph Diggle, on his property at the seaward end of the whinless Down, as an outlook. It had two stories, and as it had the appearance of a commanding stronghold, it is said that the military objected to it as overlooking their fortifications on the Western Heights, built about the same time. When Mr. Diggle left Dover it fell into decay, and was demolished about a quarter of a century ago. The place is still referred to as "Diggle's Folly."

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

One of the entrances to the park at Broughton-in-Furness, North Lancashire, is named "Folly Gates"—why one hardly knows, for they do lead to the house, Broughton Tower—"a mansion built round a pele."

S. L. PETTY.

That enormous pile Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster, was known for a long while after its erection as "Hankey's Folly."

CECIL CLARKE.

Shanklin, I. of W.

OBVENTION BREAD (11 S. ii. 148).—Giles Jacob, 'Law Dict.,' 1750, says :—

"Obventions (*obventiones*) are Offerings or Tithes: and *oventions*, *obventions*, and *offerings*, are generally one and the same thing, though *obvention* has been esteemed the most comprehensive. The profits of the churches in *London* were formerly the *oblations* and *obventions*; for which a remedy is given by law: but the Tithes and Profits of the *London* clergy are now settled and appointed by Act of Parliament. *Count. Pars. Compan.* 138."

Rents and revenues of spiritual livings are called *Obventions*, 12 Car. II. c. 11 :—

"Margeria Comitissa de Warwick Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, etc. dedi omnes *obventiones* tam in Decimis majoribus et minoribus, quam in aliis rebus de Assartis de W. et Decimam pannagii, etc."—MS. penes Will Dugdale, Mil.

Dr. John Godolphin in his 'Repertorium Canonicum' (generally known as 'Godolphin's Abridgment'), 3rd ed., 1687, states, p. 426, that

"*Oblations*, *obventions*, and *offerings* seem to be but one and the same thing, and are in a sense something of the nature of Tithes, being offered to God and his Church of things real or personal.....They properly belong to the Parson or Vicar of that church where they are made. Of these some were free and voluntary, others by Custom certain and obligatory."

In case cited by R. B. the obvention bread would appear to belong to the latter category.

JOHN HODGKIN.

"BARN" OR "BARM" IN PLACE-NAMES (11 S. i. 468; ii. 53).—Barnby and Barmby occur in the Domesday Survey of Yorkshire as "Barnebi" fourteen times and "Bernebi" twice. The bear gave name to many Icelandic and Danish persons and places. "Björn" became "bjarnar" in the possessive case, as in Biarnadalr, Biarnarhöfn, and similar names which occur in the 'Landnámabók.' When associated with "by," the Danish for village, farm, or homestead, the name became "Biarnaby," and so "Barnby."

W. FARRER.

'THE ENGLISH FREEHOLDER,' 1791 (11 S. ii. 108).—Unless memory deceives me, I have read somewhere that *The English Freeholder* was edited by the Rev. Percival Stockdale (1736–1811). He was no relation, I think, of John Stockdale, the publisher of the *Freeholder*, whose name is still remembered in connexion with a celebrated trial. As a poet and man of letters the Rev. Percival Stockdale wrote much, and was sanguine to the end of his life of earning by his writings a literary immortality. Of his industry there can be no doubt, but the public did not accept him at his personal valuation. In addition to other labours he edited various political or literary periodicals. A ludicrous account of his vanity and self-confidence is given in D'Israeli's 'Calamities of Authors.'

*The English Freeholder*, I think, had but a brief existence.

W. S. S.

WENDELL HOLMES AND 'N. & Q.' (11 S. ii. 147).—See also 10 S. x. 109, 157, 195, 274.

JOHN T. PAGE.

SOWING BY HAND (11 S. i. 46, 133, 216, 332).—In the lower margin of the Bayeux tapestry is a man sowing with his right hand. With his left he holds a cloth, or (?) a basket, apparently containing the seeds. See plate iii. of vol. vi. of 'Vetusta Monumenta, Societat. Antiqua. Lond.'

Sir J. Gardiner Wilkinson in his 'Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians,' new edition, 1871, vol. ii. p. 39, writes :—

"Like the Romans, they usually brought the seed in a basket, which the sower held in his left hand, or suspended on his arm (sometimes with a strap round his neck), while he scattered the seed with his right.....The mode of sowing was what we term broadcast; the seed was scattered loosely over the surface."

On the next page are woodcuts representing processes of agriculture, taken from the Tombs of the Kings of Thebes. One of the figures holds a basket in his left hand,

while with his right he throws an enormous shower of seed over his head to his front.

On. p. 18 is a woodcut of a scene taken from Thebes, where there is a small figure throwing seed over his head with his left hand. He has no basket or bag.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

TOE AND FINGER NAMES (11 S. ii. 106).—

On a day, alack the day—

how far off it seems !—my infant toes would answer to the roll-call,

Toetipe,
Perry- (or Penny-) wipe,
Tommy Tissle (Thistle),
Billy Whistle,
And Trippingo, Trippingo, Trippingo,

If I were to call them names now, I should be inclined to apply what some blunderer termed "approbrious epitaphs."

Halliwell heads 'Toe Games' in 'Popular Rhymes,' (p. 101) with

Harry Whistle, Tommy Thistle,
Harry Whible, Tommy Thible,
And little Oker-bell.

ST. SWITHIN.

It may interest MR. KEMP to know that my mother remembers children in Shropshire and Cheshire being taught the following names for their fingers during the thirties and forties :—

Thumb, Tommy Tompkins.
First finger, Billy Wilkins.
Second finger, Long Larum.
Third finger, Betsy Bedlam.
Fourth finger, Little Bob.

B. SMITH.

Blundellsands.

In the forties my thumb and four fingers were

Tom Thumper,
Ben Bumper,
Long 'nation,
Tem'tation,
Little man o' war, war, war !

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES (11 S. ii. 107).—Morganatic marriages are discussed in *Chambers's Journal*, 1862, and in *Truth*, 1881, vol. x. Many of the most important of such marriages are described in the *Chambers* article with more or less fullness. Encyclopædias will also afford information. There is no complete list of such unions in existence. The Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III. c. 11, made certain regulations for these unions in the British royal family, legalizing them if previously approved by the sovereign, and not disapproved by Parliament.

W. S. S.

BUDDHA IN CHRISTIAN ART (11 S. ii. 147).—There is a cup-shaped vessel, of carved ivory, surmounted by a lid, that appears to belong to this category, although unaccompanied by a representation of Buddha. It is of fine workmanship, and its carving is unmistakably Eastern in its character and detail. Its history is unknown, but it was one of the objects preserved in the Allan Collection, and is thus described in a 'Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, late the Allan, formerly the Tunstall, or Wycliffe Museum,' by G. T. Fox, 1827, p. 183 :—

"Antique Pix, in ivory, beautifully carved, 10 inches high, with a case.—The annexed engraving shews the form of this curious and highly ornamented vessel. It consists of a cup and lid, the latter surmounted with statues of the Virgin and Child, 3 inches high, the whole height being 13 inches. On the cup are three figures in alto relievo, with hands joined, emblematic of the Trinity. There are two similar coats of arms, corresponding on the lid and cup, which may serve, when explained, to throw some light on the subject. Round the bottom are several uncouth devices of animals, towards which four serpents detached stretch their heads."

Originally a parchment label, "sealed to a handsome string of coloured silk," had been attached. This had become almost illegible, but

"by immersion in an infusion of galls, the following words have been recovered :—

"'Johannes Schlevel.....Joannes E.....Schffle. De Ex.....ine hujus poculi.....entur nostrum Testimonium.'"

Another engraving of this object will be found in 'Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England,' by Wm. Bell Scott, n.d., plate xxi. To the description of the carving Mr. Scott adds: "On the base, towards which depend four dead serpents, is rudely carved Daniel in the lions' den."

The cup is now in the Museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CORIO ARMS (11 S. ii. 89).—Rietstap in his 'Armorial Général' gives the following :—

"Corio-Figliodoni (Comtes), Milan—Coupé : au 1 recoupé : *a*, de gu. au lion naiss. d'arg. cour d'or mouv. de coupé : *b*, d'arg. à un C des manuscrits antiques d'azur : au 2 parti *a* fasce d'or et de gu d'arg. à une couleuvre ondoyante en pal d'azur, cour d'or engloutissant un enfant de carn. (Crests) Le lion issuant de 1 cout, 1 d'or et de gules. 2. La couleuvre de 2, iss. 1 d'arg. et d'azur."

S. D. C.

The arms borne by this Milanese family would be blazoned in English as follows : Per fesse gules and argent in chief a lion issuant of the last, and in base the letter C azure.

LEO C.

SNAILS AS FOOD (11 S. ii. 125, 175).—Many years ago a friend of mine received an inquiry from France as to the prospects of fattening snails, for the Paris market, at the village of Piddinghoe, near Newhaven, Sussex. It was proposed to establish a "snail farm" there, and for aught I know to the contrary, it may exist to-day.

CECIL CLARKE.

Shanklin, I. of W.

It may have been Sir Kenelm Digby's introduction into England of the snail as food that induced John Gay thus to poetize in his 'Trivia':—

What will not luxury taste? Earth, sea, and air,
Are daily ransack'd for the bill of fare.
Blood stuffed in skins is British Christians' food,
And France robs marshes of the croaking brood;
Spongy morsels in strong ragouts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drowned.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

I am grateful to J. T. F. for his advice, which I may one day follow if I feel well enough and have leisure when I am near the Gare de Lyon in Paris. Hitherto snails have been offered to me during the course of a meal, may I say as *entremets?* It is quite possible that they need that best of all sauces, hunger, if they are to do themselves credit.

ST. SWITHIN.

Your talented correspondent ST. SWITHIN has been unfortunate in his snails. J. T. F. sends him to Rouen and Chartres and Gare de Lyon, Paris. But from my own experience I should send him a little further—to Bourges. Near the glorious Cathedral of Bourges he will find an ancient hostelry whose speciality is *Helix pomatia*, the original edible Roman snail. But here they specially rear these delicacies on the leaves of a peculiar kind of vine, serving them, in their shells, on a special sort of bread toasted and brought hot. Each guest is supplied with a curved, two-pronged silver fork that the delicious morsel may be extracted intact. And very delicious, and no doubt nutritious, is this excellent diet.

JOHN WARD.

SPEAKER'S CHAIR OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS (11 S. ii. 128, 177).—*The Freemason* for 27 August gives the name of the Masonic publication inquired for, viz., *The Freemason's Quarterly Review* for 1839, p. 498. The information is over the initials ("E. L. H.") of a well-known Masonic writer, so is thoroughly reliable.

CHARLES S. BURDON.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Longmans' Historical Illustrations.*—Portfolio I. *The Eleventh Century.*—II. *The Twelfth Century.* III. *The Thirteenth Century.*—IV. *The Fourteenth Century.*

THESE illustrations, all of which are drawn and described by Mr. T. C. Barfield, are admirably calculated to bring home to the student details of the life of the past, which still persists amongst us for those who have eyes to see and to read. Architecture and costume, the life of the streets, of commerce and industry as well as war, are revealed in these capable drawings, enhanced by a text which should be sufficient to encourage further research. We hope that this series will be widely taken up in schools of all sorts, for the education of the upper classes, though it has many strong supporters, is, so far as our experience goes, lamentably defective in the lines which these portfolios cover. In the course of a long experience of our public schools, we never remember any trace of an attempt to interest young boys in architecture or mediæval life. Possibly things are better now, but we are convinced that there is much teaching of a valuable sort (which will increase tenfold the interests of later life) to be done by schoolmasters with such aids as that before us.

*In English Homes.* By Charles Latham. Vol. III. The Letterpress edited, and an Introduction written, by H. Avary Tipping. (Offices of 'Country Life' and G. Newnes.)

THE awkward size and the weight of this volume, doubtless largely due to the heavy paper on which the illustrations are printed, are the chief disadvantages of a volume which would otherwise be an attractive addition to most libraries. The articles reproduced from *Country Life* have long been recognized as one of the noteworthy features of the paper, and they open up to us a generous insight into those fine houses which are a feature of the country. Here we find descriptions—to choose a few examples—of Blenheim Palace, Chatsworth, Ditchley House, Forde Abbey, Petworth House, Stoneleigh Abbey, Swakeleys (near Uxbridge), and Wentworth Woodhouse. The Introduction deals with several important University examples of fine architecture.

THE first place in *The Cornhill* for September is occupied by Sir Clements Markham, who gives extracts from the verse of 'A Polar Laureate: Sir Francis Doyle.' Mrs. Sarah Tooley has an excellent article on 'The Centenary of Mrs. Gaskell,' incidentally settling the number of the house in Chelsea where she was born as 93, Cheyne Walk. We share the writer's hope that "a memorial tablet will grace it in this centenary year." Various details of interest concerning Knutsford are noted, and some criticisms of Charlotte Brontë's on Mrs. Gaskell's books are skilfully introduced. We learn that much of these was written in the early morning. There was no sacred study, and none of the fuss about being worried by inmates of the house which sometimes serves to advertise modern female novelists. It is altogether a charming picture of one who was beautiful both in mind and person.

Mrs. M. L. Woods continues her vivid series of 'Pastels' with 'On the Road to Zimbabwe,' in which she has some striking notes on the manners of Rhodesia, Kaffirs, and lions. 'Concerning Guide-books,' by Mr. Claude E. Benson, shows what patience and skill go to hunting up and verifying the details which the ordinary man is apt to take for granted. We congratulate Mr. Benson alike on his admirable spirit and his powers of writing. In 'A Letter from Sens' Sir James Yoxall has gathered some interesting associations, but, as we have said before, his style is too affected for our taste. In 'Land of Chaos' Mr. Norman Douglas gives a striking picture of the ruined Messina after the earthquake, and the pathos of wasted lives. 'Travel Memories at the Zoo' gives Mr. F. G. Aflalo an opportunity to state that the establishment in Regent's Park will compare favourably with any Zoo in the world. Certainly the new management has worked wonders in the way of improved conditions for the animals. But when Mr. Aflalo speaks of "the London Zoo, without unduly imprisoning its inmates," as giving the public "every facility for inspection," we must say that we wish the bears in the small cages had more room. The number includes, as usual, some good work in the short story by Mr. W. J. Batchelder and Mr. Edmund Candler.

In *The Fortnightly* Mr. J. L. Garvin's 'Review of Events' is chiefly occupied with India. The two next articles both deal with Egypt. The question 'What does India Want Politically?' is answered by Saint Nihal Singh with the plea that self-government is the desire of the educated Indian, the "abject, slavish state of mind" of the native having been cast aside in the last few years. Mr. James Milne in 'The Personality of America' is sprightly and superficial, and not all his stories were worth reproduction. K. L. Montgomery, herself a novelist, has a capital paper on Mrs. Gaskell, but why it is prefaced by an historic rapture on Watling Street in Mr. Belloc's manner we cannot imagine. The author might have learnt from her subject the value of simple and unaffected writing. In 'An Old-Time Colonial Secretary' Mr. Raymond Blathwayt deals with the State papers and documents conveyed from Whitehall to his family seat by William Blathwayt, a Secretary of State to Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne. As Mr. Blathwayt shows, these papers of his ancestor, which fetched a high price at Messrs. Sotheby's last April, are of considerable interest. Some of them at least ought to be in the Record Office, as *The Athenæum* pointed out at the time. Mr. Stephen Reynolds deals picturesquely with an important subject in 'Divorce for the Poor'; and Mr. Jasper Kenmis has a study of a man of real mark in 'Cardinal Rampolla.' Mr. C. S. Bremner's 'Garden City: the Housing Experiment at Letchworth,' is sufficiently outspoken to be of real value. Mr. Arthur Ransome has a laudatory article on 'The Poetry of Yone Noguchi,' which deserves, indeed, wide recognition. It would, however, have been well to add that, if the Japanese author, a true poet, has gained by coming to English as a fresh language, he has also lost by using phrases which the verdict of any Englishman of taste would reject as impossible. Mr. Edwin L. Arnold's article on 'Motorists and the Roman Road' is of interest, but singularly brief and scrappy. Mr. E. H. D. Sewell writes with authority on 'The Past Cricket Season,' but, as various of his comments show, is hardly up to date. Mr. P. F. Warner, for instance, has by this time made up for his loss of form early in the season, and actually as we write (5 September) stands third in the batting averages. Miss Violet Hunt has a gloomy, but able story in 'The Witness'; and Mr. Walter Lennard begins in his 'In Search of Egeria' a clever study of a particularly unpleasant type of man.

A THIRD article on Mrs. Gaskell, by Mr. Lewis Melville, appears in *The Nineteenth Century*. It is of the chatty sort, and not free from unnecessary verbiage. What precise claim the Rev. A. H. T. Clarke has to deal afresh with 'The Genius of Gibbon' we do not know. The nine pages devoted to his first article, on 'Gibbon the Man,' tell us nothing new. It is well, however, to call attention to Prof. Bury's fine edition of the great 'History.' The Professor's erudition is masterly, but we doubt if he would care to be called by Mr. Clarke "the sole surviving heir of the great Cambridge tradition." The useful part of this summary article consists of the foot-notes referring to modern editions and aids to the understanding of Gibbon. That Mr. Clarke should think it necessary to refer to Sir Archibald Alison for the title of his article is odd.

In 'Folk-lore in Word-lore' Dr. Smythe Palmer contributes one of his interesting and learned papers on a subject of which he is a master. As is his excellent practice, he gives references for his statements at the bottom of each page. He opens his article with an explanation of the Cumberland phrase "Auld Muffy," which means the Devil, and is a lineal descendant of the Anglo-French *maufé*, which is "ill-made," or "ill-doing," or "ill fairy." Old legal French in a quotation from 'The Court Baron' seems to support the second. Other articles well worth attention are 'The Prominence of Pastime,' by Col. Kenney Herbert; 'The Problem of Army Remounts,' by the Earl of Cardigan; and 'Towards Educational Peace,' by Prof. Inge, which has some salutary plain-speaking as to the probable results of the present dissensions.

In *The National Review* 'Episodes of the Month' afford, as usual, some lively reading. Viscount Esher, who writes on 'The Voluntary Principle,' is always worth attention. "An Old Subscriber" in 'The Libraries and their Critics' comments on an outspoken article on the same subject in the July *Fortnightly* by an "Ex-Librarian." We are not in agreement with the "Old Subscriber's" views. He is presumably more or less of an expert in book-selection, but he should also consider the majority of those who use libraries, and who have certainly no such claims. Unless the libraries are to take up everything which comes out, they ought to employ an expert to judge the books, and get a little beyond the common idea of going by mere names and previous circulations. A definite instance, it may be recalled, was given by "Ex-Librarian" of the shortsightedness of the libraries in rejecting a work which was recognized early by the critics. Mr. W. Roberts has an interesting article on 'English Pictures in Modern German Galleries,' from which it appears that the desire to acquire examples of English masters is a novelty among foreign authorities, although the superiority of the Early English School to every

other school of the same period is fully recognized abroad. The Rev. R. L. Gales is rather scrappy on 'The Christian Lore of Angels,' and might have referred to books which supply more detail. 'A Dog of Constantinople,' a canine autobiography by Mr. Gilbert Watson, is capital reading, and affords a change from the Imperial affairs with which *The National* is apt to be overweighted.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—SEPTEMBER.

MR. L. C. BRAUN'S Catalogue 65 contains the 1775 edition of Ariosto, 4 vols., half-calf, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Stockdale's edition of Gay's 'Fables,' 1793, 3*l.* 10*s.*; and 'Paris à travers les Ages,' by Hoffbauer, text by Fournier and others, 3 vols., large folio, green morocco, 4*l.* 4*s.* There are first editions of 'Vathek,' 1786, and Leigh Hunt's 'Men, Women, and Books. French Literature includes Béranger's memoirs, with a 3-page autograph letter by the poet. There are works under Bibliography and Printing, Natural History, Poetry, and Old and Curious. A MS. of the first English newspaper, *The English Mercurie*, No. 51, Whitehall, July 26th, 1588, is 2*l.* 2*s.* A note in it says, "There is a MS. copy n the British Museum, but not a printed one, a printed copy not known to exist. This is an exact copy of the one in the British Museum." The catalogue closes with engraved views and portraits, including many views of old London.

Mr. Richard Cameron's Edinburgh Catalogue 232 contains the facsimile issue of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, 1*l.* 5*s.*; the Édition de Luxe of Burton's 'Book-Hunter,' 16*s.* 6*d.*, and Payne Collier's 'Criticisms on the Bar,' which, the 'D.N.B.' says, injuriously affected his prospects as a lawyer. Under Heraldry will be found Nisbet's 'Heraldic Plates,' originally intended for his 'System of Heraldry,' 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Under Edinburgh Theatre there are playbills of 1843–4; and it is needless to say there are plenty of works of Scottish interest.

Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons of Exeter send two Catalogues, Nos. 218 and 219. The first is a general list. We note a set of *The Ancestor*, 1*l.* 10*s.* Under Dickens are first editions of 'A Child's History' and 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and under George Eliot the first edition of 'Silas Marner.' Under English Coronation Records is Mr. Wickham Legg's work, 1*l.* 1*s.*; under Augustus Hare, 'The History of My Life,' 6 vols., 17*s.* 6*d.* (out of print); and under Dr. Johnson, 'The English Poets,' 68 vols., calf, 1779, 1*l.* 15*s.* There are many works relating to Devon, including Ellacombe's 'Church Bells,' 2*l.* 10*s.* There are also lists under Egypt, Assyria, and Palestine, and other subjects.

Catalogue 219 is devoted to Modern Theology.

Mr. W. M. Murphy's Liverpool Catalogue 157 opens with a beautiful set of Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' Benares, 1885, 15*l.* There is a nice example of painted fore-edges, 'Melampus,' a poem, 1781, 4*l.* 4*s.* A copy of 'The Century Dictionary' is priced 6*l.* 10*s.* There are works under America. Under Armour is Hewitt's 'Ancient Armour,' scarce, 1855–60, 3*l.* 15*s.* There are sundry Baxter prints. Dickens items include the original parts of 'Copperfield,' 'Bleak House,' and 'Our Mutual Friend,' some being slightly defective. Under Kate Greenaway is 'Grandmama's Schooldays,' a stipple engraving, 1881, 2*l.* 2*s.*; under Hogarth, the 1821 edition 2 vols., atlas folio, 3*l.* 15*s.*; under Java, Raffles's 'History,' 2 vols., 4to, 1817, 5*l.* 10*s.*; and under Leech a series of humorous coloured prints.

Messrs. Myers & Co. send two Catalogues. No. 159 contains general literature. There is a nice copy of A'Beckett's 'Comic History of England,' the original 20 numbers, 1846–8, 9*l.* 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' 3 vols., original cloth, 6*l.* 15*s.*, contains a letter from Barham referring to "a periodical which I had been instrumental in bringing into existence" (*Bentley's Miscellany*). Under Hampstead is a collection of rare views, original marriage certificates, newspaper cuttings, &c., 1710–1910, bound in a thick folio, 8*l.* 10*s.*; under Japan is Kaempfer's 'History,' 1727, 2 vols., folio, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and under Goldsmith is Cunningham's edition, 4 vols., and Forster's Life, 2 vols., original cloth, 1854, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The large-type edition of Creighton's 'History of the Papacy' (publisher's stamp in vol. i.), 5 vols., is 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Dickens items include twenty-four original drawings in sepia by Kyd to illustrate 'Pickwick,' 5*l.* 5*s.* Messrs. Myers state that this is the only sepia set in existence.

Their Catalogue 160 is devoted to Engraved Portraits. These include John Ayres, teacher of writing, who introduced the Italian hand into England; the Duke of Bridgewater, the great promoter of inland navigation; Combe, author of 'The Tour of Dr. Syntax'; Frost, the Chartist; and Halley, the predicter of the return of the celebrated comet.

Mr. Charles J. Sawyer's Catalogue 22 contains a fine copy of the first edition of Goldsmith's 'Traveller,' 15*l.* 15*s.*; a largest-paper copy of Boydell's 'Thames,' 2 vols., full morocco, 21*l.*; the second issue of the first edition of La Fontaine, 5*l.* 15*s.*; a sound, tall copy of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle,' all the woodcuts coloured, 1493, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Ackermann's 'Oxford,' 13*l.* 10*s.* Under bibliography are the works issued by the Grolier Club. There is the complete unexpurgated edition of Balzac. Dickens items include the first editions of 'Copperfield,' 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' and 'Master Humphrey's Clock.' There is an extra-illustrated copy of Pilkington's 'Painters,' and a collection of Kent drawings and views from the Hovenden Collection. An unpublished MS. written by Zechariah Cozens, being an 'Ecclesiastical Topographical History of Kent,' 2 large volumes, is priced 35*l.* Among autographs are a letter of Carlyle's to Weinman referring to Hungary, "Eastern Questions," &c., and enclosing "my poor contribution," 1871, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and one of Scott's to William Hawes inviting him to Abbotsford, 1824, 3*l.* 10*s.*

## Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

E. G. ("Bishop Berkeley: 'Cheer, but not inebriate'").—That Cowper was anticipated by Berkeley was noted in 'N. & Q.' so long ago as 21 June, 1856 (2 S. i. 490).

*LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## SIR JOHN BOWRING AND FAURIEL.

The library of the French Institute contains among the papers and correspondence of the learned scholar Fauriel four letters (not three) addressed by Bowring to his friend. Of these, only the first, dated 2 Sept., 1821, has been printed by the late Gustave Masson in 'N. & Q.' for 5 July, 1884 (6 S. x. 4). I now give the three others.

I.

Mon cher Fauriel

Thierry* me donne l'espoir de vous revoir. Je ne sortirai pas de chez moi après *une* heure.—Venez donc. Tout à vous.

J. Bowring.

3/10/22

Mons. Fauriel
Rue des Vieilles Tuileries No. 47†
Maison de Mme Cabanis
au coin de la Rue de Bagneux.

* The historian Augustin Thierry, born at Blois, 10 May, 1796; died in Paris, 22 May, 1856.

† Began Rue du Regard and Rue du Cherche-Midi, to end Rue du Petit Vaugirard; part of the present Rue du Cherche-Midi.

This letter was written on the eve of the arrest of Bowring at Calais under the pretext that he was the bearer of dispatches announcing the intended invasion of the Peninsula by Louis XVIII. Bowring was released without trial. Cf. 'Details of the Imprisonment and Liberation of an Englishman by the Bourbon Government of France,' 1823.

II.

Mon bien aimé Fauriel

Je remets ces deux mots à M. le Procureur du Roi en l'engageant s'il n'y voit aucun obstacle à les faire mettre à la poste.

Je m'occupe toujours dans ma prison de mes traductions russe et allemande, mais cela m'ennuie un peu. C'est *toujours* perdrix. Je vous engage à me remettre au plutôt une vingtaine de pages des pièces grecques—que vos traductions notées les accompagnent et nous verrons le parti à tirer. J'aimerais bien à avoir les Chœurs de Manzoni, aussi avec une traduction et j'en ferai un article pour un de nos journaux. Saluez mes amis. Vous pouvez adresser les fragmens grecs au Vice-Consul anglais, M. Hamilton, pour moi—ou peut-être à la maison d'arrêt même avec ordre d'être examiné par M. le Procureur du Roi.

Les articles sur l'Histoire de l'Angleterre sont faits et j'espère que vous serez content de ce que j'y ai ajouté. Je rêve à une Tragédie historique sur ce sujet. Dieu sait si l'embryon naîtra jamais. Je voudrais bien avoir les cahiers qui ont paru de votre Société Asiatique.—Vale et me ama.

Tout à vous
J. Bowring
Maison d'Arrêt
Boulogne 16 Octobre 1822.

A Monsieur
Monsieur Fauriel
Rue des Vieilles Thuilleries, No. 22
Paris.

III.

Londres 11 Avril 1823

Carissimo, Je vous donne deux mots de réponse à votre aimable. Pour les Chansons grecs* j'ai une maison qui se chargera de la traduction anglaise, en payant tous les frais. S'il y a du profit, et j'en suis assuré, je voulais le donner au Comité Grec. Une traduction française ne se vendrait pas ici. Je doute même si nous pourrions trouver un libraire qui se chargerait de la publication. Moi, peut-être, parmi mes amis, je pourrais trouver une quarantaine de personnes qui les prendraient, mais l'on n'aime pas—on ne veut pas de traduction en prose—(les vôtres ne seront pas prosaïques quoiqu'en prose). En vers ces pièces auraient un charme singulier. Ce qu'il y aura de plus difficile à arranger ce sera de vous rémunérer—Vous devez me parler franchement sur ce point. Je ferai ce que je peux. Pour la publication des chansons—pour la traduction en vers anglais, je vous réponds.

Notre Revue à ce que j'espère ira bien.†—Le 1er No. ne paraîtra qu'au 1er Déc. Je voudrais

* Fauriel published in 1824 and 1825 with great success the 'Chants populaires de la Grèce.'

† *The Westminster Review*, established in 1823, with Bowring as first editor, and with funds contributed by Jeremy Bentham.

bien y avoir quelque chose de vous pour montrer combien nous serons forts dans ce qui regarde la littérature dont vous êtes un des représentatifs. Thierry sans doute nous aidera bien. Il va venir en Angleterre. C'est une grande joie pour moi.

Notre Comité grec marche à grand gallop. Nous trouvons les meilleures dispositions du monde.

Pour la *Grèce*—Oui! Il est décidé que nous aurons un long article sur la Grèce pour notre premier cahier. Bentham fera la partie constitutionelle. C'est à dire il nous fournira des remarques sur les défauts de la constitution. Il l'a déjà fait. Je désire briller au commencement pour après brûler.

Tout et très à vous

J. B.

A Mons. Fauriel
Rue des Vieilles Tuilleries N. 22
au coin de la Rue St. Maur
Paris

*P.c.c.*

HENRI CORDIER, de l'Institut.

## WORDSWORTH: VARIANT READINGS.

ON pp. 625–6 of 'The Oxford Wordsworth' Mr. Hutchinson gives the text of a sonnet, commencing

The confidence of Youth our only Art,

which was first published (1822) in 'Memorials of a Tour on the Continent,' and, as his editors have asserted, never reprinted by its author. Mr. Hutchinson thinks that it probably was composed in 1821—which happens to be the year in which most of the 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets' were written. Prof. Knight ('Eversley Wordsworth,' viii. 274), after mentioning its appearance in 1822, says that it was "struck out of the next edition" of the 'Memorials,' "and never republished." He adds: "Its rejection by Wordsworth is curious."

The thing that really is "curious" is a failure on the part of his editors to discover the relation existing between this sonnet of Wordsworth and No. 12 in Part III. of 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets.' Being temporarily at a distance from the proper volumes, I asked my friend Prof. Strunk to consult them, and have had my recollection confirmed that neither Prof. Knight, Mr. Hutchinson, Prof. Dowden, nor Mr. Nowell Smith offers any reason why Wordsworth should have discarded the interesting memorial of his voyage down the Rhine in 1790 with his friend Robert Jones, as the lines appeared in 1822. Of course the reason for their disappearance from one publication must have been their reappearance, adapted to a new purpose, in another—that is, in the 'Ecclesiastical Sketches' (as the work originally was called) of 1827. Here again I am unable to consult the requisite editions; but Mr. Hutchinson ('Oxford Wordsworth,' p. 443) gives the date of publication of No. 12 in 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets,' Part III., as 1827. He makes no conjecture as to the date of composition.

Since both have been included in the recent editions of Wordsworth, and yet seemingly have failed to impress any one with their mutual resemblance, it may be worth while to print the two versions in such proximity to one another that their connexion henceforth may be obvious. The alterations which Wordsworth made in the text of his poems can never be a matter of indifference to the student of literary art; in the present case, aside from merely verbal improvements, it is instructive to see how he has put the expression of a lofty mood into the service of a mood which he considers even loftier :—

SONNET.

AUTHOR'S VOYAGE DOWN THE RHINE
(THIRTY YEARS AGO).

The confidence of Youth our only Art,
And Hope gay Pilot of the bold design,
We saw the living Landscapes of the Rhine,
Reach after reach, salute us and depart;
Slow sink the Spires,—and up again they start!
But who shall count the Towers as they recline
O'er the dark steeps, or on the horizon line
Striding, with shattered crests, the eye athwart?
More touching still, more perfect was the pleasure,
When hurrying forward till the slack'ning stream
Spread like a spacious Mere, we there could measure
A smooth free course along the watery gleam,
Think calmly on the past, and mark at leisure
Features which else had vanished like a dream.

ECCLESIASTICAL SONNETS, III. 12.

Down a swift Stream, thus far, a bold design
Have we pursued, with livelier stir of heart
Than his who sees, borne forward by the Rhine,
The living landscapes greet him, and depart;
Sees spires fast sinking—up again to start!
And strives the towers to number, that recline
O'er the dark steeps, or on the horizon line
Striding with shattered crests his eye athwart.
So have we hurried on with troubled pleasure:
Henceforth, as on the bosom of a stream
That slackens, and spreads wide a watery gleam,
We, nothing loth a lingering course to measure,
May gather up our thoughts, and mark at leisure
How widely spread the interests of our theme.

It might be added that my own attention was caught by the repetition of the words "horizon line" in the proofs of the 'Concordance to Wordsworth,' a work which as I hope, will prove to be a boon to all the lovers of this poet. In his Preface to the Oxford Edition Mr. Hutchinson argues that Wordsworth could not have meant to us

the word "coral" (*vice* "choral") as an adjective in the case of a doubtful reading on p. 217. On. p. 220 of that edition, as the Concordance shows, the poet unquestionably uses this word as an adjective, in line 11 of 'The Triad':—

Nor Sea-nymph glistening from her *coral* bower.

"Coralline,"[2] which is Mr. Hutchinson's preference as an adjectival form, has not been recorded in Wordsworth. However, the contention is safe that the poet in general avoided the syntactical use of a substantive as an adjective. LANE COOPER.

Seal Harbor, Maine.

## PLANTAGENET TOMBS AT FONTEVRAULT.

(*Concluded from* p. 185.)

THE two members of the Angevin house buried at Fontevrault besides those previously mentioned are the beautiful Joan of England (who, left a widow by the King of Sicily, married Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse) and Raymond VII., Count of Toulouse. No doubt these discoveries at Fontevrault will bring about a revival of interest in the Angevin kings, and there will be found no work more useful than the two volumes of Miss Kate Norgate, 'England under the Angevin Kings,'[2] published by Macmillan. One would like to see a new edition uniform with the crown 8vo edition of Macaulay. Miss Norgate dedicates her book, "with the deepest reverence and gratitude,"[2] to her "dear and honoured master, John Richard Green."[2] I well remember how proud our old contributor her father was of this monumental work, and I am indebted to her volumes for the following facts.

The abbey was founded by a pious and noble Crusader, Robert of Arbrissel, in the early years of the reign of Fulk the Good.

"An English writer nowadays feels as if some prophetic instinct must have guided its architect, and given to his work that peculiar and striking character which so exactly fits it for the burial-place of the two Angevin kings of England whose sculptured effigies still remain in the south transept."

Although Henry II. had given solemn directions that he should be buried at Grandmont, the prophecy was to be fulfilled "He shall be shrouded among the shrouded women,"[2] and he was the first of the Angevin kings to be buried in the abbey, robed as if for his coronation, with a crown of gold upon his head, a gold ring on his finger, sandals on his feet, and a sceptre in his gloved right hand.

"He was borne upon the shoulders of his barons from his castle on the rock of Chinon, to the abbey church of Fontevraud; there he lay in state while the sisters knelt by night and day, murmuring their prayers and psalms around the bier."

The friends of Henry had not waited for any instructions from his heir, but William the Marshal sent to apprise Richard of his father's death, and delayed the burial to give him an opportunity of attending it if he chose to do so. He came alone, and

"went straight to the church and into the choir where the body lay. For awhile he stood motionless before the bier, then he stepped to the head, and looked down at the uncovered face. It seemed to meet his gaze with all its wonted sternness; but there were some who thought they saw a yet more fearful sight—a stream of blood which flowed from the nostrils, and ceased only on the departure of the son, who was thus proclaimed as his father's murderer."

On the morrow Henry Fitz-Empress was laid in the grave before the high altar by Archbishop Bartholomew of Tours, assisted by Archbishop Fulmar of Trier. Before ten years had passed another Angevin king was "shrouded among the shrouded women."[2] On the 6th of April, 1199, Richard died from the wound he had received at Châlus, and, "in the robes which he had worn on his last crowning day in England five years before,"[2] was laid to sleep at Fontevrault. In accordance with his desire,

"his heart was enclosed in a gold and silver casket, carried to Rouen, and solemnly deposited by the clergy among the holy relics in their cathedral church; and men saw in its unusual size a fit token of the mighty spirit of him whom Normandy never ceased to venerate as Richard Cœur de Lion."

Queen Eleanor survived her son Richard only five years. She died on the 1st of April, 1204, and was placed beside her husband at Fontevrault.

Berengaria, Queen of Richard I., does not rest at Fontevrault. Knight in his 'History,' vol. i. p. 309, gives an illustration of an effigy with the words underneath, "Berengaria, Queen of Richard I., from the tomb at Fontevrault."[2] I wrote to Miss Norgate about this, and she kindly supplies the following particulars. Berengaria was buried in the church of a Cistercian Abbey which she had founded at a place in Maine called L'Espau. In 1672 her tomb was restored, and "translated" from its original place to a more honourable one near the east end of the church, and an inscription was placed on it commemorating this fact. Among

the ruins of the abbey Stothard found the tomb with its effigy, but not the inscription; this was, however, safe in the possession of a canon of Le Mans Cathedral. Thus far Agnes Strickland's 'Queens of England,' i. 326–7, with a summary of Stothard's description of the effigy.

In Stothard's handsome quarto are to be found full descriptions of the Angevin tombs, and in addition to illustrations in the letter-press, a coloured plate is given of the four effigies. Stothard states that, "considering their age and the vicissitudes they have undergone, they are in excellent preservation; they have all been painted and gilt three or four times." Stothard also gives an illustration with description of Berengaria's tomb in the Abbey of L'Espau. The time of her death is uncertain; she was "celebrated for her eloquence and beauty." It is strange that Stothard's most interesting work has not before this passed into a cheap edition.

After Stothard's time the effigy was removed to Le Mans, and the tomb once more set up in the Cathedral there. "I do not know," says Miss Norgate,

> 'the date of this last transaction; I only know it was previous to 1877, when I visited Le Mans and saw the tomb in the Cathedral. Miss Strickland, following Stothard, calls the abbey Espan, and so it is called in the 'D.N.B.' under Berengaria; but its proper name is L'Espau."

Miss Norgate saw Fontevrault the same year as Le Mans: "One had to peep at the tombs through a grating, but even that peep was most impressive."

*The Sphere* of the 3rd inst. contains beautiful illustrations of the tombs at Fontevrault, as also does *L'Illustration* of the 20th of August, the latter with an article by M. Jean Bayet.

Fontevrault Abbey has found frequent mention in the pages of 'N. & Q.' HERMENTRUDE asked for a list of its abbesses on the 24th of September, 1864; and CHARLES BOUTELL on the 17th of November, 1866, inquired if it were true that the effigies at Fontevrault were about to be presented by the Emperor Napoleon to England, and suggested that if so they should be placed in the restored Chapter-House at Westminster. On the 30th of March, 1867, an editorial note stated that it was announced in the House of Commons on the 7th of that month by Lord Stanley "that the present French Emperor, with that courtesy which he has invariably shown where this country is concerned, wrote a letter to the Queen offering these statues of the Plantagenets to England."

Mr. E. J. Husey, the Receiver and Manager of the Crystal Palace, courteously informs me that inside the Palace, on the right-hand side of the entrance from the High Level Station, are the following coloured plaster casts of Plantagenet effigies:—

King John, from Worcester Cathedral.

Berengaria, Queen of Richard I., Abbey of L'Espau.

Eleanora, Queen of Henry II., Fontevrault.

Richard I., Fontevrault.

Isabel d'Angoulême, second Queen of King John, Fontevrault.

Henry II., Fontevrault.

Mr. Husey believes there is another, but it is covered over with woodwork to protect it from an erection put up for the Festival of Empire. It is near the north-east exit to the North Tower Gardens from the Palace.

The noblest part of the Angevins' mission, Miss Norgate says in closing her history, "was something of which they themselves can never be fully conscious; and yet perhaps through that very unconsciousness they had fulfilled it more thoroughly—'the silent growth and elevation of the English people.'"

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

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GLADSTONE AT WILMSLOW.—Many conflicting statements as to Gladstone's sojourn at Wilmslow Rectory have appeared in the different biographies of him, and as I am now enabled, by the kindness of Miss Helen Gladstone, to give the correct period of his residence there, will you allow me to put matters right once and for all, for the benefit of future historians?

First of all, let me state that, basing my conclusions on the erroneous assertions of some of these biographies, I myself was led into error, and stated in a work of mine published in 1892 that a great-uncle (the Rev. Thomas Garratt) was formerly Gladstone's private tutor.* This, I frankly admit, was incorrect, but I was led into the mistake in the first instance by Gladstone himself, and as corroborative evidence was amply forthcoming, I had, at the time, no hesitation in making it. I quote some of the misstatements to which I allude, and it will be observed that they all vary in some salient feature:—

> "Gladstone left Eton at Christmas, 1827, and read for six months with a private tutor, Mr. Turner, afterwards Bishop Turner of Calcutta. In October, 1828, he took up residence at Christ Church, of which he was nominated a Student in 1829."—H. W. Paul, 1901.

* See 8 S. iv. 48, 91, 171, 254 (1893).

"In January, 1828, Gladstone went to reside with Dr. Turner at Wilmslow in Cheshire, and remained there until Turner was made Bishop of Calcutta."—Viscount Morley, 1908.

"On January 13th, 1828, 'Gulielmus Ewart Gladstone' was admitted as a commoner of Christ Church....For some months, however, after leaving Eton, he resided and read at the Cheshire rectory of Wilmslow with Dr. Turner, himself a Christ Church man; but in October, 1828, he went up, and then commenced the University career."—Sir Wemyss Reid, 1899.

"He continued his studies for about two years as a private pupil of Dr. Turner."—Emerson, 1878.

Here I may say that the Rev. James Matthias Turner was installed Bishop of Calcutta on 17 March, 1829, and that Gladstone was only at Wilmslow from 24 January, 1828, to 11 April, 1828. In a recent letter to me Miss Gladstone writes:—

"I visited the muniment room this afternoon and looked up the point. The matter is perfectly clear from the Diary, but it is not in accordance with what you quote from the biographies of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone left Eton December, 1827; matriculated at Oxford January 23rd, 1828; arrived at Wilmslow January 24th, 1828; left Wilmslow April 11th, 1828. To Oxford for three nights August 4th, 1828. To Cuddesdon, where with other men he read with Mr. Sanders, afterwards Dean of Peterborough, August 7th to October, 1828; began residence at Oxford October 10th, 1828."

Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D.,
Editor *Yorkshire Notes and Queries.*
Baltimore House, Bradford.

Harp Alley.—A recent fire in what is now known as Harp Alley calls attention to the survival of an interesting old City thoroughfare. It is to-day a narrow, dark passage between Farringdon Street and St. Bride Street, ascending to the latter by a few broad steps. With the exception of some premises on the north side, which may date from 1820 or a little earlier, there is nothing of antiquarian interest to be seen. Originally it extended almost double the distance westward to meet the extremity of Black Horse Court, that ran north from the site of 109, Fleet Street.

The traditions of Harp Alley are largely connected with sign-painting. It was the market-place and principal source of the signs that adorned London before 1787, and many artists of merit found that its requirements provided a useful source of income. Samuel Wale, R.A., was, according to Edwards ('Anecdotes of Painting,' p. 117), one of the superior professors of the art, "but among the most celebrated practitioners in this branch was a person of the name of Lamb." Larwood and Hotten ('History of Signboards') do not recognize the importance of Harp Alley; but W. H. Pyne ('The Twenty-Ninth of May,' by "Ephraim Hardcastle") gave it some immortality in the chapter entitled 'Strange Doings in Harp Alley,' in which he describes the painting-loft of Matt. Barlowe, where "twenty-five painters and apprentices are manufacturing King's Arms and King's Heads to be sent to all parts of England, planting loyalty all over the Kingdom, and making the face royal in every village as common as crab-apples."

Many advertisements of the later sign-painters no doubt exist, but nearest to this locality is the following from *The Gloucester Journal*, 27 February, 1747:—

"Ready-made Signs, Carv'd Bacchus's, Bunches of Grapes, turn'd Tobacco-Rolls, Sugar-Loaves, and other things useful in those kinds; Window Blinds and House-Painting of all sorts, as cheap as in any part of London; perform'd by George Crompton at the St. Luke's Head, Snow Hill, London."

Aleck Abrahams.

"Smouch," a Term for a Jew.—This word occurs in 'The Ingoldsby Legends' ('Merchant of Venice'):—

While I, like de resht of ma tribe, shrug and crouch,
You find fault mit ma pargains, and say I'm a Smouch.

In some lines addressed by Southey to A. Cunningham I find

Under the graver's hand Sir Smug became
Sir Smouch, a son of Abraham.

Halliwell's dictionary has succinctly:
"*Smous*, a Jew. Suffolk."

How is "Smouch" or "Smous" to be explained? It is a word of Yiddish origin, being identical with *Schmus*, occurring in German dictionaries as in common use in the sense of "talk, bargaining, haggling, chaffer." Hence the verb *schmusen*, "to talk, chaffer, haggle." The Suffolk word "Smous" is evidently due to the German *Schmus*, and applied to the Jew from his well-known skill in bargaining. The personal use of the term seems to be unknown in Germany. Ger. *Schmus* is the Yiddish form of the Biblical Hebrew *shemu'ôth* ("tidings," Daniel xi. 44), pl. of *shemû'âh* ("report," Isaiah liii. 1). See Mr. Platt's note on "Smous" (9 S. vi. 493).

A. L. Mayhew.
21, Norham Road, Oxford.

West Indian Folk-lore.—Speaking of the West Indies, the Report of the S.P.G. for 1910 ingenuously remarks, "Superstitions have not yet completely died out amongst the people, but traces of them still linger in the more hidden parts of the islands,"

a condition which might be truthfully predicated of isles that are nearer home. Illustrative instances are cited in curious syntax:

"A girl because of a rival of her own sex, in the case of a man paying his affection to the latter, was told by her mother to gather up the 'track' of her feet—*i.e.*, by taking up the sand on which she had walked and putting this in a cloth to place it over the fire, when by burning the rival will in turn shrivel up, and so meet her death. In another case a man told another that if he wanted to ensure his boat winning in a sailing race he must carry in it some human bones covered with earth."—P. 245.

The "tracks" were probably those of the "rival of her own sex," not of the girl or of the mother.

Among the people condemned in the 'Pœnitentiale' of Bartholomew Iscanus, Bishop of Exeter 1161–86, is

"whosoever shall spy out the footsteps of Christian folk, believing that they may be bewitched by cutting away the turf whereon they have trodden."

See 'A Medieval Garner,' by G. G. Coulton, M.A. (p. 116). ST. SWITHIN.

JOHN WESLEY'S MARRIAGE.—The contemporary newspaper records of John Wesley's marriage are singularly interesting reading now. In *The Penny London Post; or, the Morning Advertiser*, for 20–22 February, 1750/51, it was said:—

"A few Days since the Rev. Mr. John Wesley was married to Mrs. Vazel, of Threadneedle-Street, an agreeable Widow Lady, with a large Fortune."

More detailed was the account in *Read's Weekly Journal; or, British Gazetteer*, of the next day, 23 February:—

"On Monday last the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, Methodist Preacher, was married by his Brother, the Rev. Mr. Charles Wesley, to Mrs. Vazel, in Threadneedle-Street, a Widow Gentlewoman of Great Beauty, Merit, and every Endowment necessary to render the Marriage State happy, with a Jointure of 300*l.* per Annum."

It may be added that on another page of the same issue was this paragraph:—

"The Rev. Mr. Westly has contracted for a large Piece of Ground in Barbican, thereon to erect a Tabernacle."

Did this refer in any way to the plot upon which now stands what is known as Wesley's Chapel in the City Road?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

BOASE'S 'MODERN ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY': WILLIAM ROUPELL.—This painstaking and useful book will be more and more consulted as time goes on. Therefore the following memorandum should be noted. The work is expressly limited to "persons who have died since the year 1850," and in vol. iii., dated 1901, appears William Roupell, col. 316. But he did not die until 25 March, 1909. W. C. B.

'ARDEN OF FEVERSHAM.'—The quarto reading in III. v. 17,

Each *gentle stary* gaile doth shake my bed,

is generally regarded as corrupt. I do not know whether the following simple emendation has ever been proposed:—

Each *gentlest airy* gale doth shake my bed.

"Each gentlest" is not un-Elizabethan, and whether the *i* in "gaile" is a compositor's misplacement of the *i* in "airy," or not, would not much matter. A loose orthography might spell "airy" as "ary"; and the golden age of our literature seems to have held no bigoted views on the subject of spelling. A few lines lower in the same scene "ear the ground" is spelt "erre the ground."

"Gale" does not necessarily imply violent wind. Gray has

Gales from blooming Eden bear,

and in the present passage it just means a zephyr. "Airy" would emphasize the gentleness of the gale which disturbs one "whose troubled minde is stuft with discontent." P. A. MCELWAINE.

[The emendation is not noted in 'The Shakespeare Apocrypha' of Mr. Tucker Brooke, 1908.]

MARRIAGE IN LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.—It is worthy of note that the recent marriage of the daughter of Mr. Justice and Lady Eve with an officer of the German Emperor's Bodyguard is the first marriage solemnized in Lincoln's Inn Chapel since 1754. The Chapel register commences in 1695, but contains very few entries.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

WADE AND GAINSBOROUGH.—On 18 July, 1903, a whole-length portrait of Capt. Wade, Master of the Ceremonies at Bath, 1769–77, was offered at Christie's (lot 141A). Some information respecting this person was published in 'N. & Q.' on 27 January and 17 March, 1906 (10 S. v. 75, 215).

In turning over some old numbers of *The Morning Post* I find in the issue of 8 May, 1781, an advertisement in respect to the famous Promenades at Carlisle House at that period. The M.C. of these was Mr. Wade of 21, Edward Street, Portman Square. This was probably the same person.

W. ROBERTS.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Hillman Family in Ireland and England.—I should be greatly obliged for any information which would help to trace the ancestry of this family in England. In 1610 the first settlers arrived in Coleraine to commence the work designed by James I. for the plantation of Ulster. In 1612 the name of James Hillman appears as one of the original burgesses. In the second charter, granted in 1613, Thomas Hillman was one of the aldermen. What relationship existed between James and Thomas it is impossible to say, as no further record is found of James.

Thomas Hillman was still alderman at the time of his death in 1626, and left issue, by his wife Margery Cragge, two sons and one daughter, viz., Symon and Thomas Hillman, and Alice, wife of Richard Barwick. Both sons (Symon was also an alderman) took a very active part in the defence of Coleraine at the famous siege of 1641, raising, arming, and paying one company of foot, consisting of a hundred men, for the defence of the town.

Margery Cragge, the wife of Thomas Hillman, had a brother John Cragge, and I believe Burke in one of his publications mentions a John Cragge as having his arms confirmed to him before going to Ireland early in the seventeenth century. Unfortunately, I have not the exact note of it at present. If Burke is correct, and if they are both one and the same John Cragge, by finding the locality in England from which John Cragge emigrated to Ireland, it might be possible to locate the Hillmans in England before they went to Ireland, and perhaps find records of the marriage of Thomas Hillman and the baptism of his children. He must have been born about 1570, and married between 1590 and 1600. One of his grandchildren was named Hercules (evidently a family name), and might also serve as a clue. E. Haviland Hillman.

3227, Campo S. Samuele, Venice.

John Marshman: Archibald Forbes.—For historical purposes I should be glad to be put in communication with the representatives of John Marshman (Havelock's friend and biographer) and of Archibald Forbes. Please reply direct.

David Ross McCord, K.C.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

Archibald Bruce, fl. 1727: Pyke Family.—Can any reader give me the slightest clue to the identity, ancestry, and descendants, if any, of one Archibald Bruce and his wife, mentioned in the will of the former's "cousin,"[2] William Pyke of Greenwich, poulterer, dated 11 September, 1727; proved 10 October, 1727 (P.C.C. reg. Farrant, folio 240)? The testator refers to "cousin Archibald Bruce and his wife." Was the latter named Sybilla? This William Pyke was a brother of Elliner Pyke, who married Francis Halley, sen., in 1696.

Eugene F. McPike.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

Lum: Origin of the Surname.—Can any of your readers tell me the origin of the name Lum? John Lum first officially appears at Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., in 1651. It is supposed he came from Yorkshire. There were Lums at Barkisland, Yorkshire, in recent years. The name is thought to be of Scotch origin. Quite a number of persons of this name were in the North of Ireland, some of them members of the Irish Parliament.

Edward H. Lum.

Chatham, New Jersey.

Sir Eyre Coote's Monument.—Can any of your readers inform me where a memorial was erected by the H.E.I.C. to the memory of Sir Eyre Coote, K.H.? He died 27 April, 1785, aged 58, while Commander-in-Chief in India. T. Arnold Davis.

Weston Park House, Weston, Bath.

Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo: C. S. Benecke.—Is there any sketch-index to the fresco in the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords of Wellington and Blücher meeting at Waterloo? My reason for asking is that I have an aunt who was the third daughter of C. S. Benecke.

C. S. Benecke was page to Prince Blücher, and was beside him at the battle of Waterloo, where Benecke received a bullet in his temple: he recovered, but carried the scar to his grave. He could speak seven languages, and became secretary to Sir Charles Vaughan whilst Ambassador at Copenhagen. He came to England in the entourage of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and was eventually Queen's Messenger to Queen Adelaide. He was given Upper Lodge, Bushey Park, to live in, where he died in 1868, aged 83.

It has always been a tradition that the man in semi-civilian dress riding behind Blücher was Benecke. Is this the case?

William Bull.

Vencourt, King Street, Hammersmith.

'Le Proscrit.'—A newspaper bearing this title was published in London in July, 1850. It was the organ of the French refugees of the time, and in the second number, published in August, Mazzini issued the programme of an International Revolutionary Committee. Can your readers refer me to any work containing a detailed account of the literary activity of, and the economical and political dissensions among, the refugees in London, Brussels, and Geneva? *Le Proscrit*, I believe, subsequently appeared as *La Voix du Peuple* or *Le Peuple*, and, though forbidden in France, was smuggled across the frontier and read by large numbers of French working-men. I would thankfully acknowledge any suggestions.

Lionel G. Robinson.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

"Fern to make malt."—In Mr. W. M. Myddelton's 'Chirk Castle Accounts (1908) there is under the year 1619 the following entry: "Paid for threshing and gettin fern to make malt" (p. 13).

Can any one tell us for what purpose fern was thus used? We never heard of fern being employed as a concomitant of malt on any other occasion. N. M. & A.

De Quincey and Coleridge.—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, writing to Daniel Stuart in May, 1809, and referring to De Quincey's connexion with Wordsworth's tract on 'The Convention of Cintra,' says:—

"After the instances I saw of Mr. de Q.'s marvellous slowness in writing a note to a pamphlet, when at Grasmere, the sum and meaning of which I had dictated in better and more orderly sentences in five minutes.....I can never retract my expression of vexation and surprise, that W. should have entrusted anything to him, beyond the mere correction of Proofs."

What can this pamphlet have been? No literary work of De Quincey is at present known between his boyish contribution to the 'Juvenile Library' and his additions to Wordsworth's pamphlet.

William E. A. Axon.

Whyteheer or Whytebeer.—Is there any explanation to be obtained of this sign, mentioned in 1529 in the will of Richard Charleton, knight?

J. Holden MacMichael.

'The Judgment of God': Woman throwing her Children to Wolves.—There is a Russian legend which tells how a woman, travelling in a sledge with her three children, is pursued by wolves. They gain on her, and to save herself, she throws out one child, and afterwards the others in succession. She reaches a town in safety, but the people tear her to pieces. It is the subject of Browning's poem of 'Ivàn Ivànovitch' in his 'Dramatic Idyls,' First Series. Can any of your readers tell me when the story first appeared in English?

R. A. Potts.

'Agathonia,' a Romance.—This was published anonymously by Edward Moxon in 1844. Is anything *definite* known as to the name of the author? The British Museum Catalogue attributes it to Mrs. Gore.

John Hodgkin.

[Halkett and Laing also attribute it to Mrs. Gore.]

Prinknash.—The Gloucestershire place-name so spelt is locally pronounced to rime with "spinach." As I have not access at present to records giving any older spelling, I should be glad if any of your readers could throw light on the origin of the name.

G. M. T.

Michael Wright, Painter, 1660–1700.—Did this painter ever sign his name m$^{l}$r.? An excellent picture of Lionel Fanshawe (secretary to Sir Richard Fanshawe during his embassy in Spain in 1664–6) bears these letters on a cartel with the secretary's address. They are quite distinct. The painting of the picture closely resembles that of Thos. Chiffinch in the National Portrait Gallery by Wright. H. C. Fanshawe.

Lansdowne, Sidmouth.

Greek History with Illustrations.—I have in my possession a book with drawings illustrative of Greek history. The title-page is lost, but on the binding I find 'Cento Quadri de la Storia Greca. Ital. Franc. Grec.' The drawings have explanations in Italian and Greek, and are accompanied by texts in Italian, French, and Greek. I bought the book in England at a sale in the Lake district. I should much like to know the full title of the book and the name of its author.

G. B. R.

Hezekiah and Timothy Swift.—Hezekiah Swift was born, 1776–8, at English Bicknor or Coleford, and married Mary Dukes at Newland in 1805, dying at Monmouth on 10 May, 1835. He was the son of Timothy Swift and Ann Williams.

Wanted, the name and other particulars of Timothy's Swift's father, to connect back with the seventeenth-century Swifts of Goodrich, which is only a few miles from English Bicknor. S—T.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON NINETEENTH-CENTURY ELOQUENCE.—In his address on Milton in the Second Series of 'Essays in Criticism,' Matthew Arnold has a reference which I should be glad to have explained. Who was the orator or writer referred to in this sentence ?

"The most eloquent voice of our century uttered, shortly before leaving the world, a warning cry against the Anglo-Saxon contagion."

W. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I am anxious to know who was the author of "Beatitudo non est divinorum cognitio, sed vita divina." John Rushworth quotes it from Sir Walter Raleigh's preface to his 'History of the World,' we are told, but it is not probable that Raleigh was its author.

L. S. M.

Could any of your correspondents help me to find a quotation embodying some lines referring to "witches meeting on Saturday night" ? A. REGINALD PRYCE.

JOHN PEEL OF TROUTBECK.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information about John Peel of Troutbeck ? There was a paragraph on the subject in *The Westminster Gazette* about March, stating that the second line of the song should run "In his coat so *gray*." I should be grateful for any information on the subject.

F. D. WESLEY.

[John Peel is included in the 'D,N.B.']

"GAME LEG."—Whence this expression ? Why "game" instead of "lame" ? Borrow says (Knapp's 'Life,' vol. ii. p. 112) :—

"I overtook a man with a game leg, that is, a leg which, either by nature or accident, not being so long as its brother leg, had a patten attached to it, about five inches high, to enable it to do duty with the other."

This, however, hardly explains the peculiarity of the term. Has "game" anything to do with either courage or sport ?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

[The N.E.D.' says: "Etymology uncertain. App. adapted from north midland dialects, where it has the form *gam*, homophonous with the local pron. of *game*, sb.; perh. shortened from the synonymous *gammy*." The suggestion that the word is adopted from the Welsh *cam* (fem. *gam*), crooked, is rejected.]

"QUIZ."—Is there any earlier record of the use of this word than that given in the 'Oxford Dictionary' ? In this Madame D'Arblay is quoted as writing on 24 June, 1782: "He's a droll quiz, and I rather like him." LEWIN HILL.

KENNETT AND HOWE FAMILIES.—In the rolls of the Manor of Beachampstead in the parish of Great Staughton, Hunts, the name of John Howe occurs as lord of that manor in 1718. Three years later it is the property of "Sophia Howe, infant." Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, writing under date of 6 April, 1718, says :—

"I have been drawn into a great many hard labours and great hazards in advising and assisting my son Howe to part with his commission in a marching regiment, and to purchase a company under the title of Colonel, at 3,000*l.* advance, in the Guards, to please our wives, who will now live the next door to one another. I was down with him at his house in Stoughton [*sic*] for about three weeks to catalogue and pack up his library toward some reimbursement, I doubt not about 500*l.*"—Bp. White Kennett's letters quoted in 'Restituta,' vol. iv. pp. 73-9.

I wish to know the name of the daughter of Bishop Kennett whom this John Howe married. Their child Sophia was married at St. Paul's, 16 October, 1740, to Christopher Walter, Esq. She died 1 February, 1750. The manor then passed to her husband, who seems to have taken Holy Orders at some date between 1741 and 1752, when he died. He was elder brother of the Rev. Richard Walter, my ancestor, chaplain of the Centurion in Anson's expedition, and author of the 'Voyage round the World.'

In my possession is a book by "B. Kennett, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxon," with an inscription stating that it belongs to D. Kennett, the gift of her brother, "Mr. B. K.," with the note: "This book belongs to ye Catalogue at Stoughton."

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Southampton.

SAILOR'S SONG: DANIEL AND THE PIRATE.—I should be glad to learn something of a sailor's song descriptive of a fight by one Daniel with a pirate, whose summons to surrender receives a decisive and not unadorned negative, and the victory of the "Roving 'Lizabeth," which was Daniel's ship's name. The end is :—

So here's a health to Daniel,
Likewise his jovial crew,
That fought and beat the pirate
In his noble ——

Either "twenty-two" or "seventy-two"; but it is many years since I heard it sung by a yachtsman. W. B. H.

CARLIN SUNDAY AND "THE HOLE" IN FLEET STREET.—A ceremony in connexion with this day is said to have been held at "The Hole" in Fleet Street. What was its origin, and in what part of Fleet Street was "The Hole" situated ? F. K. P.

SLAVERY IN SCOTLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—The following paragraph appeared in *The St. James's Chronicle; or, British Evening Post*, of 29 April—1 May, 1788 :—

"The Idea that has been entertained of Slavery in Scotland, may in some Degree, be known from the following Historical Circumstance :—'Alexander Stuart, found Guilty Death, for Theft, at Perth, the 5th of December, 1701, and gifted by the Justiciary as a perpetual Servant to Sir John Erskine, of Alva. A Collar worn, as was the Custom, by this Slave, was lately found in the Grave of the deceased, in the Burial-Ground at Alva.'"

One would like to know more about this.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[The collar of this criminal formed the subject of an interesting query and reply at 10 S. viii. 507; ix. 174.]

CAPT. ANDREW ELTON.—

"Capt. Andrew Elton, commander of the Geoffrey galley, was killed in an engagement with a French privateer off the Land's End, Sept. 4, 1710. Aged 53. His merit being sufficiently known, he needs no further inscription."

Such is the gist of a memorial tablet in Paul Church. Mr. C. Aitken, in his admirable brochure ('Paul Church,' Newlyn Press, 1910) on the ancient church in his father's charge, commenting on this inscription, says: "Alas! now nobody seems to have any knowledge as to who he was, what he did, or where he came from." Can some reader of 'N. & Q.' give information concerning the family of Capt. Elton and more details of the circumstances leading to his death?

GREGORY GRUSELIER.

DANBY PICKERING, FL. 1769.—When and where was he born? When did he die, and where was he buried? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xlv. 241, gives no assistance.

G. F. R. B.

CHARLES POTTER, 1634–63.—I should be glad to know when in 1634 he was born, and when in December, 1663, he died. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xlvi. 213, is silent on these points.

G. F. R. B.

T. Q. M. IN HONE'S 'TABLE BOOK.'—Who was T. Q. M., a frequent contributor to Hone's 'Table Book'?

F. D. WESLEY.

J. W. IN HONE'S 'YEAR BOOK.'—Who was the friend of Hone's who engraved the picture of Don, a pointer, in column 1250 of Hone's 'Year Book' (ed. 1841)? He signs his letter J. W., and is said to have done most of the engravings for this volume.

F. D. WESLEY.

## Replies.

### SIR HENRY DUDLEY.

(11 S. i. 87, 171; ii. 117.)

THE identity of this knight is not a little perplexing. He is stated to have been knighted by the King at the siege of Boulogne on 20 January, 36 Henry VIII., *i.e.* 1544/5. But this must certainly be inaccurate, inasmuch as Boulogne surrendered to the English on the 14th of the previous September, and King Henry returned to England on the 30th of the same month. In his valuable 'Book of Knights' Dr. W. A. Shaw (I think, wisely) relegates the name to a foot-note, as apparently of doubtful authenticity. It is, however, quite possible that a Sir Henry Dudley may have received knighthood for services at the siege of Boulogne, but at some date after the King's return.

This possibility being assumed, the question of the knight's identity arises. That he was neither of the two Henrys, sons of John Dudley, Viscount Lisle (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), may be safely affirmed. The elder Henry, being slain at the siege on 14 September, 1544, could certainly not be the man; while there is abundant evidence that Henry the younger was not a Knight ten years later. In the 'Acts of the Privy Council,' under date of 15 June, 1554, we have the following allusion to him :—

"Letter to Thomas Bridges, esq., Lieut. of the Tower, signifying the Queen's pleasure at the humble suit of the Duchess of Northumberland that he shall suffer the said Duchess' sons, viz., the late Earl of Warwick, Sir Ambrose, Sir Robert, and Henry Dudley, to repair to the Chapel within the Tower and to here masse at such tymes as he shall think most fitt for the purpose."

Under 28 February, 1554/5 :—

"Letter to the Lady Audley willing her to permit her daughter, wief of Henry Dudley, esq., to resort to her husband, whom she against reason detayneth from him."

The wife of Henry Dudley whom her mother kept from visiting her husband in the Tower was, as stated by MR. A. R. BAYLEY at 11 S. i. 172, Margaret, only daughter of Lord Chancellor Audley. Shortly afterwards the Dudleys were liberated, and Henry was killed at St. Quentin, 10 August, 1557.

The sons of the Duke of Northumberland being out of the question, there remains as the possible knight Henry Dudley the con-

spirator. And here the evidence is most conflicting. In 'Cal. State Papers of Henry VIII.,' under date of 8 January, 1545/6, is a long letter to the King from the Council of Boulogne, in which occurs the following passage :—

"Whereas Mr. Henry Dudley was one of those of the first rancke that gave the insett upon the enemye, and as a man of his knowledge, hart, and of good service, it may like your Highness to be his good and gratious Lord; that whereas Mr. Poynings, late Capitayne of Your Majeste's Guarde here, is deceassed, if your Highness shall thincke hym able to succede hym in that rome."

This petition of the Boulogne Council was successful. Henry Dudley was duly appointed Captain of the Guard there, and is so styled continuously thenceforward. At the first sight it looks also not improbable that with this appointment he received knighthood. But that this was not the case is evident from the fact that in the numerous allusions to him in the 'Acts of the Privy Council' down to September, 1550, he is styled variously "Henry Dudley, Captain of the Guard that came from Boulogne," "Henry Dudley, Esq.," and "Mr. Henry Dudley, esq." On 2 March, 1551, for the first time, there comes a change :—

"Letter to Sir Andrew and Sir Henry Dudley that the same Sir Henry should repair to Calais with his 100 men, and there to receive of the Treasurer the extraordinary gunners that remayne there, &c."

Again on 11 March of the same year we read of "the bands of Sir Henry Dudley." From these entries we should gather that he received knighthood between 5 September, 1550, and 2 March, 1551.

But what are we to make of the following entries in the same authority ?

"1552, 26 March. A Warrant to Dr. Owen, Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster, to pay Henry Dudley, Esq., a month's wages for a complete company."

"14 May. Mr. Henry Dudley, with his bande of the Garde and gunners, appointed for the defence of Portsmouth."

"28 June. Mr. Dudley's band to be mustered as reinforcements for Guisnes."

Five other allusions to him occur down to 10 August, 1553, in all of which he is styled "Henry Dudley" or "Mr. Dudley."

With the accession of Queen Mary his public employment came to an end. He was the leading spirit in the conspiracy of 1556 for deposing the Queen and placing Elizabeth upon the throne. Several of the conspirators were arrested, but Dudley and others escaped to France. We read

"16 March, 1556. Information of Richard Uvedall that Henry Dudley, one of the conspirators, took shipping at his house at Chillinge in Hants, and that John Bedell and Christopher Ashton were there also."

What eventually became of him is not known. According to Froude—who styles him "Sir Henry" throughout—he was living in London in 1564. This seems to be the latest mention of him. Nor is his parentage and family clear. Froude calls him "Northumberland's cousin," a description which for genealogical purposes is but vague. That he may have been the third son of John Sutton, 7th Baron Dudley, and would thus answer Froude's description, is all that can be said. Anyhow, the question "Who was Sir Henry Dudley ?" still remains to be satisfactorily solved.

W. D. Pink.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

In reply to Mr. F. A. Edwards, I may say that my authority for my statement regarding the children of John, Duke of Northumberland, is Banks's 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage.'

With regard to his second question, I think, if he looks in Burke's 'Peerage'—not the 'Extinct' one—he will find that Roger, 2nd Lord North, married Winifred, daughter of Richard, Lord Rich, and "widow of Sir Henry Dudley." I have not, however, a copy by me for reference.

May I be allowed to say here that I am not responsible for the substitution of "Audley" for "Dudley" in my query ? I wrote Dudley in the first instance.

The name of the Duke of Northumberland's wife is correctly spelt Guilford. The Guilfords were a Kentish family, and had no connexion with the town of Guildford.

Egerton Gardiner.

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Elephant and Castle in Heraldry (11 S. i. 508; ii. 36, 115).—In the absence of many of the ordinary works of reference out here I have some diffidence in expressing any opinion as to whether the "elephant and castle" was an heraldic cognizance of any considerable antiquity. The elephant itself, no doubt, like most other conspicuous or well-known animals, has formed the subject of various armorial insignia. Some minor heraldic writers, in speaking of it, have said that it is sometimes borne with a castle on its back. That high heraldic authority the late Rev. Dr. Woodward says ('Heraldry, English and Foreign,' 1896, vol. i. p. 243) that the elephant is but little used in heraldry, and in British armory is seldom found except as an allusive charge, or, as

we should call it, except in canting heraldry. And he instances the arms of the English family of Elphinstone and the Counts von Helphenstein of Suabia. The elephant "in its conventional representation" (Argent, with a castle on its back proper) he speaks of as being borne by the Russian and German Barons Le Fort.

It is in this conventional representation, then, that it would seem to form the badge of that very distinguished European order, that of the Elephant—or of the White Elephant—of Denmark, where the castle which it supports is gules.

The late Rev. Mr. Boutell—also a great authority upon heraldic matters—in his 'Heraldry, Historical and Popular' (1864), p. 356, states that this order is said to have been founded early in the fifteenth century, and was renewed in 1458 by Christian I.

If this be so, your correspondent will see that quite a respectable antiquity can be claimed for the "elephant and castle." Dr. Woodward, however (vol. ii. p. 367), says this order was really founded by Christian V. in 1693; and goes on to say that Christian I., two centuries before, had founded a confraternity in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and that this was the nucleus of the new order, whose badge was adopted at a time when Denmark was hoping to be a great power in the East.

As one would naturally suppose, the elephant savours strongly of an Eastern connexion, and forms one of the principal cognizances or devices in the collar of our own Order of the Indian Empire, founded in 1878 to commemorate the assumption of the title of Empress of India by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria.

The querist states that the elephant and castle was also borne as a crest—incongruous as it may seem—by Giovanni Francesco di Malatesta. Dr. Woodward (vol. i. p. 243) says that an elephant's *head*—which he describes with some particularity—was the crest of the Malatestas of Rimini (the Malatestas of Dante's 'Inferno'). He gives no other instance of such a crest, either in English or foreign armory, though for supporters he mentions, amongst certain foreign families, the use of the elephant by the English Earls of Powis.

It is possible that more modern instances of the use of this animal for armorial purposes may be found in the grants that have been made to distinguished Indian subjects in recent times.

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

Vavasour Surname: its Derivation (11 S. ii. 149).—A vavasour, vavasor, or valvasor is one that is in dignity next to a baron. So says Cowell ('Interpreter,' ed. 1658), and adds:—

"Bracton, lib. prim. cap. 8, saith thus of this kind of men: Sunt et alii potentes sub rege qui dicuntur Barones, hoc est, robur belli: sunt et alii qui dicuntur Vavasores, viri magnæ dignitatis. Vavasor enim, nihil melius dici poterit, quam vas sortitum ad valetudinem, Jacobutius de Franchis in preludio Feudorum, tit. prim. num. 4, &c., calleth them *Valvasores* and giveth this reason of it: Quia assident valvæ, *i.* portæ domini in festis in quibus consueverunt homines curtizare et eis reverentiam exhibere, propter Beneficium eis collatum, sicut libertus patrono."

See also Spelman's 'Glossary,' Blount's 'Law Dictionary,' 'Cragii Jus Feudale,' Lib. I. tit. x. § xii. (ed. Lipsiæ, 1716), and Selden's 'Titles of Honor,' 1614, Second Part, chap. vii. pp. 289–93, and also pp. 389–90.

John Hodgkin.

Blackstone in his 'Commentaries on the Laws of England,' 3rd ed., i. 403, says:—

"The first name of dignity, next beneath a peer, was antiently that of 'vidames,' 'vice domini,' or 'valvasors': who are mentioned by our antient lawyers as 'viri magnæ dignitatis'; and sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Yet they are now quite out of use; and our legal antiquarians are not agreed upon even their original or antient office."

Sir John Ferne in his 'Blazon of Gentrie,' printed by J. Windet in 1586, says:—

"These Vavasours were called by an ancient English lawyer (Bracton), Viri magnæ dignitatis: men of great dignitye. And this word Vavasor he interpreteth to be this: Vas sortitum ad valetudinem, a man chosen for his valour and prowesse, placinge them above the dignitye of knighthood."

Thomas Wm. Huck.

Saffron Walden.

The surname Vavasour is the same as "vavasour" in Chaucer's 'Prologue.' I give the etymology in my smaller 'Etymological Dictionary.' The form of the word is not clear; but it answers to the Middle Latin *vassus vassorum*, lit. "servant of servants," or "vassal of vassals"; used, apparently, of a subtenant. See also my Notes to Chaucer's 'Prologue.' It is of Celtic origin; cf. Welsh *gwas*, a servant.

Walter W. Skeat.

Camden says in his 'Britannia':—

"Vavasors or Valvasors formerly took place next the Barons; a name, deriv'd by our Lawyers from *Valvæ*, folding-doors; and a dignity, that seems to have come to us from the French. For, during their dominion in Italy, they call'd those Valvasors who govern'd the people,

or part of them, under the Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Chieftain, and (as Buteler the Lawyer words it) '*Had a full power of punishing, but not the right of fairs and markets.*' This was a title of honour very uncommon among us; and whatever it was, is long since grown into disuse. In Chaucer's time it was not very considerable, as appears from what he says of his Frankelin, or freeholder,

A sheriff had he been and a contour,
Was no where soch a worthy Vavasor.

Next in dignity came Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and....Gentlemen."

See also 'Britannia,' 1722, vol. i. cols. ccxxxv, ccxxxix, and ccxli–ii).

In one of the houses at Pompeii *valvæ*, or folding-doors, in four parts, were placed between the atrium and peristylum, as has been ascertained from the marks left on the threshold (see Rich's 'Dict. of Roman and Greek Antiquities,' *s.v.* valvæ).

J. Holden MacMichael.

See Camden in his chapter on Surnames ('Remaines,' 2nd ed., 1614, p. 127).

From 'Philologie Française,' Paris, 1831, p. 907, I quote what follows: "*Vavasseur*, vieux mot, est un diminutif de *vassal* ou *vasseur*, qui s'est dit autrefois; ainsi *vavasseur* aurait signifié comme arrière-vassal." From the 'Gloss. des Fabliaux de Barbazan, par Méon,' the compilers give this definition of the word: "Vavassor, homme d'une noblesse inférieure, ne possédant qu'un fief relevant d'un autre."

It was a feudal term, and is scarcely equivalent to "tenant farmer," who has never been thought to belong to the "inferior nobility." The country squire of Addison and Fielding was well entitled to that honour, it seems to me.

John T. Curry.

From notes appended to a pedigree of the Le Vavasseur-dit-Durell family, compiled in 1765, it appears that

"the ancient name was Le Vavasseur only, which is an old word of feudal jurisprudence, of which the derivation is far from certain....Du Cange remarks that there are two kinds of Vavassours: the greater, called Valvassores, created by the King, as Earls and Barons; and the lesser, called Valvassini, created by these last. The family of Vavassour of England came into that country with the Conqueror; and those settled in Jersey have been located there nearly as long a time, for the name appears in the *Extente* of 1331."

My authority for the above is Payne's 'Armorial of Jersey,' 1864, p. 151.

Mr. Vavasour's derivation and Bardsley's are sufficiently alike to enable us to guess whence the novelist obtained his information, for on p. 198 of Bardsley's 'English Surnames' (4th ed.), we find: "Of other the baron's vassals we may cite 'Le Vavasour' or 'Valvasor,' a kind of middle-class landowner."

Chas. A. Bernau.

[Mr. A. R. Bayley, S. D. C., Mr. W. B. Gerish, Mr. Harry Hems, W. S. S., and Mr. J. B. Wainewright also thanked for replies.]

Richard Gem (11 S. ii. 121, 172).—Through the kindness of Sir John F. Rotton, the great-great-nephew of Gem, I am now enabled to add a few more particulars on his life. Gem married about 1740 Ann, fourth daughter of Jacob Thibou the elder, of St. John's, Antigua (whose father Lewis Thibou came from the province of Orleans), by his wife Dorothy Blizard. After the death of Thibou the widow married, on 1 July, 1745, Francis Delap of Antigua. By her will, dated 1 November, 1757, and proved 1 August, 1760, the residue of her property passed to six of her daughters, including Ann, wife of Richard Gem (Oliver, 'Antigua,' i. 195 and iii. 124–6).

Ann Thibou was baptized at St. John's, Antigua, on 30 January, 1714/15, and married there on 26 July, 1730, to Stephen Baker. Gem, her second husband, had two children by her, both of whom died in infancy. Husband and wife did not agree, and separated about 1749, but so long as she lived Gem provided for her. She died about 1790.

Gem went to France in 1751, and for some time lived at Rome. His property at Fockbury in Bromsgrove is now in the possession of Sir John Rotton. W. P. Courtney.

"Teest" (11 S. ii. 187).—Apparently it is necessary to distinguish between the term about which Sir James Murray inquires and that which appears, with exactly the same spelling, in Halliwell's 'Archaic Dictionary.' Defining his word as "a vessel for refining silver," the lexicographer quotes thus in illustration from Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7:—

As golde in fyre is fynid by assay,
And at the teest sylver is depurid.

Thomas Bayne.

Secretaries to the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland (11 S. ii. 187).—It was not, I am inclined to think, until the reign of Queen Anne that an official corresponding to the present Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland came into existence. The holders of the office in that reign were:

1702–3, Francis Gwynn; 1703–7, Edward Southwell; 1707–9, George Dodington; 1709–10, Joseph Addison; 1710–13, Edward Southwell; 1713–14, Sir John Stanley. With the exception of Gwynn, they were all members of the Irish Parliament.

During the first Duke of Ormond's second viceroyalty (1662–9) Sir George Lane appears to have acted as his secretary, and during his third viceroyalty (1677–85) Henry Gascoigne filled that position. Sir Henry Ford was secretary to Lord Robartes (1669) and to the Earl of Essex (1672).

Sir Paul Davys died in 1672, Sir John Davys in 1692, Sir William Davys in 1687, Henry Hene in 1708, Sir Edward Smyth in 1713, and Thomas Kelly in 1809.

F. Elrington Ball.

Dublin.

Sir Cyril Wyche went to Ireland as secretary to Henry Sidney in 1692, and became one of the Lords Justices in the following year. Y.

'Arno Miscellany,' 1784 (11 S. ii. 148).—Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp attributes the editorship of the 'Arno Miscellany' to Mrs. Piozzi. Her connexion with the 'Florence Miscellany,' which succeeded it, is tolerably well known. Those associated with her, probably in both publications, were Robert Merry, Bertie Greatheed, and William Parsons. Merry, author of many poems under the name "Della Crusca," died suddenly at Baltimore. Bertie Greatheed, an amateur artist, died in 1804. He is ridiculed by Gifford in 'The Baviad' as the "deep-mouthed Theban." Parsons wrote a number of poems, and shares with Merry, Greatheed, and Mrs. Piozzi the honour of having founded the "Della Crusca" school of poetry. See Allibone and authorities cited by him under 'Merry' and 'Mrs. Piozzi'; Mrs. Piozzi's 'Life' by Seeley; Gifford's 'Baviad' and 'Mæviad'; and an extremely interesting notice of the 'Florence Miscellany' in Mr. Bertram Dobell's 'Catalogue of Privately Printed Books.' W. Scott.

See 'D.N.B.' under Merry, Robert, xxxvii. 295–6. N. W. Hill.

'Oliver Twist' on the Stage (11 S. ii. 129, 191, 215).—It is curious to note in regard to the stage versions of 'Oliver Twist' that they seem to have come in couples, or (as it would now appear from the communication of Mr. Robert Walters, *ante*, p. 191, giving a St. James's version hitherto unnoted) originally in threes.

The St. James's version, referred to in *The Literary Gazette* of 31 March, 1838, was promptly followed by C. Z. Barnett's at the Pavilion on 21 May, and later by George Almar's at the Surrey on 19 November, the first two being put on the stage months before the whole of the story had been published—a fact of which Dickens bitterly complained in regard to this and other of his novels.

Similarly John Oxenford's version, produced at the Queen's on 11 April, 1868, soon had a follower in J. B. Johnstone's at the Surrey on 18 May, while that by D. J, Mordaunt was given at the Alexandra on 10 April, 1869. The 30th of March, 1903. saw Mr. Oswald Brand's version at the Grand, and 13 April another at the Elephant and Castle; and Mr. J. Comyns Carr's adaptation, produced at His Majesty's on 10 July, 1905, was speedily followed by Messrs. H. Whyte and Rollo Balmain's at the King's, Walthamstow, on 2 October.

Even these do not exhaust the list of versions of 'Oliver Twist' as a whole; and episodical pieces like 'Bumble,' 'Bumble's Courtship,' and 'Fagin' also have been seen on our stage. Alfred F. Robbins.

'Drawing-Room Ditties' (11 S. ii. 48, 94, 154, 199).—'Little Dorrit' was a slip of the pen. The parody of "If I had a Donkey" occurs in 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' chap. xxvii., and is a puff of Mrs. Jarley's Waxwork Show. G. W. E. R.

Sir John Ivory: Tench Family (11 S. ii. 147, 195).—The following wills of Ivory are noted in the Index to the Ferns Diocesan Wills (Phillimore): Ivory, Anne (widow), Wexford, 1692; Ivory, Mary, Tillabards, co. Wexf., 1726; Ivory, Mary, Newtown, co. Wexf., 1728; Ivory, Thomas (senior), Tillabards, co. Wexf., 1718. Irish Prerog. Wills include Ivory, Garrett, Dublin, mcht., 1759, and Ivory, Thomas, Mt. Pleasant, co. Dub., gt., 1787. There are four Consistorial wills and four M.L. Bonds.

As a lineal descendant of Capt. John Tench of Mullinderry, co. Wexford (a native of Nantwich), I am interested in the statement that there is an inscription to him and his wife Mary Ivory in Tintern Abbey, co. Wexford. His will, proved at Dublin in 1684, says that his body is to lie in the east part of St. Mary's, Ross, near his children; and mentions his wife *Margaret* and his children Alan, Joshua, Samuel, and Mary, and his sisters Margaret Wentworth, Anne Burton, Jane Edwards, and Hester Graves.

The Irish Prerog. will of his widow Margaret Tench, dated 1700, mentions her three sons, her daughter Margaret, and her sister Mary Ward, alias *Ross*. She died in 1703. The present head of the family is Mr. Samuel Tench of Baronscourt Chambers, Paddington.

Was Mary Ivory the name of Capt. J. Tench's wife? WM. BALL WRIGHT.

Osbaldwick Vicarage, York.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 188).—The song commencing "Adieu, plaisant pays de France" (the author of which I am trying to discover), was written and sung more than two hundred years before the birth of Béranger, whose 'Adieu de Marie Stuart' is mentioned in the editorial note. The composition of the charming little song has been attributed (I believe erroneously) to Queen Mary; thus Miss Benger in her 'Memoirs of the Life of Mary, Queen of Scots' (1823), writes: "Her feelings were afterwards embodied in the elegant little song of 'Adieu, plaisant pays de France,' deservedly admired by Ronsard, and every reader of taste, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century."

In Father Prout's 'Reliques' (1866) the song is quoted verbatim, "such as she sang it on the deck of the vessel that wafted her away from the scenes of her youth."

J. HILL.

"AVERAGE" (11 S. ii. 106). — It will perhaps support MR. MAYHEW's contention (against the opinion of our lexicographers), that Arab. *'awar* is no neologism coined from the Italian, to give the Arabic version of an old proverb: *el-a'war bēn el-imī sultān*, the one-eyed is a king among the blind. This variant meaning, and the (alleged) derivation of the subst. *'awar* from a similar verb, seem to point to the word in question being *pukka* Arabic. H. P. L.

SUDAN ARCHÆOLOGY (11 S. ii. 108). — A book named 'Areika,' written by D. R. MacIver and C. L. Woolley, and dealing with the most recent discoveries in the Sudan, was reviewed in *The Athenæum* on 7 May of the present year. It was issued by the University of Pennsylvania in conjunction with the Oxford University Press.

W. SCOTT.

JOHN KING, ARTIST (11 S. ii. 169).—No doubt MR. CANN HUGHES has consulted 'D.N.B.,' which has a short account of King. Besides portraits of prominent Bristolians, King painted two altarpieces for Bristol churches in or about 1828, viz., 'The Incredulity of St. Thomas' for St. Thomas the Martyr's Church; and 'The Dead Christ surrounded by His Sorrowing Disciples' for the Lord Mayor's Chapel (St. Mark's, College Green). The chapel was "restored" and "beautified" in 1829–30, and the altarpiece, which has been described as an "exquisitely beautiful" painting "by John King, Esq., of Clifton," was comprised in the scheme. CHARLES WELLS.

Bristol.

Mr. Pycroft in his 'Art in Devonshire' says:—

"History and portrait painter, born at Dartmouth in 1788. He studied at the Academy, and first exhibited in 1817. He painted historical subjects for several years, but obtained scant encouragement. Latterly he tried portrait painting. He continued to exhibit till 1845, and died at his native town on the 12th July, 1847."

I have not heard of any of his works in this neighbourhood. A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY QUOTATIONS (10 S. x. 127, 270, 356, 515; xi. 356; xii. 217; 11 S. i. 351).—No. 23 is from Galen's Commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, lib. iii. Aph. vii. ('Medicorum Græcorum Opera quæ exstant,' ed. C. G. Kühn, vol. xvii. Pars ii. p. 574). The passage is: Ἡ δὲ ξηρότης ἐνδεεστέρους μὲν τῷ πλήθει τοὺς χυμοὺς ἐργάζεται, χολωδεστέρους δὲ τῇ ποιότητι.

EDWARD BENSLY.

MAZES (11 S. ii. 148).—See 'Ely, the Cathedral and See,' with plan and illustrations ("Bell's Cathedral Series"), chap. iii., p. 63:—

"The curious labyrinth worked in the pavement was there placed by Sir G. G. Scott, and is believed to have been designed by him, *and not copied from any foreign example.*"

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

Craigston Castle, Turriff, N.B.

The "Calvary" at Myddelton Lodge, Ilkley, can scarcely be described as a "maze." It is in the form of a cross: on each side are the "Stations" in stone, and at the head is a small oratory. It is approached by a winding path with tall hedges of spruce fir. So far as I know, no plan has ever been published. F. B. M.

Ilkley.

THE OLD PRETENDER (11 S. ii. 108).—Eight portraits of the Old Pretender are mentioned by Noble in the continuation of Granger's 'History,' but most of them were

taken in infancy or childhood. Noble says: "The engravings of this prince are generally good, and his medals are excellent. They are principally productions of the Papal artists, the Hamerani: a family that have contributed to give to Rome a series of medals of superior merit."

W. S. S.

Theophilus Feild (11 S. ii. 190).—Joseph Foster in his 'Alumni Oxonienses' gives: "Field, Theophilus, s. James, of Antegoa, West Indies, cler. St. John's Coll, matric. 21 Oct. 1724, aged 17."

A. R. Bayley.

Egerton Leigh (11 S. ii. 68, 114, 178).—I see the difficulty of the point raised by G. F. R. B., and it certainly seems improbable that the Egerton Leigh born in 1752 could be the same as the one admitted to Westminster School in 1771.

On looking further into the numerous pedigrees of the Leigh families, I find there was another Egerton Leigh who fits in better with the date given by G. F. R. B. This Egerton was a descendant of the Leighs, Baronets, as follows.

Peter Leigh, born 1710, youngest brother of the Rev. Egerton Leigh, and son of the Rev. Peter Leigh by Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Thos. Egerton of Tatton, was appointed Chief Justice of South Carolina. He left one son, Egerton, who in 1756 married a lady in South Carolina, and in 1772 was created a Baronet. His son and heir, Egerton, 2nd Baronet, described as of Brownsover Hall, Warwickshire, died 27 April, 1818, in his 57th year (see *Gent. Mag.*). This would give his birth about 1762, which would suit the date for his entering Westminster School. He died without male issue, and the title passed to his nephew Sir Samuel Egerton Leigh.

A. H. Arkle.

Elmhurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.

Peck and Beckford Fuller (11 S. i. 488).—The following notes on the Jamaican Fullers may interest G. F. R. B.

Col. Thomas Fuller.—One of the conquerors of Jamaica in 1655. A member of the Council 1671. Died in 1690.

Charles Fuller.—Member of the House of Assembly for parish of St. Mary 1704; for St. Dorothy 1707.

Rose Fuller.—Member of Assembly for parish of St. Catherine 1745, 1749, 1752, 1754, 1755. For parish of Vere 1740.

Thomas Fuller.—Member of Assembly for St. John's 1733. Churchwarden for same parish 1733.

Peeke Fuller.—Member of Assembly for St. John's 1790.

This information is obtained from 'Official and other Personages of Jamaica,' by W. A. Feurtado, Jamaica, 1896.

Noël B. Livingston.

Kingston, Jamaica.

Cocker (11 S. ii. 149).—See Subscribers' List at the beginning of vol. i. of Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales' (1831) for mention of Cocker (Saxon), Esq., Sloane Street, Chelsea, not improbably the father, or at all events a relation, of the two Westminster scholars inquired after by G. F. R. B.

F. S. Snell.

Edward R. Moran (11 S. ii. 168).—An obituary notice appeared in *The Freemason's Quarterly Review* for 1849, from which it appears that Edward Raleigh Moran was a native of Limerick; in 1830 was in Dublin, engaged on *The Star of Brunswick;* and, coming to London, was introduced by his intimate friend Thomas Moore, the poet, to Lords Lansdowne and Monteagle, whose influence procured him the sub-editorship of *The Globe*, which he held for eighteen years. He died in October, 1849, aged about 50, insolvent, and leaving his widow unprovided for.

Moran seems to have been rather a prominent Freemason, and to have held Grand Lodge Office in Ireland. He contributed to the periodical named three papers on 'The Architecture of the Heavens' in 1837; and numerous sonnets and verses may be found in succeeding volumes down to 1849. Besides the celebrities mentioned by Col. Prideaux Moran was on familiar terms with Douglas Jerrold, and the writer of the following note, which is in my possession:—

Dear Moran, Have you a Haymarket for tonight? Yrs. W. Maginn.

W. B. H.

Jacob Henriquez and his Seven Daughters (11 S. ii. 150).—A foot-note in an edition of Goldsmith's 'Works' published by Routledge states that Jacob Henriquez was a person well known in 1762 and many preceding years for the schemes he was daily offering to various Ministers for the purpose of raising money, loans, paying off the national encumbrances, &c., none of which, however, was ever known to have received the smallest notice. The proposal to employ his "seven blessed daughters" was Goldsmith's rather than his, although no doubt justified by Jacob's

exuberant expressions of patriotism. What became of the "seven blessed daughters" is not on record. W. Scott.

Tammany and England (11 S. ii. 185).—The account of the Tammany Society of New York quoted by Mr. A. F. Robbins from 'The World Almanac and Encyclopædia for 1910' is inaccurate. If Mr. Robbins will wait until the publication of the section of the 'N.E.D.' containing the word Tammany, he will find some new facts about St. Tammany societies, of which there were several (including one in New York) in the American colonies and the United States before 1789.

Albert Matthews.

Oatcake and Whisky as Eucharistic Elements (11 S. ii. 188).—Some curious particulars of the celebration of the communion in Scotland in the eighteenth century will be found in the late Henry Grey Graham's 'Social Life in Scotland,' vol. ii. He states that the elements varied in different places, sack or claret being used instead of port, and in some places ale. Shortbread was used instead of bread in parts of Galloway—indeed, I have been told that in one parish in comparatively recent times (if it does not actually still obtain) the elements consisted of shortbread and whisky. Graham also mentions the fact of the chaplain of Ogilvy's regiment having administered the Eucharist on the field of Culloden with oatcake and whisky, on the authority of Bishop Forbes's 'Journal,' referred to by Mr. Anderson.

T. F. D.

'Erlkönigs Tochter,' Danish Poem (11 S. ii. 89).—The original to which Goethe was indebted was Herder's translation of the Danish ballad. This translation, which begins,

> Herr Oluf reitet spät und weit,
> Zu bieten auf seine Hochzeitleut',

is to be found in Herder's 'Stimmen der Völker in Liedern,' Book IV. No. 14, pp. 452–454 of the Eighth Part (Tübingen, 1807) of his 'Sämmtliche Werke.' It is a rendering of one of the 'Kaempe-Viser,' the old Danish ballads. Edward Bensly.

For the Danish original see 'Danmarks Gamle Folkeviser,' ed. Svend Grundvig, Del ii. pp. 114–16 (Copenhagen, 1856). A copy of this precious collection of old Danish folk-songs, in 3 large vols., is to be found in the Taylorian Library, Oxford.

The same old Danish ballad of 'Sir Olave' has been rendered into English, from Grundvig's original text and from other sources, by Alexander Prior in his 'Ancient Danish Ballads,' translated from the originals, vol. ii. pp. 298–309. This work, published by Williams & Norgate, London, 1860, in 3 vols., may also be seen at the Taylorian Library.

Goethe's 'Erlkönigs Tochter' was suggested to him by Herder's well-known translation of the original ballad from the Danish.

H. Krebs.

Oxford.

Duke of Grafton, East Indiaman, and Warren Hastings (11 S. ii. 189).—According to Mr. H. C. Hardy's 'Register of Ships in the Service of the Hon. East India Company from 1760 to 1812,' the Duke of Grafton made four voyages to India. On the first voyage she was commanded by Capt. Brook Samson, with Samuel Bull as first mate, and sailed from the Downs 26 March, 1769, arriving back in the Downs 30 July, 1770. On the second voyage she left Portsmouth 1 April, 1772, arriving in the Downs 1 August, 1773. On the third voyage she left Portsmouth 25 March, 1776, arriving in the Downs 23 March, 1778. On the fourth voyage she left Portsmouth 7 March, 1779, arriving in the Downs 20 October, 1781. On the second, third, and fourth voyages she was commanded by Samuel Bull.

Apparently this ship named the Duke of Grafton was not lost in 1777, but the book gives no account after the fourth voyage of the vessel or of Capt. Bull.

R. C. Bostock.

Book-Covers: "Yellow-Backs" (11 S. ii. 189).—The introduction of illustrated boards as a form of book-covering followed closely on the heels of cloth. These picture boards at first were of no settled colour, but the popular two-shilling railway novel of the Miss Braddon type was usually covered with a glazed yellow paper cover, printed in colours, a fashion that lasted over forty years. Between 1895 and 1900 this form of novel waned and died. Wm. Jaggard.

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

See 'The Life of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith' by Sir Herbert Maxwell, 1893, vol. i. pp. 84–7. W. H. Peet.

During "the sixties" I heard, in the course of a discussion after a lecture on some moral subject before the Launceston

Mechanics' and General Institute, the novels referred to by Bibliophile gravely described as "black devils in yellow jackets." And yet, if my memory serves me aright, some of them were very innocuous.

Dunheved.

I have a "yellow-back" dated 1862, which one would have thought was about the time of their origin. Its title is 'My Private Notebook; or, Recollections of an Old Reporter,' by W. H. Watts (Tinsley Brothers). J. Holden MacMichael.

I believe "yellow-backs" came into vogue in the sixties. I have a volume of Sala's published in 1872 by Tinsley Brothers.

M. L. R. Breslar.

Seventeenth-Century Clergy (11 S. ii. 149).—Mr. McMurray is no doubt correct as regards Dr. Samuel Bolton (1606–54) and Matthew Poole the commentator (1624–79). May not the Kennett referred to have been Bishop White Kennett's father, who, I think, was named Basil?

Rogers may perhaps indicate the Rev. Nehemiah Rogers, a popular divine who published sermons between 1632 and 1659.

Wells, possibly, was the Rev. John Wells, minister of St. Olave, Jewry, ejected for Nonconformity in 1662. He died 1676.

Harrison, in all likelihood, was the Rev. Thomas Harrison, D.D., minister of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East in 1650. Ejected for Nonconformity, he afterwards went to Dublin. He was author of 'Topica Sacra.'

W. S. S.

Thomas Paine's Gravestone (10 S. xii. 44, 118, 197; 11 S. i. 53).—In connexion with my articles at the first and last references, I have recently been informed by a friend in New York that a fragment containing the words "paine" and "sense," exactly fitting the major portion of the gravestone now in Liverpool, is preserved in the Thomas Paine National Museum, New Rochelle, New York. This is an additional proof of the genuineness of the fragment in private custody at Liverpool, the existence of which was first publicly made known through 'N. & Q.' It now remains for public-spirited Americans to agitate for the restoration of the fragment to Liverpool.

Jas. M. Dow.

General Wolfe on "Yankees" (11 S. ii. 186).—The extract quoted by L. F. G. was noted several years ago in R. Wright's 'Life of Wolfe,' 1864, p. 437, by the present writer; was communicated by him to Mr. O. G. T. Sonneck; and was printed by Mr. Sonneck in his 'Report' on 'Yankee Doodle,' &c., published by the Library of Congress in 1909.

Gordon's notion that the word Yankee meant "excellent" is open to grave suspicion. Albert Matthews.

Shakespeare and Peeping Tom (11 S. ii. 189).—The play called 'Peeping Tom of Coventry' is a musical farce, written by John O'Keeffe, edited by George Daniel, with a frontispiece by Robert Cruikshank, and published about 1830. So far as can be observed in a cursory examination, there is no reference in this drama to Shakespeare.

Wm. Jaggard.

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

Anonymous Works (11 S. ii. 189).—'The Experiences of a Gaol Chaplain' and 'Notes from the Diary of a Coroner's Clerk' were written by the Rector of Kirton, near Woodbridge in Suffolk, who appears to have adopted the name of Charles Francis Haldenby in writing, his real name being James Erskine Neale. He died in 1885 at Exning, near Newmarket. See 6 S. xii. 465 for some further information. R. B. Upton.

'Le Paysan Perverti' (11 S. ii. 189).—This is by Restif de la Bretonne, 1775, 4 vols., 12mo. 'N. & Q.' can hardly find space for a list of the works of this voluminous author. A 'Bibliographie raisonnée' takes up pp. 89 to 141 of his 'Contemporaines mêlées,' edited by J. Assezat (Paris, Charpentier & Cie., no date, price 3fr. 50).

A. Collingwood Lee.

Waltham Abbey.

Rétif de la Bretonne, the author of 'Le Paysan Perverti' and its sequel 'La Paysanne Pervertie,' each in 4 vols., was a voluminous writer in the eighteenth century. I have a list of 28 of his works, comprising about 70 vols., offered for sale by a Paris bookseller in 1776. B. D. Moseley.

'Jane Shore': 'The Canadian Girl': Mrs. Bennett (11 S. ii. 66, 116).—If Mr. Avern Pardoe is not already informed as to the authorship of 'The Canadian Girl' (see 10 S. vi. 448; vii. 33), I would refer him to Mr. Dixon's reply on 'Jane Shore.' Is the Mrs. Bennett who wrote the works enumerated in the list of Messrs. W. Nicholson & Sons related to Mrs. Agnes Maria

Bennett, who died in 1808 (*vide* 'D.N.B.')? The latter also produced some seven or eight romances, all very popular in their day. N. W. Hill.

New York.

Kipling and the Swastika (11 S. ii. 188).—Probably it was intended to use the swastika thus, in its amuletic form, in the same way that it is a mystic symbol amongst the religious devotees of India, and known in Europe since about the sixth century as the fylfot. The swastika and fylfot, says Prof. Simpson, are believed to be different or varied forms of the symbol of Baal or Woden ('Works,' p. 73), and were therefore well calculated to baffle the machinations of the Evil One operating by means of the "evil eye." In Hindu mythology Ganesa, the elephant-headed god of reproductiveness, is described as having had his head destroyed by a glance from the eye of Rudra, or Siva the Sun in his destructive aspect. The symbolism of the lotos flower, productive of a state of dreamy forgetfulness and loss of all desire to return home in those who ate it, is well known. The poet's birth in Bombay and his long connexion with India possibly suggested the first two, at all events, of these symbols in the circumstances indicated.

J. Holden MacMichael.

I am unable to explain the significance attached by Mr. Kipling to the two forms of the swastika. In the orthodox form of the symbol the arms turn to the right.

"In Buddhism, the ends of the arms are always bent in the respectful attitude, that is, towards the left; for the Lamas, while regarding the symbol as one of good augury, also consider it to typify the continuous moving, or the ceaseless becoming which is commonly called Life."—L. A. Waddell, 'The Buddhism of Tibet, or Lamaism,' 1895, p. 389.

W. Crooke.

Any one interested in the ancient symbol adopted by Rudyard Kipling on the covers of his books will find Thomas Wilson's monograph on the swastika (published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1896) very instructive. This prehistoric symbol, probably meaning "good luck," is as old as the Bronze Age, and to be found in all parts of the world, New and Old. T. S. M.

H.M.S. Avenger (11 S. ii. 130).—The captain of the ill-fated Avenger was Charles George Ellers Napier, stepson of Admiral Sir Charles Napier. A sketch of his career will be found in 'The Life and Correspondence of Sir Charles Napier,' London, 1862, 2 vols., written by Major-General Ellers Napier, Capt. Napier's brother. The sketch makes no mention of the names of those who perished in the Avenger. Perhaps the information sought may be obtained by an examination of contemporary newspapers or from some Naval List for 1847.

W. S. S.

Islington Historians (11 S. ii. 187).—Should we not read in this paragraph "*grand-nephew* of Robert Nelson" for "grandson"? Robert Nelson left no children by his wife. W. D. Macray.

There is a brief notice of Samuel Lewis the younger (d. 1862) in the original edition of the 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxxiii. p. 195. There he is said to have been the son of Samuel Lewis the elder (d. 1865), publisher.

A. R. Bayley.

Clergy retiring from the Dinner Table (11 S. ii. 9, 69, 136).—I think C. C. B.'s reference to *The Guardian* should be No. 163 (not 173), and to *The Tatler* 25 November, 1710 (not 23 November). John T. Page.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Cambridge History of English Literature.* Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller.—Vol. IV. *Prose and Poetry: Sir Thomas North to Michael Drayton.* (Cambridge University Press.)

The present volume gathers up with notable success the work of a good many authors and groups of authors difficult to place. We approach writers who have a more general human interest than those of the earlier volumes with the exception of Chaucer, and it is pleasant to see the wide range of critics who have been asked to deal with special subjects.

Mr. Charles Whibley, a Cambridge writer distinguished for his verve, leads off with a chapter on 'Translators,' and dwells with just enthusiasm on those masters of English prose whose work forms a monument of the language at its greatest period.

Prof. Albert S. Cook has the grandest monument of all to deal with in 'The Authorized Version and its Influence.' His enthusiasm will be echoed by critics literate and less well equipped, but we think he has been led into some contradictions in his zeal for the subject. He divides the contents of the Bible in the Old Testament into "narrative, poetry—chiefly lyrical—and prophecy," and goes on: "In the New Testament the Epistles may be said to represent prophecy, and the Revelation to be partly of a prophetic, and partly of a poetical, character, so far as these two can be distinguished." This seems to us far from an enlightening division, involving a use of the word "prophecy" un-

familiar to many. Regarding the wonderful dignity of the sacred books all are agreed, but to say that "there is no straining for effect, no obtrusive ornament, no complacent parading of the devices of art," is to go too far. Ornament is surely obtrusive in some passages, and recognized as both characteristic of Hebrew poetry, and highly effective. Clearness and the presence only of words that count are, of course, abundantly exhibited; but there are books of amazing power, like Job and Ecclesiastes, which are neither clear, nor free from excrescences; otherwise many commentators have been wasting their time and labour. Mention is made of the striking computations of Marsh that "about 93 per cent of the words of the 'Authorized Version,' counting repetitions of the same word, are native English." The passages on the influence of the Bible on subsequent English writing are noteworthy. Few people have any idea of the extent to which this influence enters into ordinary speech and writing. Mrs. Creighton has a good chapter on 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' and we are glad to see Dr. Brushfield's work on the subject, which is familiar to our readers, specially mentioned in the Bibliography.

Commander Robinson and Mr. John Leyland have two excellent chapters: 'The Literature of the Sea' from the Origins to Hakluyt,' and 'Seafaring and Travel: the Growth of Professional Textbooks and Geographical Literature.' The editors are to be congratulated alike on the idea and the execution of these chapters, which give—for the first time, we think, in a work of this sort—adequate attention to a peculiarly English sort of composition. The writers speak with justice of "the spirit of imperialism," which is commonly regarded as a new discovery.

'The Song Books and Miscellanies' are treated by Mr. Harold H. Child, who also discusses 'Robert Southwell,' 'Samuel Daniel,' and 'Michael Drayton.' Mr. Child writes very well, but, in pouring scorn on the fatuousness of modern words set to music, he might have added that many excellent lyrics are unfitted for musical setting in consequence of their distribution of vowels and consonants. Such, at least, is the view of an expert musician. We are unaware if Mr. Child is qualified in this direction.

Mr. S. P. Vivian, who writes on 'Thomas Campion,' has made the subject his own, and speaks with authority. Prof. Sorley and Archdeacon Cunningham are also undoubted masters of 'The Beginnings of English Philosophy' and 'Early Writings on Politics and Economics.' Prof. Bensly is, too, the one man to write on Robert Burton. We only wish that the Bibliography, which mentions his unequalled notes on 'The Anatomy of Melancholy' in our own columns, spoke of a new edition of that great book as in preparation by him. No interests in existing editions should prevent a work so obviously needed.

Mr. H. G. Aldis's chapter on 'The Book Trade, 1557–1625,' has already been commented on in 'N. & Q.' as a separate pamphlet. It was well worth the honour of an off-print. Mr. Aldis also notices 'Writers on Country Pursuits and Pastimes,' including Gervase Markham, Barnabe Googe (who has figured also in an earlier volume), Topsell, and Herbals. Here again we have an excellent example of the arrangement of this volume, which brings together and sorts a medley of works and subjects which might tax the wits of the most experienced editor.

Bacon appears, of course, in Prof. Sorley's chapter, and further in Prof. H. V. Routh's 'London and the Development of Popular Literature,' where the characteristics of his 'Essays' are well explained. To the editions of these in the Bibliography we should add that by Dr. Mary A. Scott (Scribners, 1908), which contains a careful exposition of quotations and parallel passages.

The Bibliographies as a whole win our unstinted admiration. In no case of importance have we failed to find an authority for which we have looked, whether recent or of older date. The volume opens up the study of a complicated period for students in a way which should win the widest recognition. With the series of individual judgments scattered throughout these pages no single critic can expect to be always satisfied; but the critic who does not learn much here, and find much to help him to further learning, is an impossible person.

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Mr. A. E. Baker is publishing by subscription with Messrs. Barnicott & Pearce of Taunton 'A Complete Concordance to the Poetical Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson.' Only a limited issue will be printed, and subscriptions should be sent not later than 1 November. The language of a great stylist like Tennyson is well worth attention, and we are glad to hear that a Concordance is now in view. That by Brightwell, which is necessarily incomplete, but valuable as far as it goes, was the subject of some correspondence in our columns (10 S. xi. 261, 353, 513).

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## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

A. C. B.—A legal question is outside our scope.

W. B.—Anticipated by Col. Prideaux, *ante*, p. 195.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## WILLIAM BLAKE'S 'LAUGHING SONG': A NEW VERSION.

The beginning of the modern interest in William Blake dates from 1863, when the first edition of Gilchrist's 'Life' was published. The first publisher to recognize this interest and to take advantage of it was Basil Montague Pickering, who in 1866 published the 'Songs of Innocence and of Experience,' together with a few miscellaneous poems, under the editorship of R. H. Shepherd. A second edition of this appeared in 1868; and in the introduction to the next edition of 1874 the editor states (p. vi) that

"about the same time [1868] the loan, opportunely obtained, of a still rarer book, the juvenile 'Poetical Sketches,' privately printed in 1783, with a few other short pieces written in the fly-leaves, enabled the Publisher to add a twin volume to the former one. These are now united, together with a few similar pieces...."

It is with the "few short pieces written in the fly-leaves" of the 'Poetical Sketches' that the present note is concerned, and these were not, as is implied in the above passage, printed with the 'Poetical Sketches' in 1868, but first appeared in the second edition of the 'Songs of Innocence and of Experience,' when two of them were included among the 'Miscellaneous Poems' with the titles 'Song by a Shepherd' and 'Song by an Old Shepherd.' After this date the volume containing the MS. of these Songs became lost to sight, and, Shepherd's text remaining the sole authority for them, later editors had perforce to put their trust in his accuracy, a trust which seems not to have been misplaced. The volume, however, appeared again this year from an anonymous source, and was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on 22 March to Mr. Francis Edwards, with whose permission this note is published. The latter kindly allowed it shortly afterwards to be incorporated in an exhibition of Blake's works which has recently been held at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

The Songs, three in number, are written on the verso of the first fly-leaf and on the recto and verso of the second. They are certainly not in Blake's autograph, but it is suggested that they may have been copied out by his wife; this is possible, but, in the absence of any MS. by Mrs. Blake for comparison, the writing cannot be identified. At the top of the first fly-leaf is written "Songs by Mr. Blake," and then follow in order 'Song 1st by a Shepherd,' 'Song 2d by a Young Shepherd,' 'Song 3d by an old Shepherd.' The first and third are those printed by R. H. Shepherd in 1868, while the remaining one proves to be another version of the 'Laughing Song,' engraved by Blake among the 'Songs of Innocence.' In the first Song Shepherd's text does not differ from the original except in unimportant details of spelling and punctuation. In the third Song the first line runs:—

When silver snow decks Sylvio's cloaths.

Shepherd copies the name correctly in the edition of 1868, but in the edition of 1874 he substitutes for it "Sylvia." The alteration is evidently an intentional emendation to avoid the somewhat unpleasant repetition of three *o* sounds in four consecutive words. There are no other changes of importance in this Song.

The second Song I print in full, with the 'Laughing Song' following it for comparison; the last stanza is the same in both:—

*Song 2d by a Young Shepherd.*

1st

When the trees do laugh with our merry wit,
And the green hill laughs with the noise of it,
When the meadows laugh with lively green
And the grasshopper laughs in the merry scene,

2d

When the greenwood laughs with the voice of joy,
And the dimpling stream runs laughing by,
When Edessa, & Lyca, & Emilie,
With their sweet round mouths sing ha, ha, he,

3d

When the painted Birds laugh in the shade,
Where our table with cherries & nuts is spread ;
Come live & be merry & join with me
To sing the sweet chorus of ha, ha, he.

*Laughing Song.*

When the green woods laugh with the voice of joy,
And the dimpling stream runs laughing by ;
When the air does laugh with our merry wit,
And the green hill laughs with the noise of it ;

When the meadows laugh with lively green,
And the grasshopper laughs in the merry scene,
When Mary and Susan and Emily
With their sweet round mouths sing 'Ha, Ha, He!'

The differences between the two versions are sufficiently obvious, and call for no particular comment.

Part of the history of the volume containing the Songs is indicated by various inscriptions, the earliest of which is at the top of the title-page—"[present *del.*] from Mrs. Flaxman May 15 1784"; the recipient of the gift, which presumably had the MS. Songs already written on the fly-leaves, is not indicated. The next note is at the top of the second fly-leaf, recto—"Reed's Sale 1807"; and the next on the first fly-leaf, verso, below the first Song—"ex Bibliotheca Heberiana, fourth portion sold by Evans 9 Dec 1834." The next owner is indicated by a book-plate inside the cover, which bears a shield inscribed "J.H.A. 1834." After this date, except that the volume was lent to Pickering about 1868, its history appears to be unknown until its reappearance in March, 1910.

Various alterations and corrections have been made in the text of the volume, but, as they are in several hands, no importance can be attached to them. G. L. Keynes.

Cambridge.

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441 ; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401 ; 11 S. i. 282 ; ii. 42.)

### Royal Personages (*continued*).

Savernake Forest, Wiltshire.—A lofty stone obelisk stands on an elevation about two miles distant from Tottenham House, the Wiltshire seat of the Earl of Ailesbury. It was erected in 1781, and bears the following inscriptions :—

*Front.* "This column was erected by Thomas Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury, as a testimony of gratitude to his ever-honoured Uncle, Charles, Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin, who left him these estates and procured for him the Barony of Tottenham, and of loyalty to his most gracious Sovereign George III., who unsolicited conferred upon him the honour of an Earldom, but above all of piety to God first, highest, best, whose blessing consecrateth every gift and fixeth its true value. MDCCLXXXI."

*Back.* "In commemoration of a signal instance of Heaven's protecting providence over these kingdoms in the year 1789, by restoring to perfect health from a long and afflicting disorder their excellent and beloved Sovereign George the Third, this tablet was inscribed by Thomas Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury."

Witton, Yorkshire. — Over the western entrance of the church is placed the following inscription :—

"In the year of our Lord 1809, when the people of the united empire, grateful for the security and happiness enjoyed under the mild and just government of their virtuous and pious monarch, returned solemn and public thanks to Almighty God that by the protection of Divine Providence His Majesty King George the Third had been preserved to enter on the fiftieth year of his reign, The Right Honourable Thomas Bruce Brudenell Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury, In commemoration of that event, first designed and then carried into effect the building of this church."

Ruthin, Denbighshire.—On Moel Fammau, the highest point of the Clwydian range (1,850 ft. above sea-level), are the ruins of a pyramidal tower set up in the year 1809 by the gentlemen of Flintshire to commemorate the Jubilee of George III. It was originally 150 ft. high, but was reduced to ruins by a storm in 1862.

Banbury, Oxfordshire.—*The Warwick Advertiser* of 11 November, 1809, contained the following :—

"On the Jubilee Day a gentleman and lady of Banbury, with their seven children, planted a grove of oaks, in the centre of which was placed a large stone bearing the following impressive inscription :—

"'This grove was planted October 25th, 1809, by —— and their seven children, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the accession of George the Third.

*Hæc olim meminesse juvabit.*

What noble honours, on this festive day,
Could Britain to a much-loved Sovereign pay?
A prouder monument could grandeur rear?
Or Piety an off'ring more sincere?
When as each little patriot grasped the tree,
The pray'rs of innocence were breath'd for thee,
(Nor shall such pray'rs in vain to Heaven ascend),
For thee—Great George, their Father, King, and Friend ;
And ev'ry breeze that murmurs through the grove
Proclaims at once their Loyalty and Love."

I shall be glad if any correspondent can identify the gentleman referred to, and say if the inscribed stone is still in existence.

Addington, Surrey.—I understand there is a George III. Jubilee Memorial in Adding

ton Park. It was erected by Archbishop Manners-Sutton, and contains a Latin inscription written, I believe, by Bishop Lonsdale of Lichfield. Can any one supply this inscription ?

Edinburgh.—On the Castle Esplanade is a statue of Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III., erected in commemoration of a visit paid to the city. It was executed by Campbell, and represents the Duke in the costume of a Knight of the Garter.

Weybridge, Surrey.—On the village green is a column erected in memory of the Duchess of York, who died at Oatlands in 1820, and is buried in Weybridge Churchyard. It consists of a Doric column about 30 ft. high, finishing with a graduated spire, surmounted by a coronet. The column originally supported the famous Seven Dials in London. It was removed in June, 1774, and for some unknown reason was brought to Sayes Court, a residence in the locality of Weybridge. Here it lay for many years among other architectural fragments, but was eventually sought out, and erected as a fitting memorial to this amiable and benevolent princess. It is stated that the dial-stone with which it was formerly surmounted still does duty as a step-stone at a neighbouring inn. An engraving of the memorial appears in Mrs. S. C. Hall's 'Pilgrimages to English Shrines' (Second Series, 1853).

Brighton.—On the front of the main entrance to the Royal Pavilion, built during the Regency, are displayed the Prince of Wales's badge and the inscription : "H.R.H. George P.W., A.D. MDCCLXXXIV."

Nearer the sea, on the north side of the Old Steine Gardens, stands a bronze statue of George IV. It was executed by Chantrey.

Ramsgate.—Near the east pier is a granite obelisk commemorating the embarkation for Hanover, and the return, of George IV. in 1821. On this occasion the King conferred on the harbour the title of "The Royal Harbour of Ramsgate." It contains the following inscriptions :—

[*Front.*]

Georgio Quarto
Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ
Regi Illustrissimo
Quem sui unice colunt
venerantur externi,
hunc Obeliscum
Oppidani Villæ de Ramsgate,
et ejusdem inquilini
quique portus gerunt curam
quique ibidem fisco præsunt
pio animo poni curaverunt.
MCCMXXII.

[*Back.*]

To
George the Fourth,
King of Great Britain and Ireland,
The Inhabitants and Visitors of Ramsgate,
and the
Directors and Trustees of the Harbour,
have erected this
Obelisk
as a grateful record
of his Majesty's gracious condescention
in selecting this Fort
for
his embarkation on the 25th September,
in progress to his kingdom of Hanover,
and his happy return
on the 8 November,
1821.

Edinburgh.—In George Street is a statue of George IV. by Chantrey, erected in 1831 in commemoration of the King's visit to Scotland.

Holyhead.—On the Admiralty Pier is a marble arch commemorative of the visit of George IV. in 1821.

[I shall be glad to receive particulars concerning the following statues and memorials : St. Helier, Jersey—Westaway ; Weymouth—Sir H. Edwards ; monument at Hawkesbury. Gloucestershire ; Bodmin—Sir W. K. Gilbert ; Redruth—Lord de Dunstanville ; St. Ives—Knide ; Lostwithiel—Sir R. Lyttelton ; Hebden Bridge, Yorks.—Studley Pike ; monument at Ashbridge, Bucks ; Comrie—Lord Melville ; Elgin—Duke of Gordon ; Kilmarnock—Sir James Shaw ; Beaumaris—Bulkeley memorial ; Little Barford, Beds—Rowe ; Silsoe, Beds, column ; Turvey, Beds—Jonah and the Fish.] JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The characteristic feature of 'N. & Q.' being accuracy where possible, I venture slightly to correct MR. PAGE's note (*ante*, p. 42) on the equestrian statue of William III. at Petersfield.

It was erected in compliance with a clause in the will of Sir William Jolliffe (M.P. for the borough 1734–41), proved P.C.C. 14 March, 1749/50, and, being in the first instance gilded, it stood for more than half a century in the grounds of the mansion known as Petersfield House. On the demolition of that residence, Col. Hylton Jolliffe sanctioned its removal (about the year 1810) to "The Square," where it has since stood. It was not long ago repainted at the expense of the individual who believes himself to be its owner. H.

MR. PAGE, at the end of his article, *ante*, p. 43, writes hesitatingly about the former existence of a statue of George III. in Bristol.

There was a statue, erected in Portland Square to celebrate the King's Jubilee. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of an obelisk was part of the programme of rejoicing in October, 1809. In April, 1810, the obelisk was superseded by a statue, on the pedestal of which was an inscription recording the gratitude of the subscribers for "the blessings enjoyed under the best of kings." The editor of *The Bristol Journal* described the statue (executed by Messrs. Coades & Sealey) as being equal to the work of Flaxman and Nollekens.

During the night of 23 March, 1813, after one of the political speeches of "Orator" Hunt at the Exchange, eight or ten men climbed into the Portland Square enclosure, where the statue stood, and threw it down. The figure was so much damaged that it was never restored. One of the men was sentenced at the ensuing Quarter Sessions to twelve months' imprisonment.

"Orator" will be remembered as the nickname of Henry Hunt, formerly a brewer at Bristol, and afterwards a London blacking-maker. He became known throughout the country as a demagogue, and fought a memorable by-election at Bristol, July, 1812. He was defeated, and his supporters created a serious riot. At the General Election in October of the same year Hunt was again an unsuccessful candidate. He then petitioned against the return of Mr. Richard Hart Davis (Tory) and Mr. Edward Protheroe (Whig). The petition was dismissed. These two elections cost £29,429 (the cost of the first being £14,362).

Portland Square, named after the Duke of Portland, who was High Steward of Bristol (1786–1809), was esteemed one of the finest residential squares out of London, and many well-to-do merchants and professional men lived there. Jane Porter, the novelist, died in 1850 at No. 29, the home of her brother, Dr. W. O. Porter. The present Lord Winterstoke's family once lived in the square. It is now almost entirely given up to commerce. Charles Wells.

134, Cromwell Road, Bristol.

## NOTTINGHAM GRAVEYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

(*Concluded from* p. 165.)

The following items are taken from St. Mary's Churchyard, Nottingham :—

Kelk, "of Whitworth in Derbyshire."
Coleman, "of ye Borough of Leicester."
Binkley, "died at Peshawur, East India."
McCoul, "late of Castledouglass, N.B."
Donaldson, "late of Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B."
McCoul, "formerly of Red Lion, parish of Tongueland, N.B."
Bilby, "formerly a student in Queen's [*sic*] College, Cambridge."
Johnson, "of Eakring in this County."
Rozzell, "a native of Ireland."
Hillyard, "late of Upper Clapton, Middlesex."
Lambert, "of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex."
Billiald, "interred at East Markham, Nottinghamshire."
Gislot, "of Bath."
Watts, "of Bristol."
[Thom]pson "[of —— in the county] of Lincoln." (Much worn.)
Tollinton, "died in London, and was buried in the vault under the church of St. Magnus the Martyr."
Jowett, "of Loughborough."
Pettinger, "died at Thorpe, county of Norfolk."
White, "of Basford."
[Pearson, "died at Cleethorpes."]
Simmons, "late of Loughborough."
Kendall, "of Mansfield."
Moor, "of Newark."
Warren, "of St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater."
Holland, "died at Belfast."
Redman, "[London Wall], Surrey, London."
Greenfield, "of South Lane, Basford."

The following data are taken from the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Nottingham :—

Maddock, "late Minister of Trinity Church, Hudder[sfield]."
Norton, "of Sawley in Yorkshire."
Boyfield, "of Saxby in Leicestershire."
Goodall, "of Howden, Yorkshire."
Johnson, "of Swithland in the county of Leicester."
Bryan, "formerly of Castle Donington, Leicestershire."
Davis, "of Sneinton."
Eboral, "of Warwick."
Thornton, "buried at Lille."
Musgrave, "late of Cold Hanworth, Lincolnshire." ("Cold" has evidently been corrected from "Potter" Hanworth, both places being in the same county.)
White, "late of Sleaford, Lincolnshire."
Goldsmith, "interred in Cirencester Cemetery."
Patterson, "of Gordon Haugh, Hamilton, N.B."
Stubbins, "late of Red Hill."
Brown, "late of Leicester."
Tunnicliff, "of Buxton, Derbyshire."
Leavers, "died whilst on a visit here."
Bolle de Lasalle, "ancien capitaine dans la marine Francaise. Ne a Paris....mort a Nottingham."
Trochet, "born at Bell[er]en Greville, in the Province of Normandy."

A. Stapleton.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

Sotheran & Co. in Piccadilly.—Book-lovers, who for twenty-two years have had pleasant times at 37, Piccadilly, should note that Messrs. Sotheran have moved their Temple of the Muses to No. 43, a few doors nearer the Park. The arrangement of the

stock is such that a book can be found at once. This I experienced the other day when I required to look at a work seldom asked for. Very different was the case with the late Mr. Pickering, whose shop was also in Piccadilly, but on the other side of the way. An old friend of mine once told me that when Pickering said he had not the book asked for, he would walk round the shop and take from off the shelves the volumes he required.

The front portion of Messrs. Sotheran's entrance floor is devoted to modern books, and at the back are bound copies of standard works. These include the Cosway bindings originated by Mr. J. Harrison Stoneham, who has charge of the Piccadilly house, the speciality of these bindings being that beautiful ivory miniatures, covered with bevelled glass, are inserted below the surface of the covers. There is a copy of Ireland's Life of Napoleon, the four volumes bound in this way, with miniatures of the Napoleon family, Napoleon's generals, and others on the covers. Among other books so bound are 'British Portrait Painters,' by Edmund Gosse, 'The Art of the Louvre,' by Mary Knight Potter, and 'The Fan,' by Uzanne. There are also many examples of jewelled bindings. One I saw adorned John Addington Symonds's 'Wine, Women, and Song.'

Each floor has its contents classified. The first is given over to engravings. The second to books in the current number of the *Price Current*, the third to general stock, and the fourth to works on costume. There is also a "remainder floor," and I was informed that this remainder system often did good service to an author, as it created an interest among country booksellers, so that good books of which the original sale was unsatisfactory became in increased demand, and at times grew scarce. One rejoices to know this, although authors and publishers would prefer to have the original prices in their pockets.

I cordially wish Mr. Henry Cecil Sotheran every success in this new home. He is the third of his race with whom I have enjoyed friendship. John Collins Francis.

Barnaby Barnes.—In the 'Cambridge History of English Literature,' vol. ii. p. 438, a certain type of satire is mentioned, the characteristic of which is, to quote Prof. Padelford's words, "proposing impossible phenomena, and then concluding that when such phenomena actually exist, women will be faithful." A stanza is then quoted from Prof. Flugel's transcription of Balliol MS. 354, printed in *Anglia*, xxvi. (1903) p. 277. A version of the same is printed also in *Anglia*, xxxii. p. 358; B. Barnet makes use of this in a passage which is not clear unless we connect the two. In the sestine which closes the lengthy cycle 'Parthenophil and Parthenophe,' when his love has at last proved kind, he rhapsodizes:

"Bear golden apples, thorns in every wood!
Join heavens! for we conjoin this heavenly night!
Let alder trees bear apricots! (Die Furies!)
And thistles, pears! which prickles lately bare!
. . . . . .
Let nettles bring forth roses in each wood!
Last ever verdant woods! &c.

The version given by Prof. Flugel is as follows:—

Whan netilles in wynter bere Rosis rede,
& thornys bere figges naturally
& bromes bere appylles in euery mede,
& lorelles bere cheris in ye croppis so hie
& oks bere dates so plentvosly,
& lekes geve hony in yer superfluens,
Than put in a woman yor trust & confidens, &c.

Barnes means, naturally, that in the fruition of his desires he may put in a woman his trust and confidence, consequently these other seeming impossibilities may now be expected. Robert Max Garrett.
University of Washington, Seattle, U.S.A.

"King Orry."—No one can pay a visit to the Isle of Man without becoming familiar with "King Orry." The phrase perpetuates the memory of a name highly honoured in the island as that of the Alfred of its past history, namely, Godred Crouan, whose name was Goðfreyðr, in Old Norse, of which Godfrey is our modern English equivalent. Well, how can the form "Orry" be explained?

The explanation may be found in the very scholarly book on 'Manx Phonology' by Prof. Rhys. We are told on p. 128 that "King Orry" is derived from an older form "King Gorry," with the initial *g* lost through contact with the preceding nasal *ng* in "king." Mr. Moore in his 'Manx Names' (ed. 1906), p. 56, agrees with Prof. Rhys in deriving Gorry from the Old Norse Goðfreyðr, through various pronunciations of the Scandinavian name. In Old Irish the Manx monarch was known as "Ree Gorree" (King Gorry). In the 'Four Masters' the name appears in the form Gothfraith (which in modern Irish would be pronounced "Gorry"). It may be useful to give this historic etymology of Orry (in the combination "King Orry"), as it does not seem to be widely known. I have seen

lately an attempt to connect Orry with Eric, and even with Old Harry.

A. L. Mayhew.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

Shakespearian Parallels.—

1. "Ireland breeds no poison."—'Vittoria Corombona,' II. i.

This reference to the legend of St. Patrick's banishment of venomous reptiles from Ireland gives point to Hamlet's oath, "Yes, by Saint Patrick" ('Hamlet,' I. v. 136).

2. "'Tis a pretty art this grafting. 'Tis so: a bettering of Nature."—'Duchess of Malfi,' II. i.

Cp. 'Winter's Tale,' IV. iii. 89–97.

3. "Gentlemen, countrymen, friends."—'Knight of the Burning Pestle,' V. ii.

Is this an echo of Antony's speech in 'Julius Cæsar,' III. ii. 79?

4. The grace of God he layd up still in store....
He had enough.
'Faerie Queen,' I. x. 38.

"You have the grace of God, sir, and he hath enough."—'Merch. Venice,' II. ii. 165–6.

5. "You were too much i' th' light."—'Duchess of Malfi,' IV. i.

"I am too much i' the sun."—'Hamlet,' I. ii. 67.

6. Over hill, over dale,
Thorough bush, thorough brier.
'Midsummer Night's Dream,' II. i. 2–3.

Began through wood, through waste, o'er hill, o'er dale, his roam.
'Paradise Lost,' IV. 538.

P. A. McElwaine.

Bishopsgate Street Without. — The widening of this thoroughfare has occasioned the demolition of some interesting buildings, and more are threatened. For example, No. 130, which at least since 1817, if not longer, had been occupied by one firm dealing in tripe and its by-products, was a large building with separate entrance hall and private apartments of considerable size.

At the commencement of Norton Folgate there are several old houses, but the most picturesque is No. 11, with a typical Georgian shop-front of double projecting bow windows, and ascent by two stone steps to the door. Its facia identifies it as "The Golden Eagle," established about 1750, and the house is undoubtedly of that age, if not older. The premises have been closed and rather neglected for several years, but it is probably due to some subsidence in the cellar that the shop-front and door are now aslant. On these and other buildings in the locality, threatened or lost, Mr. Hopwood or Mr. C. F. Goss could, I have no doubt, give much interesting information.

Aleck Abrahams.

Mensen the Courier. — An account of this remarkable man, given some years ago by "Historicus" (? Sir William Vernon Harcourt) in *The Standard*, appears deserving of reference in 'N. & Q.' Ernst Mensen, a Norwegian, served in the English Navy, and was present at Navarino in 1827. When his term of service was up he became a professional runner, and covered the distance from London to Portsmouth in nine hours, and London to Liverpool in thirty-two. He undertook in the summer of 1831 to run from Paris to Moscow, and performed the distance (1,760 miles), it is alleged, in less than fourteen days. Owing to his celebrity, Mensen obtained employment as a public courier, and soon became an object for wagers at many European Courts, invariably beating the mounted courier's matched against him. He did not walk, but always ran. His customary refreshment was said to be a biscuit or two and an ounce of raspberry syrup a day, and two brief rests of some thirty minutes only in the twenty-four hours. These, it is stated, he took standing, with merely a handkerchief thrown over his face. In 1836 Mensen carried the East India Company's dispatches from Calcutta to Constantinople, through Central Asia, a distance of 5,615 miles, in fifty-nine days.

Nature could not long bear up against such fatigues, and he died on one of his extraordinary tours, and was found resting against a tree as if asleep. He was buried on the spot, just outside the village of Syang, in Upper Egypt.

R. B. Upton.

"Jack Ketch's Journeyman"=Thief. —In *The London Morning Penny Post* of 4–7 October, 1751, is this statement:—

"On Friday William Elliot, one of Jack Ketch's Journeymen, was committed to the Gatehouse by Thomas Lediard, Esq., for stealing about a Yard and Half of Leaden Pipe, which he broke off from the House of one Clunes, in Newport Market."

Alfred F. Robbins.

"Practice": "Practise." — In regard to the respective functions of these two forms a revolution seems to be in progress. Minor novelists take liberties with both, some of them apparently being under the impression that they may be used indiscriminately. Such writers, however, are not likely to create a precedent, and their methods may safely be disregarded. On the other hand, certain American authors whose works compel attention both by

maturity of thought and graces of style must be more seriously considered. Some of these seem deliberately to invert normal usage, steadily making "practice" a verb and "practise" a noun. As examples set in America occasionally find imitators in this country, it is perhaps important to draw attention to this arbitrary practice.

A probable misprint—noticeable, however, because of what has just been said—occurs in the India-paper pocket edition of 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' published by Messrs. Macmillan in 1906. Towards the close of chap. xxxix., which is concerned with Clare's visit to his people in his time of deep distress, his sponsor in this admirable reissue is made to say, "When his agitation had cooled he would be at moments incensed with his poor wife for causing a situation in which he was obliged to practice deception on his parents." In the confusion that is undoubtedly growing, there may be readers who will conclude from this passage that Mr. Hardy favours the American fashion.

THOMAS BAYNE.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

LADIES AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES.—Who was the first lady to receive a degree from a University in (1) America and (2) Great Britain? What degree, and in what year?

The first lady to receive a University degree in Canada was Miss Annie Grace Lockhart, on whom the University of Mount Allison College at Sackville, N.B., conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1875. This University also created the first lady Bachelor of Arts in Canada. This occurred in 1882, and the lady was Miss Harriet Starr Stewart.

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

TOM TAYLOR'S REPRESENTATIVES.—I should be indebted to some of your readers for the names and addresses of the representatives of Tom Taylor, the dramatist and contributor to *Punch*, &c. My reasons are literary. Please reply direct.

DAVID ROSS MCCORD, K.C.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

"TURCOPOLERIUS."—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a medal was struck by the Venetians in honour of Sir Richard Shelley, "Turcopolerius of Malta," who had recently made a treaty of commerce between the Venetians and our Virgin Queen. Sir Richard Shelley acted under the direction of the great Lord Burghley. What was the precise signification of the title Turcopolerius? RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Meranerhof, Meran, Austria.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND GEORGE PEABODY'S FUNERAL.—In an American booklet entitled 'Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Business Men' there is an account of George Peabody, which ends thus:—

"When Peabody died in 1869, Queen Victoria ordered that his body be placed in Westminster Abbey. The Queen in person attended the funeral, the flags on Parliament House were lowered to half-mast, and the body was attended to Westminster Abbey by the Royal Guard. Gladstone was one of the pall-bearers."

Later it was discovered that Peabody had directed in his will that his body should rest in America, so

"it was removed from the Abbey, and placed on board the British man-of-war Monarch in the presence of the Prime Minister, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and many distinguished citizens. The Monarch was convoyed to America by a French and an American gunboat."

Is this a correct account, especially as to Queen Victoria attending the funeral in person? C. E. R.

'THE TWIN-BROTHERS.'—Is it still possible to throw light upon the authorship of a curious book of the eighteenth century?—

"The Twin-Brothers; or, a new Book of Discipline for Infidels and old offenders. In prose and verse. *** Edinburgh: Printed for Charles Elliot, Edinburgh; and for C. Elliott, T. Kay and Co. No 332, opposite Somerset house, Strand. London M,DCC,LXXXVII." Pp. 176.

The first part is in verse, and is entitled:—

"A new colony proposed and considered. A conversation, anno 1783. With notes and illustrations variorum."

The second part is in prose, and has for title:—

"A New Exhibition; or, a sermon written on a new plan: addressed to a congregation of Old Bucks, who still keep it up; and are the patrons and patterns of the rising generation of Bold Spirits. With anecdotes and observations for the use of the publick, and particularly of parents and guardians."

There are plenty of satirical pictures of the times in this volume.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

English Altar Virgin in Santiago.—Above the principal side-altar in the grand old church of San Martin in Santiago I observed an image of the Virgin which is of a type quite different from any other figures of the Virgin in that ancient city. It is about four feet high, and the beautifully modelled face is most distinctly English in appearance, the clothing, too, betraying the same origin. The bonnet upon and around the face exactly resembles a Somerset sun-bonnet such as country people use to this day—a bonnet which has recently again come into fashion at our home seaside places. This figure of the Virgin appears to me to date from about the time of our Henry VIII., and was probably brought to Galicia from England in Reformation times. Has any one before observed this curious anomaly in Santiago? and is any account extant explaining how an English altar-figure found a resting-place in Galicia?

J. Harris Stone.

Capt. Pottinger or Porringer.—About 1689 there appeared on the west coast of Scotland a vessel commanded by a man variously named Pottinger or Porringer, and described as "an English pirate." Along with him was a Major Ferguson. Can any one direct me to sources of information regarding him and his expedition?

W. J. C.

Jeremiah Rich's Works.—I should feel much indebted to any of your readers who would inform me where the following works by Rich may be seen, or, if need be, purchased:—

1. Jeremiah's Contemplations on Jeremiah's Lamentations, or England's Miseries Matcht with Sion's Elegies. London, 1648.—This is in the Bodleian Catalogue, but not in the Library.

2. Mellificium Musarum: The Marrow of the Muses. London, 1650.—There is an imperfect copy in the Brit. Mus. Library.

3. The Mirrour of Mercy in the Midst of Misery: or Life Triumphant in Death. London, 1654.—An imperfect copy is noted by Mr. Hazlitt, but he does not give any indication of its locality.

A. T. Wright.

22, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Mrs. Swale, 1761–1845.—Can any one put me in the way of obtaining information about this lady?

Charlotte Swale, *née* Spencer, the daughter of Hugh Spencer, was baptized in 1761 at St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds; she married Christopher William Swale at St. James's, Westminster, on 1 January, 1789, and died 17 January, 1845. She was originally a dresser to H.R.H. the Duchess of York, over whom she exercised a singular influence, and through the Duke, her husband was given a position in the General Post Office. Mrs. Swale was on terms of intimacy with the Benjafields of Bury St. Edmunds, Mrs. Brand of Polstead Hall, near Colchester, and Bunbury the caricaturist.

Mr. Swale, born in 1750, died in January, 1831, at Layham in Suffolk, and was buried at Polstead. He had a brother Thomas who lived at Mildenhall, near Bury.

At Polstead Churchyard are also buried Frederick Spencer and his wife Harriet Howard, brother and sister-in-law to Mrs. Swale. They had a little girl who died in infancy at Betchworth in Surrey.

The Swales lived successively at 36, Somerset Street, Portman Square; 82, Baker Street; and 32, Duke Street, Manchester Square, while in London. Mrs. Swale was famous for her beauty, and her daughters at the garden parties at Chiswick and elsewhere were called the "Brace of Partridges."

Is there any mention of this lady in the current literature of the time? There is in existence a crayon sketch of her by one William Vine, whose identity I cannot trace.

William Bull.

Vencourt, King Street, Hammersmith.

Roma Aurea.—It is said that Augustus transformed the City of the Seven Hills from brick into marble, and that Pius IV. during his short pontificate (1559–66) made it golden. A contemporary poet has well expressed these changes in two lines:—

Marmoream me fecit, eram cum terrea, Cæsar;
Aurea sub quarto sum modo facta Pio.

I should be pleased to learn the writer's name, for I have sought it in vain.

John T. Curry.

Scottish Emigrants' Oath of Allegiance.—It was a well-authenticated historical fact among the Scots in North Carolina that for quite a long time after the battle of Culloden all Scots emigrants on leaving for America were required to take a very solemn oath of allegiance to the British Crown. There has been considerable controversy on the part of historians in North Carolina as to why a large number of Scots settlers were Royalists during the Revolutionary War. Some of my ancestors were Royalists, and some fought with the rebels; while

others refused to take either side in that conflict, for the reason that their sympathies were entirely with the latter, but they could not violate the very solemn oath taken by them on leaving Scotland by bearing arms against the British Government.

I should be much obliged if any readers of your valued publication could give the text of the oath or refer me to any authority whence I could obtain it. I am led to understand that the oath was taken after 1715 and 1745, until the independence of the American Colonies was declared.

A. W. McLean.

Limerick Glove in a Walnut Shell.—In a paragraph on the 'Transformation of the Locust' in *The Penny Magazine* of 1845 (vol. xiv. p. 16), quoted from 'Notes and Sketches of New South Wales,' by Mrs. Charles Meredith, is the following:—

"On the back of the new-born creature lie two small bits of membrane, doubled and crumpled up in a thousand puckers, like a Limerick glove in a walnut-shell."

What is the meaning of the allusion to a Limerick glove in a walnut shell?

Robert Pierpoint.

Marie Huber.—This lady—who was born at Geneva, according to one authority in 1694, to another in 1710, and, according to both, died at Lyons in 1753—published in 1731 'Le Monde fou préféré au Monde sage.' Was this book translated into English anonymously, alike as to author and translator, and published in 1736 as 'The World Unmask'd; or, The Philosopher the Greatest Cheat'? The late William Bates propounded this problem in 'N. & Q.' in 1857 (2 S. iii. 334), but, apparently, obtained no satisfaction. Will some owner of the French book kindly transcribe, say, the opening sentence of the text, and by sending it to 'N. & Q.' enable me to settle the point?

Charles Higham.

169, Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

Robert Churche, *c.* 1600.—The 'Historie of the Troubles of Hungarie' (London, 1600), by Martin Fumée, Lord of Genillé, was translated into English by "R. C., Gentleman," who, according to the Epistle to the Reader, "had been a trauailer" to that country. His "aboade there was not long," so he had "but superficially noted the manners and disposition of the people there, and especially in their martiall affaires, wherein" he spent his "time with some observation of those parts." According to the British Museum Catalogue, the translator was Robert Churche, but I cannot find him in the 'D.N.B.' Is anything else known about him? L. L. K.

Burntisland: its Derivation.—How did the name of this seaport, which is so misleading to strangers, come to be formed?

N. W. Hill.

New York.

[The Rev. J. B. Johnston, in the second edition of his 'Place-Names of Scotland,' says: "1538–1710, Bruntisland. Said to be fr. the burning (*burnt*, in Sc. *brunt*, O.E. and O.N. *brinnan*, to burn) of a few fishermen's huts on an islet to the west of the present harbour, leading them to settle on the mainland."]

Allerton, Lancs, and Hardman Family.—I am preparing a history of the manor of Allerton, and, in particular, a detailed account of the numerous attempts by persons of the name of Hardman to obtain possession of the valuable estates as heirs of John and James Hardman, who were co-owners of the manor, and whose issue failed. From 1759 to quite recent years the Hardman pedigree case was a *cause célèbre*, and various genealogists, including a Mr. Sprye, endeavoured to trace the heir. I am aware, I believe, of all that is in print about these curious claims, and I have also been allowed to see many local deeds. I shall, however, be glad of any further information, which may be sent direct.

R. Stewart-Brown, M.A.

34, Castle Street, Liverpool.

Gower Family of Worcestershire.—In Nichols's 'Antiquities and Annals of the County Families of Wales' it is stated, in the article dealing with the family of Gower of Castle Malgwyn, Pembroke, that Abel Gower of Boughton St. John, Worcester (who died 1669), was "second cousin to the first Lord Gower."

Being a descendant of Abel Gower, I have endeavoured to trace the connexion between the Worcestershire family and the family now represented by the Duke of Sutherland, but without success. The pedigree of the Worcestershire family is given in the Worcestershire Visitation of 1569, and apparently there is no near connexion between the two families, at least in the male line. Their arms are moreover different. I shall be glad to receive any information on the matter.

I shall also be glad to be referred to references to the Worcestershire family. I am acquainted with those in Nash and Habingdon. R. Vaughan Gower.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

## Replies.

### FLINT FIRELOCKS IN THE CRIMEAN WAR.

(11 S. ii. 168, 214.)

In 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 10th ed., vol. xxix. (1902), p. 159, we read :—

"In 1834, in the reign of William IV., Forsyth's [the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth's] invention was tested at Woolwich by firing 6,000 rounds from six flint-lock muskets, and a similar number from six percussion muskets in all weathers. This trial established the percussion principle.....In consequence of this successful trial the military flint-lock in 1839 was altered to suit the percussion principle."

Then follows a description of the manner of converting the flint-lock to the hammer and nipple for the copper percussion cap.

"In 1842 a new model percussion musket with a block or back-sight for 150 yards was issued to the British army, 11 lb. 6 ozs. in weight, 4 ft. 6¾ in. in length without bayonet, 6 ft. with bayonet, and with a barrel 3 ft. 3 in. in length, firing a bullet 14½ to the lb. with 4½ drs. of powder.....This percussion musket of 1842, the latest development of the renowned Brown Bess, continued in use in the British army until partially superseded in 1851 by the Minié rifle, and altogether by the Enfield in 1855."

How a Government department can treat an inventor may be read in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' *s.v.* Forsyth, Alexander John, whose invention had been offered to the Ordnance Department many years before 1839.

If I remember rightly, a militia staff sergeant who taught me rifle-shooting about forty-eight years ago told me that a common way of loading the smoothbore musket had been to put a bitten cartridge into the muzzle, and then bang the butt-end on the ground without using the ram rod at all.

Perhaps it was the same man who told me that when firing the old flint-lock muskets soldiers would turn their faces aside, lest their eyes should be injured by the splash of the priming. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The subjoined extract may interest your correspondents. It is taken from *The Illustrated London News* of 26 May, 1855 :—

"BROWN BESS AND THE MINIE RIFLE.—I am glad it is in my power to give a satisfactory explanation of a point respecting the Guards, which has struck many as somewhat mysterious. The fresh draughts came out with Brown Bess, and, as the older soldiers are armed with Miniés, the confusion of the two weapons in one and the same corps seemed dangerous to their efficacy in battle. Upon inquiry in the proper quarters I find that the men were sent out on purpose with their drill muskets, because at least 15,000 Miniés of the killed and non-effective—in short, of the army that perished during the winter—are in store at Balaclava. Yesterday and to-day detachments of the new arrivals were marched down to the store, and exchanged their smooth-bores for Miniés; and in another day or two the whole of the corps will be provided with that formidable weapon. It is intended to distribute the smooth-bore percussion muskets to the Turks, in lieu of their clumsy firelocks; and I can only hope that in the distribution of these favours the brave and hardy Egyptian troops will have the preference. Indeed, it would well pay if the Egyptian sharpshooters were provided with Miniés."—Letter from Kadikoi, May 7

JOHN T. PAGE.

POPE ADRIAN IV.'S RING AND THE EMERALD ISLE (11 S. ii. 208).—John of Salisbury in the last chapter of the sixth [?] book of the 'Metalogicus' breaks off into a noble lament for the death of Pope Adrian. He says :—

"And when he was Pontiff he delighted to have me sit at his own table, and insisted, despite my resistance, that we should dine from a common cup and platter. It was at my prayer that he gave and conceded to the illustrious King of England, Henry II., Ireland to be possessed by hereditary right; for by ancient right, according to the Donation of Constantine, all islands are said to belong to the Roman church. Through me, too, did the Pope transmit a golden ring decked with a single emerald, with which the King's investiture was to be completed."

See Pope 'Adrian IV.,' by J. D. Mackie, 1907. W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

In 1155 John of Salisbury carried back from Rome Adrian's bull authorizing the King to go forth upon his conquest of Ireland. The Pope sent with the bull a gold ring, adorned with an emerald of great price, as a symbol of investiture with the government of the island. See John of Salisbury's 'Metalogicus,' l. iv. c. 42 (Giles, vol. v. p. 206).

Dr. William Drennan (1754–1820) is claimed as the first Irish poet who ever called Ireland by the name of the Emerald Isle.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[C. C. J. W. also refers to John of Salisbury.]

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ISLINGTON HISTORIANS (11 S. ii. 187, 239).—John Nichols, F.S.A. (1745–1826), the head of the firm of eminent printers (John Nichols & Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street), was himself the father of Islington historians, his work 'The History and Antiquities of Canonbury, with some Account of the Parish of Islington,' published in 1788, forming the basis of both Nelson's and Lewis's later works. Nichols certainly printed John Nelson's 'History of

Islington,' published by subscription in 1811 ; but there is nothing to show that Nichols provided the material for it in the manner inferred by Mr. Aleck Abrahams. In his preface John Nelson remarks that in justice to himself it must be observed that "the materials for the present work were for the most part collected and prepared for the press" during his hours of relaxation from mercantile pursuits. He greatly laments that, when trying to collect original information, he did not always meet with the attention which he flattered himself the subject deserved ; but amongst those whom he thanks for having given him *some information* he includes John Nichols, Esq., "the warm friend and promoter of antiquarian research."

Samuel Lewis the younger, who died in 1862, was *not* "the son of the Rev. S. Lewis, a very popular local clergyman," as stated by Mr. Abrahams, but the son of Samuel Lewis the publisher, who carried on business successively in Aldersgate Street, Hatton Garden, and Finsbury Place South, under the style of S. Lewis & Co. His best-known publications were a series of topographical dictionaries edited by Joseph Haydn, and several atlases of various counties, Parliamentary Divisions, Poor Law Unions, &c., of the United Kingdom.

Samuel Lewis the younger, the object of Mr. Abrahams's inquiry, who wrote 'The History and Topography of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington,' 4to, London, 1842, admits in his preface "the foundation of the present work" to be the history of Mr. Nelson, although he has "almost entirely" rewritten the former by reference to the British Museum and other libraries; while he thanks a number of private individuals for having allowed him *to inspect* their collections, John Nichols being thanked for the use of heraldic drawings. Lewis further remarks that Nelson's work, which he used for his foundation, was almost entirely compiled from John Nichols's 'History of Canonbury' and Mr. Lysons's 'Environs.' Lewis also wrote 'Islington as It Was and as It Is,' 8vo, London, 1854 ; and 'The Book of English Rivers : an account of the Rivers of England and Wales,' 8vo, London, 1855. He died at Priory Villas, Canonbury, on 4 May, 1862, having married Jane Burn Suter in 1859. See Mr. Gordon Goodwin's article in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vol. xxxiii. p. 195.

John Nichols was a great collector of manuscripts and antiquities left by other antiquaries. He gave some of his manuscripts, particularly Swift's letters, to the British Museum ; but his library and some books from another library were sold by Mr. Sotheby on 16 April, 1828, and the three following days, and realized 952*l*. See note by G. A. Aitken, 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vol. xli. pp. 2–5. G. Yarrow Baldock.

Earl of Arundel's Brother and Uncle Arrested (11 S. ii. 208).—Lord Henry Howard (1540–1614), created Earl of Northampton in 1604, second son of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the poet, was arrested in 1572, his brother Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, having declared in his confession that Howard was himself first proposed as a suitor for the hand of Mary, Queen of Scots. Howard was eventually set at liberty, but rearrested in 1582 on charges of heresy and treasonable correspondence with the Scottish queen. He was soon set free ; but sent to the Fleet in 1583 for the "seeming heresies" and treason supposed to be found in his book entitled 'A Preservative against the Poison of Supposed Prophecies,' a learned attack upon judicial astrology. He was ultimately sent on parole to the house of Sir Nicholas Bacon at Redgrave, whence on 19 July, 1585, he wrote to Burghley, begging permission to visit the wells at Warwick for the benefit of his health. He was soon set at liberty. See 'D.N.B.' (original edition), xxviii. 29.

Lord William Howard (1563–1640), Scott's "Belted Will," third son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, and half-brother of Philip, first Earl of Arundel of the Howard family, was imprisoned with Arundel in 1583, owing to his Romanist proclivities, and joined the Church of Rome in 1584. He was again imprisoned in 1585, when his brother tried to leave the kingdom, but was not arraigned with him, and was released in 1586. See 'D.N.B.,' xxviii. 79. A. R. Bayley.

[Mr. J. B. Wainewright also refers to the 'D.N.B.']

Major Hudson or Hodson at St. Helena (11 S. ii. 169).—The name is spelt "Hodson" in all authorities I have seen. He is only once mentioned in O'Meara's 'Napoleon in Exile,' i. 433 :—

> "Major Hodson paid a visit to Countess Bertrand. Informed her that both himself and his wife would be most happy to call frequently upon her; but that insinuations had been made to him that it would not be liked at Plantation House."

Hodson was no doubt in the East India Company's service, and seems to have lived for many years at St. Helena. On

20 November, 1811, Capt. Robert George Hodson was appointed Major on the Military Establishment of the island. He was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the same Establishment on 12 August, 1819. In 1832 he was still in St. Helena, and holding the office of Judge Advocate on the Military Establishment there. W. Scott.

Leo XIII.'s Latin Verses (11 S. i. 369, 418).—The touching poem in Latin which was composed by the venerable Pope Leo XIII. during his last illness (1903), and entitled 'Nocturna ingemiscentis animæ meditatio,' may be rendered into English almost literally as follows:—

NIGHT THOUGHTS OF A BURDENED SOUL.

Thy destined hour, Leo, draweth nigh,
And thou must fare on the eternal road
To thy deserts. What lot awaits thee there?
The gifts a generous God bestowed might bid
Thee hope for heaven; but the keys and load
Of weighty office, borne so many years,
Now make thee groan in retrospect. Ah me!
Whoso is raised to lofty rank and place
Above his fellows, must abide therefor
Account the more severe. While thus with fear
I tremble, the sweet thought, and sweeter voice
Of comfort, to my soul thus speak: "What dread
So great thee daunts? Why broodest thou so sad
O'er Memory's long past? Christ is at hand
All pitiful: He, if thou only trust
And humbly ask, will wash thy guilt away."

A. Smythe Palmer.

Guildhall: Old Statues (11 S. i. 208, 333, 376).—W. B. H.'s final sentence at the second reference would seem to infer that it might have been possible to seek for these statues at Corfe Castle, had they not been restored to the City at the death of Thomas Banks, the sculptor, as stated in Cassell's 'Old and New London' (I prefer to call it Thornbury's or Walford's).

But he forgets that the castle was laid in ruins in the wars between King Charles and his Parliament, when, after a long and most strenuous defence by the "Brave Dame Mary," Cromwell himself superintended the final assault, and ordered the demolition of its massive buildings, which he took care to see was well done. It was a place of immense natural strength, and will for ever remain a landmark in our national history.

These statues, therefore, could never have found a home at Corfe Castle, though, if Price's be the correct version, they may still, perhaps, be looked for at Kingston Lacy, near Wimborne, the seat of the present head of the Bankes family, where is enshrined a magnificent collection of paintings and other works of art. An inquiry there might settle this question.

May I conclude with a query? Was there any relationship between Thomas Banks the sculptor and Henry Bankes the M.P.? J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

Magazine Story of a Deserter (11 S. ii. 129).—Harold Frederic, the novelist, wrote a book entitled 'The Deserter, and other Stories,' published at Boston in 1898. It is possible that the title-story may have appeared in some London or American magazine previous to being issued in book-form. *Harper's* or *Scribner's* might be a likely place to look for Frederic's work. W. S. S.

"Staple" in Place-Names (11 S. ii. 128, 191).—It would seem from Prof. Skeat's welcome communication that my suggestion (originated by a high authority on Notts history) that Stapleford drew its name from the existing pre-Norman monolith is unsound. I merely, however, advanced the idea as a point of sufficient interest to warrant the invitation of information likely to prove or disprove it, the only desire being to get at the truth. Though not personally equipped for philological discussions, I am bound to say that the suggestion that the A.-S. *stapol*, a wooden post, might conceivably have extended also to a stone post or pillar, did not strike me as extravagant.

I will conclude with two brief extracts from old volumes of 'N. & Q.,' though I have neglected to preserve the references. The first note seems to favour the Notts theory; the second note discourages the derivation of "staple" favoured by the author of 'The Stapeltons of Yorkshire':—

"About two miles from Christchurch, in Hampshire, near the village of Burton, are the remains of the Staple Cross."

"There are seven places called Stapleton, and seven places called Stapleford, none of which are market-towns."

A. Stapleton.

It may be of some interest to the querist to learn that the town of Langholm in Dumfriesshire was anciently known as Staplegorton or Stapelgorton. The date when it was so called was about 1180. It appears as Stabilgortoun in 1493. In connexion with the name the following remarks occur in Johnston's 'Place-Names of Scotland': "In Middle English a 'staple' is a mart or market (compare Barnstaple).

Gorton is probably Gaelic *gort*, a garden + English *-ton* (compare Linton)."

I am not aware of any pillar or old cross having been in Langholm. SCOTUS.

The old broken Anglo-Saxon pillar at Stapleford is interesting, not as giving the name to Stapleford, but as having carved on it the attributes of St. Luke, a winged bull's head; and as Old St. Luke's Day is the day on which Stapleford Wake is held, the true dedication of the church is probably to St. Luke, and not to St. Helen, as it is now said to be. T. S. M.

MESOPOTAMIA: "THAT BLESSED WORD MESOPOTAMIA" (11 S. i. 369, 458).—What appears to be a free paraphrase of Garrick's description of Whitefield's power of oratory, and indicates the strange fascination exercised by this word on a religious audience, is to be found in Maxwell Gray's masterly piece of fiction, 'The Silence of Dean Maitland.' It occurs in Part III. chap. iv. :—

"It was said of the Bishop of Bedminster that he could pronounce the mysterious word 'Mesopotamia' in such a manner as to affect his auditors to tears; but of the dean it might be averred that his pronunciation of 'Mesopotamia' caused the listeners' hearts to vibrate with every sorrow and every joy they had ever known, all in the brief space of time occupied by the utterance of that affecting word."

N. W. HILL.

New York.

WINDSOR STATIONMASTER (11 S. ii. 68, 114, 136).—Thanks to your correspondent's kind help, I have found what I wanted. The book is catalogued under 'Struggles' in the British Museum Library, and the author's name is given as H. Simmons. L. L. K.

CHARLES II. AND HIS FUBBS YACHT (11 S. ii. 107, 171).—This vessel afterwards played an interesting part in the latter portion of the reign of Charles's brother, as may be seen by one or two references in contemporary letters in the Earl of Dartmouth's collection (see Hist. MSS., Report XV., part i. pp. 70, 127, 138). The first reference is contained in a letter from Francis Gwyn to Lord Dartmouth, dated from London, 12 Nov., 1683 :—

"On Wednesday last the King sent Griffins, who was in waiting, to the Grand Prior, to command him to leave England in twenty-four hours; after some dispute he absolutely refused to go upon so short a warning, as he did likewise a second message. But Friday night he resolved to go, and on Saturday morning the Phubb's yacht, for luck's sake, took him on board for Dieppe."

Five years afterwards, on 16 Dec., 1688, Sir Richard Beach wrote to Lord Dartmouth :—

"I have been informed that there is a titular bishop and some priests that intend to embark themselves on the Phubbs with my Lady Scott. I have therefore desired Sir William Jennings to search for them before she sails, and if he finds any such persons on board to secure them, and acquaint your Lordship with it, and dispose of them according to your Lordship's order, for if they should be permitted to go along with my Lady Scott, I fear there would be reflections made on it to your Lordship's prejudice."

On 28 Dec., 1688, Lord Dartmouth wrote as follows to Mr. Secretary Pepys :—

"Not knowing his Highness' intentions of keeping the yachts at home, to answer some sudden occasion he has himself for them, I ordered the Fubbs to Guernsey with my lady Scott and her family.....As to my orders to the Fubbs yacht for going to Guernsey, they were not issued till after I heard his Majesty had absented himself from London in order to his leaving the kingdom."

George Legge, Lord Dartmouth, was the admiral who went out with a fleet to intercept William of Orange. Failing to do this, he was sent to the Tower, where he died in 1691.

WM. NORMAN.

The little public-house in Brewhouse Lane, Greenwich, has on its signboard "Fubb's Yacht," and is so styled in an official list of houses published a few years ago by the licensing bench; but it should be "The Fubbs Yacht," named after a vessel of about 100 tons with a crew of thirty all told. She was built at Deptford by one of the Petts, and called the Fubbs, perhaps from her peculiar build; she was altered at Woolwich, and broken up there in the reign of William III. She is often mentioned in the literature of the period, sometimes as the Phubbs (see Historical MSS. Com., Report XV., pp. 70, 127, 138). She was constantly employed in conveying members of the Court, ambassadors, &c. (see Lediard, 'Naval History of England,' p. 926; *The Daily Advertiser*, 18 Oct., 1743). I have many extracts from her early log-books—the earliest, I think, 1 Jan., 1717/18.

It may interest MR. PHILIP NORMAN to know that one of her captains, Thomas Limeburner, died 9 Dec., 1750, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Lee. In the register he is described as "Captain of his Majesty's Yacht the Fubbs, late of this Parish (a worthy inhabitant), but at his death of Lewisham" (Duncan, 'Registers of St. Margaret, Lee,' pp. 62, 75. For a brief biography see Charnock, 'Biographia Navalis,' v. 44).

We are not dealing altogether with the history of the yacht, however, and as regards the little public-house named after her, if not contemporary with the yacht, it is very old, but has no local history of interest. I have a copy of an advertisement in which the erroneous possessive form occurs :—

"Such Ladies or Gentlemen as may wish for a sight of Lord Nelson's Funeral Procession by Water, may be accommodated with Two Rooms, close by the River Side, at Greenwich, on application at Fubbs's Yacht, Brewhouse Lane, Greenwich."

Some years ago the building was considerably damaged by fire, and the appearance to-day is not very attractive.

A. Rhodes.

Usona=U.S.A. (11 S. ii. 148, 197).—With reference to this subject Sir Edward Clarke has written to me thus :—

"As far as I know, the first suggestion made in England that 'Usona' (*U*nited *S*tates *O*f *N*orth *A*merica) would be the appropriate name for the United States was made by me at the Thanksgiving Day Banquet of the American Society at the Hotel Cecil on 24 November, 1904. That passage from my speech was published in *The Times* of the following day. I did not invent (or rather discover) the word, but heard it at Toronto during my trip through Canada in 1903."

J. M. D.

The Rule of the Road (11 S. ii. 161).—Is not Mr. Mahaffy wrong in saying "it was desirable, when two horses were passing on the road, that the men leading them should each be between his horse and the other horse and man"? He is arguing from present-day experience, particularly in hunting districts, of the convenient method when a led horse meets wheeled vehicles on a made road. But the "rule of the road" is supposed to have been made in pack-horse days, when it was no question of leading "a" horse, or of two horses meeting, but when the horses were in strings. Also, the pack-tracks were narrow, and often deeply worn troughs, so low and so miry that "high-way" and "hard-way" were used as distinctive names for "made" roads. We know that the left side of the horse has long been the "near" side, because the man leads with his right hand; and we know that pack-horse trains were so apt to straggle that it was usual to have a bell on the leading horse. Most of the old trackways were not fenced, but were bordered by strips of wooded or open country—sufficient, at any rate, to enable travelling horses and droves of cattle to pick up a good deal of their living along the wayside. The man who led the train drew over to the left, that he might walk on the firmer ground while the horses plodded in the worn and often dirty, always rough track. Suppose two strings of horses met. Can we imagine each of the leading men (he would have assistants if there were many horses) pushing over his horse to the further sides of the narrow track, then going along the line to turn the others, the two trains of horses passing one another on the banks, while the men struggled in the deep lane between? I think that when there was meeting in a narrow way the leaders would draw their bell-horses to the near side, and call over the others by word of command. The pace was very slow, and the horses must have been too hard-worked to be very frisky when laden. One object of the bells was to give notice to trains coming in the opposite direction, so that drovers who knew the road would halt where there was a good pass, rather than push on to meet another train in the narrow ways. When a laden train met one that was travelling "light," the latter gave way.

It seems to me that our rule of the road comes by direct descent from the rule of the trackway. H. Snowden Ward.

Hadlow, Kent.

Vanishing London: Proprietary Chapels (11 S. ii. 202).—With great interest have I read Mr. John C. Francis's contribution under this head, and had hoped it might have concluded with the words "To be continued." May I venture to plead for more instructive comments?

A propos the subject, can Mr. Francis kindly tell us about Grosvenor Chapel in South Audley Street, of which the Rev. Ewart Barter is the "officiating minister"? Presumably, it is also a proprietary chapel upon the Grosvenor property, and may be scheduled for the same fate as Belgrave Chapel. If so, defend us from more flats upon the site! Cecil Clarke.

Junior Athenæum Club.

I was surprised to see the following extract from *The Daily Telegraph*, referring to Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge, reproduced in 'N. & Q.' :—

"It was pulled down within the memory of all of us, and the site added to the French Embassy at Albert Gate."

This is an obvious inaccuracy, and I ought to know something about the matter, for my grandfather was buried there, and the chapel still exists, being rebuilt under the

name of Holy Trinity Church, Knightsbridge. Dr. Wilson was the first incumbent.

BRUTUS.

May I point out that the portion of Bloomsbury Street referred to by MR. FRANCIS has ceased to exist as such? Bloomsbury Street does *not* now cross New Oxford Street, as described in Mr. Wheatley's 'London Past and Present.' The portion which ran south from that street to Broad Street, Bloomsbury, has become the north-westerly embouchure of Shaftesbury Avenue, while its remaining buildings have been embodied in that thoroughfare. Sir Morton Peto's "Bloomsbury Chapel with its two handsome towers" is now known as "The Baptist Central Church, Bloomsbury." It is separated from the Anglo-French Protestant Church of the Savoy by the girls' school—No. 233, Shaftesbury Avenue—bearing an entablature with the inscription: "Westminster French Protestant School for Girls. Supported by Voluntary Contributions. Established 1747."

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY (11 S. ii. 167).—Has W. G. S. consulted the following? Preller's 'Griechische Mythologie' (1888); Gruppe's 'Die griechischen Culte und Mythen'; Decharme's 'Mythologie de la Grèce Antique'; and Miss Jane E. Harrison's 'Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion' (1903). HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

H. A. MAJOR (11 S. ii. 129).—One of this author's dramas, called 'Primrose Farm,' was produced at the Grecian Theatre in July, 1871. I believe he was at one time in the service of the Post Office.

WM. DOUGLAS.

A publication entitled 'A Sketch from the Louvre: a Dramatic Trifle,' by Henry Archibald Major, was issued in London, 1861, 8vo. Four years later, in 1865, a volume of 'Poems' appeared, also published in London, from the pen of H. Major—in all likelihood identical with Henry Archibald Major.

W. SCOTT.

"STORM IN A TEACUP" (11 S. ii. 86, 131, 173).—MR. W. SCOTT has given "about 1854" as the date of a Latin lexicon, published in America, which included "a tempest in a teapot"—as a rendering of Cicero's proverb, and has suggested that this transatlantic phrase is "the source out of which 'storm in a teacup' and 'storm in a teapot' have arisen." It may be so, but the precise inquiry which SIR JAMES MURRAY is seeking will be more effectively met by the statement that a one-act comedietta by Bayle Bernard, entitled 'A Storm in a Teacup,' was produced (according to "The Stage Cyclopædia," p. 428) at the Princess's Theatre, London, on 20 March, 1854.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

COWES FAMILY (11 S. i. 508; ii. 58, 97).—As W. S. S. has not met with the family name of Cow in London records later than 1851, he may be interested in the fact that the premises of a firm known as Cow, Hill & Co., situated on the Surrey side of the Thames, were destroyed during a disastrous fire in the summer of 1881. A firm bearing this name will also be found in this year's 'London Directory.'

N. W. HILL.

New York.

ISAAC WATTS'S COLLATERAL DESCENDANTS (11 S. ii. 168).—Is not SIR WILLIAM BULL in error as to Dr. Watts's second sister, recorded as "Mary No. 2"? In 1887 I copied the following from the memorial which marks the grave of Dr. Watts in Bunhill Fields Burial-Ground:—

"Within this tomb are also deposited the remains of Sarah Brackstone, sister to the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts, Obiit 13th April, 1756."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

ARCHDEACONS OF HEREFORD (11 S. ii. 128).—Is it worth while calling attention to the Rev. Robert Crowley, who figures somewhat prominently as an author in 'The Fruits of Endowment,' London, 1840? A fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a strenuous champion of the Reformation, he was by turns divine, printer, bookseller, and poet, was Archdeacon of Hereford, and died in 1588. A long list of his books is recorded in 'The Fruits of Endowment.' Perhaps the dates of some of them might be useful for the purpose of the query.

SCOTUS.

THE "SOVEREIGN" OF KINSALE (11 S. ii. 190).—"Sovereign" was the term employed to denote the chief magistrate of an Irish town up to the time of the Union. He answered to the modern Mayor. The charter of King Edward III. to the town of Kinsale (1333) grants to

"the Burgesses and Commons of the Town aforesaid, their heirs and successors, full power.....to choose from amongst themselves yearly one honest man, a Burgess of the same Town, as Sovereign of

the Town, and he.....shall take an oath, in the same manner and form as any of our Sovereigns within our land of Ireland."

H. J. B. Clements.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

The "Sovereign" represented the modern Mayor. The charters granted by James I. to many Irish boroughs ordered that "the corporation should consist of the Sovereign or chief magistrate, twelve burgesses, and the commonalty." The office and title of Sovereign existed in some unreformed boroughs down to 1842.

Editor 'Irish Book Lover.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

Many particulars concerning these "Sovereigns" are recorded at 3 S. vi. 29, 159; vii. 123. They are often mentioned, 1678–9, in the 'Calendar of Ormonde MSS.,' N.S., iv., 1906. W. C. B.

[Mr. Holden MacMichael and] W. S. S. also thanked for replies.]

Smollett's 'History of England' (11 S. ii. 129, 213).—I have to thank Mr. Scott for his exhaustive information regarding the evolution of Smollett's 'History,' which he has gone into in a most thorough manner. I may, however, be permitted to say that I think, by his suggestive introduction of the name of Robert Bisset, LL.D. (1759–1805), as one of the—at present unrevealed—continuators of Smollett, he has "reckoned without his host." He is correct in assuming that I am relying on family "tradition." No one can be more cognizant than I am how unreliable such a source often is. But deriving my information, through my mother, from an aunt of hers, who must have been almost in daily intercourse with her grand-uncle, the Rev. William Bisset (1729–1807), during his later years, and whose "traditions" I have hitherto, by dint of much research, been able to verify in every detail for my own satisfaction, I should not be surprised were I some day to unearth fragments of correspondence between Smollett and my relative, and so prove what I had hoped to obtain in a speedier way through these columns, from some prefatory reference in one or other of the editions of Smollett's 'History' which I have not seen.

The absence of a name from biographical dictionaries, to which Mr. Scott alludes, is no criterion, especially in regard to those who "hide their light under a bushel." This, doubtless, is apparent to readers who frequently consult the 'D.N.B.'—Britain's Valhalla, wherein at the eleventh hour a column, and more, was erected, at my instance, to an undoubted hero, who otherwise would have been outside the walls.

John Christie.

Edinburgh.

Gulston Addison's Death (11 S. ii. 101, 210).—Among the names of the witnesses of the will of Madam Addison are those of John Quoach and Richard Phriss. These should be John Roach, an officer of the garrison, and Richard Fripp, a senior merchant who married Dorothy Lee at Fort St. George in 1693/4. The name in the records is sometimes spelt Phripp.

Frank Penny.

Morganatic Marriages (11 S. ii. 107, 217).—The statement at the latter reference that the Royal Marriages Act, 1772 (12 Geo. III. c. 11.), "made certain regulations for these unions in the British royal family" is distinctly misleading. The word "morganatic" nowhere occurs in the statute, which relates to "every marriage or matrimonial contract" of the descendants of George II. other than the issue of princesses married into foreign families. Nor is it the fact that marriages under that Act require to be "approved by the sovereign, and not disapproved by Parliament." If the sovereign approves, nothing more is necessary. If this consent is refused, and the person desiring to marry is above the age of twenty-five years, he or she may give notice to the Privy Council, and at the expiration of twelve months the marriage may be solemnized unless both Houses of Parliament have disapproved.

The *de facto* marriage of the late Duke of Cambridge is sometimes called morganatic because it was contracted in violation of the Royal Marriages Act. This is, of course, a mistake. From the legal point of view, the ceremony was a mere nullity, and could not constitute a marriage of any kind.

F. W. Read.

Herb-woman to the King (11 S. i. 265, 373).—In my previous reply I mentioned that the King's Herb-woman, Honor Battiscombe, was followed by her six maids. I have just come across the following reference to these ladies in 'Passages from the Diary of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys,' who as Miss Caroline Girle saw the Coronation Procession, 22 Sept., 1761, and gives an amusing account of her experiences on pp. 87–93:—

"The Herb maids I must not forget to mention; they were first in the procession, viz. six very fine girls (they said young ladies of distinction, each

giving twenty guineas for her place). Their dress was neatly elegant, white calico gowns and coats, blue and white stomachers, sleeve knots, lappets, no hoops, white shoes, white mittens turned with blue, and earrings and necklace of the last colour. A little basket on their left arm, and with their other hand they strewed the platform with flowers."

Miss Girle's party were in the Broad Sanctuary, and paid 120 guineas for the room, which, however, was commodious, and held their party of 24 with comfort.

JOHN HODGKIN.

JOHN BROOKE (11 S. ii. 69, 111, 156).—His father was the eighth son of Sir Thomas Broke by the heiress of Cobham. Some further particulars about him and his family may be found in my history of the Manor of Clifton in *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Archæol. Soc.*, vol. iii. p. 211, and an illustration of his brass in the *Journal* of the Somerset Archæological Society.

A. S. ELLIS.

OLD-TIME ENGLISH DANCING (11 S. ii. 166).—One remembers Sir John Davies's 'Orchestra, or a Poeme of Dauncing,' in which the saltatory movement is elaborately, and sometimes very winningly, shown to be at the very heart of Nature's grace and vivid buoyancy. At the other extreme we find the insinuating suggestiveness and the satirical pungency that pervade Byron's survey in 'The Waltz' of what was at the poet's time a fresh addition to the attractions of the English ballroom. Virtually belonging to the period recalled in the reminiscences embodied at the above reference is the following passage from Lytton's 'Godolphin' (chap. xvii.), which appeared in 1833 :—

"What a strange thing, after all, is a great assembly! An immense mob of persons, who feel for each other the profoundest indifference—met together to join in amusements, which the large majority of them consider wearisome beyond conception. How unintellectual, how uncivilized, such a scene, and such actors! What a remnant of barbarous times, when people danced because they had nothing to say! Were there nothing ridiculous in dancing, there would be nothing ridiculous in seeing wise men dance. But that sight would be ludicrous, because of the disparity between the mind and the occupation. However, we have some excuse; we go to these assemblies to sell our daughters, or flirt with our neighbours' wives. A ballroom is nothing more or less than a great market-place of beauty."

THOMAS BAYNE.

SIR JOHN ALLEYN: DAME ETHELDREDA ALLEYN (11 S. ii. 88, 176).—I am sorry to have been ambiguous. I was well aware that the will mentioned by MR. BEAVEN was Sir John's, and this was what I intended to state. Sir John's brother John was the ancestor of Sir Edward Aleyn of Hatfield, created a baronet 24 June, 1629. See the pedigrees in Harl. Soc. Publ., xiii. 133, 333, 334; xiv. 537; and xv. 9.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ROSTAND'S 'CHANTECLER' (11 S. ii. 205).—The transposition referred to is still continued in the hundred and twentieth thousand, to which my own copy of the play belongs.

Toussenel, mentioned under "Plus je connais les hommes," &c. (10 S. xii. 292), is cited as an authority on a hen-pheasant's change of her own plumage for that conferred by nature on the glorious male (Act I. sc. v. p. 55). ST. SWITHIN.

VICARS OF DARTMOUTH (11 S. ii. 149).—John Flavel was no doubt the celebrated Nonconformist divine of that name, who was ejected in 1662. A long list of his writings will be found in Darling's 'Cyclopædia Bibliographica.' His whole works were published in 1796. The title runs thus :—

"The Whole | Works | of the | Rev. Mr. John Flavel, | late Minister of the Gospel at Dartmouth, Devon. | To which is added, | An Alphabetical Table | of the principal matters contained in the whole. | In Six Volumes. | Newcastle: Printed by and for M. Angus. | 1796."

Darling mentions an edition published in London in 1820. Flavel was extremely popular in Scotland during the eighteenth century. Numerous editions of his 'Navigation Spiritualized,' 'A Saint Indeed,' 'Divine Conduct,' &c., were issued from local presses.

Humphrey Smith is perhaps the Vicar of Townstall who published several sermons and theological treatises between 1660 and 1708.

George Gretton, D.D., printed a 'Charge,' London, 1812. W. S. S.

HOBBY-HORSE (11 S. ii. 209).—The hobby-horse custom is known in Scotland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall.

"In Cornwall a hobby-horse is carried through the streets to a pool called Traitor's Pool, a quarter of a mile out of the town [not named]. Here it is supposed to drink; the head is dipped in the water, which is freely sprinkled over the spectators. The procession returns home singing a song to commemorate the tradition that the French, having landed in the bay, mistook a party of mummers in red cloaks for soldiers, and hastily fled to their boats and rowed away."—*Cornish Folk-lore Journal*, 1886, IV. 226, quoted in the 'E.D.D.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The hobby-horse plays an important part in the mumming performance at Padstow (see *Folk-lore*, vol. xvi., 1905, pp. 59–60); at Salisbury and in Staffordshire (*Folk-lore*, vol. x., 1899, p. 186); and in Provence (Grateful Fréjus, *Folk-lore*, vol. xii., 1901, pp. 307–15). W. B. Gerish.

Bishop's Stortford.

M. P. would do well to get Mr. Percy Maylam's book 'The Hooden Horse,' a Kentish variant of the ancient custom.

If M. P. fails to get Mr. Maylam's book, which was privately printed, I will lend him my copy.

Six "Horse's Heads" went the rounds last Christmas in Glamorganshire; and at Minehead it seems to be a yearly May Day custom, though there called "The Sailor's Horse." T. Story Maskelyne.

The earliest mention of this figure quoted in the 'N.E.D.' is from the churchwardens accounts of St. Mary's, Reading, for 1557: "Item, payed to the Mynstrels and the Hobby-horse on May Day 3*s*." The next quotation is from 1569, 'Nottingham Rec.,' iv. 132: "Gevyn to tow mynstreles, and to them that did play with y^e^ hoby horse xij^d^."

At Betley, in Staffordshire, there is a painted window of the time of Henry VIII., or earlier, portraying the morris, the characters including Maid Marian. Friar Tuck, the hobby-horse, the piper, the tabourer, the fool, and five other persons, apparently representing various ranks or callings. The Morris dance in the reign of Henry VIII. was an almost essential part of the principal village festivities. (See 'Encyc. Brit.,' xvi. 846).

Moth in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' III. i. 30, quotes the line "The hobby-horse is forgot." Tom Jones.

Names terrible to Children (10 S. x. 509; xi. 53, 218, 356, 454; xii. 53; 11 S. ii. 133, 194).—Here is a contribution from 'Innsbruck and its Environs' (Hotel Goldene Sonne):—

"We start from Innsbruck, having the long line of Bavarian or Limestone Alps full in sight at the north. Most prominent is the one named Frau Hütt (the 'Ensign of Innsbruck'), crowned with a gigantic rock which assumes to the imagination the form of a woman sitting and holding a child in her arms. From countless points in Innsbruck she is visible, and naughty children are often warned by their nurses, 'Hush! Frau Hütt is coming!' Legend says she was queen of a race of giants who once conquered the Inn Valley. On this mountain she built her palace and gave herself up to luxurious enjoyment, turning a deaf ear to the importunities of the poor and suffering around her. As a punishment for this pride her castle became a ruin, and she herself was changed into stone.....There is a saying current among the people that Frau Hütt is a silent Lorelei and that those who look at her too long never wish to leave Innsbruck."—P. 61.

My own infancy was occasionally embittered by threats of being visited by the parish constable. One day his coming to the house to speak to my father coincided with some attack of naughtiness, and I will only say that I did feel very much alarmed. St. Swithin.

Somerset House: Robinson's and Chambers's Designs (11 S. ii. 25).—It may be interesting to record that the western wing of Somerset House was built by Mr. John Gilliam, a stonemason of Chapel Street, Westminster, who undertook the contract for the work. He was a Yorkshireman, and came to London from Rotherham. Any particulars of his ancestry would be of interest to John Pakenham Stilwell.

Hilfield, Yateley, Hants.

Jeremy Taylor's Descendants (11 S. ii. 209).—Apparently none of his sons left descendants. By his first wife, Phœbe Langsdale (married 1639, died 1651), he had William, buried 28 May, 1642; two sons who died of smallpox in the winter of 1656–7; and Charles, buried on 2 Aug., 1667. By 1655 he had married his second wife, Joanna Bridges, said to be a natural daughter of Charles I., by whom he had Edward, buried on 10 March, 1660/61. A. R. Bayley.

Military Musters: Parish Armour (10 S. xii. 422; 11 S. ii. 130, 176).—*The Graphic* of 12 March contained a well-illustrated account of the parish armour at Mendlesham, Suffolk. "In no other church, so far as the writer's [Mr. Wentworth Huyshe's] knowledge goes, can be found such specimens as those which exist at Mendlesham." The earliest date mentioned is 1470, and the specimens are kept in the "Priest's Chamber." S. L. Petty.

Telephones in Banks (11 S. ii. 169).—Dr. Forshaw is correct. Telephones are in use in many London banks, but not the Bank of England. The London and Midland Bank seems to have introduced them over most of its suburban branches—other banks more sparingly, according to the nature of their local business. M. L. R. Breslar.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Renascence: the Sculptured Tombs of the Fifteenth Century in Rome, with Chapters on the Previous Centuries from 1100.* By Gerald S. Davies. (John Murray.)

THIS handsome volume is delightful to look at, pleasant to read, and desirable as a possession. The appeal of Rome to the artist is manifold: one goes there to study the sources of Christian architecture; another, the remains of classical art, or the paintings of the great period, or those of the decline and fall of art.

Among the bewildering riches of the capital of the world, the particular works of art which are the subject of this book are usually passed by with little notice: only recently has any considerable attention been paid to them, while this is the first book entirely devoted to their study. "Study," it is true, is not the right term to use in connexion with this volume; it is a record of the perceptions of a highly cultivated amateur, in the true sense of the word, familiar with the objects themselves and with all that is written about them. There are picturesque statements in the book, such, for example, as that "Charles Martel, King of France, in fact, though not in title, walked" beside the white palfrey of Boniface VIII. in 1295—a statement which in the case of a French or a German author would lead us, perhaps, to throw the book aside as worthless, but which does not matter in the least in the case of an Englishman, beyond throwing on his reader the duty of verifying any historical statements before repeating them. The abundant merit of the book is to be sought in the fine connoisseurship, the instinctive feeling for style, the firm grasp of first principles which the author displays; and all these are compatible with spelling the same name in three different ways in as many consecutive pages, or calling a cardinal General of the Franciscans, though the accurate person may be annoyed thereat.

The work is divided into two parts, in the first of which the subject is treated chronologically, an attempt being made to distinguish the various ateliers in which the more celebrated tombs were produced. The difficulties in the way of this study are immense, and they have been increased by the removals which most of the earlier monuments have undergone, so that what we see now is often "a réchauffé by a clerk of the works." The wanton destruction of many of them by Bramante is historical, but he was only the worst of a series of misfortunes.

The earliest important tombs date from the middle of the thirteenth century, though masters of the Cosmatesque style had been at work in Rome since the beginning of the twelfth century and continued to the middle of the fourteenth. The hand of Arnolfo di Cambio—fellow-worker with the Pisani—is to be traced in many noble monuments up to 1300; and from that time fine work ceases, to begin again, at the end of the fourteenth century, with the tomb of Adam Easton, by some Sienese master, our author thinks, and with the work of Maestro Paolo. The history of the next century to 1514 fills the remainder of the part, and every word of it is worthy of consideration as are the fine photographic reproductions which illustrate the text.

The second part is designed for the use of the visitor to Rome who is desirous of seeing the tombs to the best advantage. The churches, &c., are arranged alphabetically, and the monuments in them described in order. The 88 illustrations are an invaluable addition to the literature of the subject. Any one visiting Rome ought to take with him the volume if he is at all interested in this branch of art.

We should like to conclude with a word of sympathy for our author's spirited defence of Michelangelo. It is true enough that there is in that great artist's work a certain sense that difficulties have been created to be abolished, but that is far from attributing to him alone a decadence which already existed in his time, and would have run its course without him. We commend the whole of chap. x. on Romano and Sansovino to any one who is interested in the history of the decline and fall of Renascence art.

*British Costume during Nineteen Centuries.* By Mrs. Charles H. Ashdown. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

MRS. ASHDOWN'S handsome volume has been produced, if we mistake not, with a view to meeting the practical requirements of pageants—a form of popular enthusiasm which certainly has some educational value and promotes at least outside acquaintance with historical periods and personages. It is admirably adapted for the purpose of those who desire to secure accuracy in organizing these entertainments, but it appeals also to a wider public.

Mrs. Ashdown supplies her illustrations with a liberal hand, about five hundred and eighty in all, and some of these effectively coloured. From a long and close study of the "sources" she has been able to lay her hand on the right material for her book in the Cottonian, Harleian, and other collections of MSS., and when these fail she resorts to church monuments and brasses, so that a complete treatise *de re vestiariâ* is the result. In the final chapter, which is devoted to 'Ecclesiastical Dress,' we meet the somewhat surprising statement that in the Middle Ages "no particular habit was adopted to differentiate between the clergy and the laity" (p. 355). So much the worse for the pageant, if this is true. But is it? As to the evolution of the mitre, suggested in Fig. 430, it must be an eye of altogether abnormal keenness that can discern the incipient horns of it claimed to be there. Then have beards a legitimate place in a book on costume? "The *pencil* on the chin," quoted here from 'Cynthia's Revels' as a description of an "imperial," evidently refers to the paint-brush, and not to pennoncel, the flag, as suggested (p. 269).

Although references are properly given for the provenance of the illustrations, they are occasionally wanting. We look in vain, *e.g.*, for the source of the two curious representations of a fifteenth-century dinner party (pp. 205, 206).

"Goscon" (p. 259) is a misprint for Gosson, and 'Satiromastic' (p. 362) for 'Satiromastix.' It is an excellent book on a most interesting subject.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—SEPTEMBER.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS sends his September list of Remainders. There are works of Colonial interest, including Burke's 'Colonial Gentry,' which contains the pedigrees of over five hundred families; Lady Broome's 'Colonial Memories'; Doyle's 'The Middle Colonies,' also his 'Colonies under the House of Hanover'; and the 'Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham,' edited by Stuart Reid. Among works on folk-lore are 'Tales from Old Fiji,' 'Basutoland,' 'Te Tohunga,' relating to New Zealand, and Knowles's 'Folk-Tales of Kashmir.' Under American Family History is Day's 'One Thousand Years of Hubbard History.' Among theological works are Döllinger's 'Gentile and the Jew,' the last edition of this well-known work; and Durandus's 'Symbolism of Churches and Church Ornaments.'

Messrs. Galloway & Porter's Cambridge Catalogue 51 contains lists under Architecture, Art and Illustrated Books, Cambridge, Chess, and Classics. Under History are Froude's 'Short Studies,' and a library set of Motley. There are lists under Military and Naval and Theology. A new copy of Detmold's 'Fables of Æsop,' limited to 750 copies, 1909, is 2*l.* 2*s.*; and the Édition de Luxe of 'The Water Babies,' limited to 260 copies, 2*l.* 2*s.* The general portion is good.

Mr. Frederick R. Jones sends us from Thames Ditton his autumn list, which, although it contains under three hundred items, includes many of special interest. Among first editions we find 'The Poems of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell,' 1846, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 'Villette,' 3 vols., 1853, 1*l.* 15*s.*; 'Never Too Late to Mend,' 3 vols., uncut, 1856, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 'Peg Woffington,' 1852, 2*l.* 15*s.*; Rossetti's 'The Prince's Progress,' 1866, 1*l.* 1*s.*; George Meredith's 'Vittoria,' 3 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; and Sir Herbert Maxwell's 'The Creevey Papers,' 1*l.* 1*s.* There is a Washington relic: *The Salem Gazette* for Jan. 14, 1800, with black borders for the death of Washington, an essay on his life and character, and a poem by Thomas Paine on the 'Political Legacies of George Washington,' 5*l.* 5*s.* Under Alps are Freshfield's 'Across Country from Thonon to Trent,' a presentation copy in full morocco, 1865, 6*l.* 15*s.*, and Hardy's 'Tour,' Ackermann, 1825, 1*l.* 15*s.* Under Coloured are Cham's 30 coloured plates of military scenes, *circa* 1840, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Adam's 'Tribulations Parisiennes,' *circa* 1840, 3*l.* 3*s.* Combe's 'Dr. Syntax,' Rowlandson's plates, 1855, is 2*l.* 15*s.* Other items include Croker's 'Boswell,' 5 vols., 1831, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Burke's 'General Armory,' also his 'Heraldic Illustrations'; Laing's 'Sagas of the Norse Kings,' 4 vols., 1889, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Lecky's 'Rationalism in Europe' and 'European Morals,' 4 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.*; and 'The Works of Hogarth,' choice impressions on India paper, Baldwin & Cradock, 1822, royal folio, morocco, 21*l.*

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa include in their Catalogue 247 Butler's 'South African Sketches,' Ackermann, 1841, scarce, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and the first edition of Ascham's 'The Scholemaster,' new morocco by Morrell, 1571, 5*l.* 5*s.* A nice set of Bewick, 1816–20, half-calf, is 4*l.* 4*s.* This has very few of the usual foxed pages. Works on Botany include Lowe's 'Ferns,' 8 vols., half-morocco, 1861–5, 2*l.* 2*s.* There are items under Ceramics. Those under Coinage include Atkins's 'Coins and Tokens of the Colonies,' with additional notes of pieces discovered since the book was published, 1889, 5*l.* 5*s.* There are extra-illustrated copies of the Croker correspondence, of Madame d'Arblay's Diary, of Evelyn and Pepys's Diaries, Huish's 'Memoirs of George IV.,' Gronow's 'Reminiscences,' and others. Under George Meredith is the first edition of 'Jump to Glory Jane,' edited by Quilter, 1892, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. Simmons & Waters also send Catalogue 248, devoted to Novels.

Mr. Albert Sutton's Manchester List 180 is confined to Books on Natural History. Many of the best authorities will be found in it, including Gerarde's 'Herbal' as well as John Frampton's 'Joyfull Newes.' The title of the latter is in facsimile, and a description "of the Tabaco, and of its great virtues," occupies twelve pages, with a woodcut of the plant.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons' Liverpool Catalogue 414 contains under Alpine 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' by members of the Alpine Club, Leslie Stephen, Whymper, Tyndall, and others, both series, 3 vols., half-morocco, a fine copy, rare, 1859–62, 5*l.* Works on Architecture include Gotch's 'Renaissance in England,' 8*l.* 15*s.* There is an extra-illustrated copy of Miss Berry's 'Journals,' 3 vols., enlarged to 6, 1866, 15*l.* Under Blake are first editions of 'Night Thoughts' and 'The Grave.' A fine set of 'The British Essayists,' 40 vols., morocco, 1823, is 10*l.* 10*s.*; and a complete set of the original issue of Cruikshank's 'Comic Almanack,' 1835–53, 19 vols., with all the original covers and advertisements, levant extra, 21*l.* Dickens first editions include 'Sketches by Boz.' 'Il Decamerone,' with the plates by Eisen and others, 5 vols., calf, is 21*l.* Lady Dilke in her work on the 'French Engravers' styles this book the "famous Boccaccio, enlivened with brilliant vignettes of delightful baby groups, who mimic every shade of human conduct." There are works from the Kelmscott Press; and first editions of Rowlandson. The Library Edition of Ruskin, a subscriber's set, equal to new, 38 vols., 1903–9, is 28*l.* 10*s.*; and an autograph copy of Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' 1876, 5*l.* 5*s.* Among prints are complete sets of Hogarth's 'Times of the Day' and 'An Election.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

G. W. E. R.—Both forwarded.

A. L. (Trinity College, Melbourne).—Anticipated *ante*, pp. 70, 71, by correspondents at home.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1910.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

# Notes.

## 'JONATHAN WILD THE GREAT': ITS GERM.

Mr. G. T. Bispham's most interesting and informing contribution on Fielding's 'Jonathan Wild' to the recently published volume 'Eighteenth Century Literature: an Oxford Miscellany,' raises once more the question when was written what I agree with the essayist in considering a "masterpiece of prose satire." We know that it was published in 1743; Mr. Edmund Gosse attributes its writing to 1740; and Mr. Bispham questions "whether the book may not belong to a still earlier time—the period of Fielding's greatest ill-luck, shortly after the passing of Walpole's 'Licensing Act'" in 1737. Mr. Austin Dobson, it is especially to be added, finds the first germ in a passage Fielding wrote in *The Champion* for March, 1740:—

"Reputation often courts those most who regard her the least. Actions have sometimes been attended with Fame, which were undertaken in Defiance of it. *Jonathan Wyld* himself had for many years no small share of it in this Kingdom."

For myself I find the germ very much earlier—so very much earlier, indeed, as within a few weeks of Wild's execution at Tyburn on 24 May, 1725; for *Mist's Weekly Journal* of Saturday, 12 June, contained the following remarkable article, both the substance and the style of which deserve close study:—

"As I was loitering the other Day in a Bookseller's Shop, I took up the next Thing to my Hand, in order to amuse my self, and it proved to be a Pamphlet newly published, containing the Life of that celebrated Statesman and Polititian, the late Mr. *Jonathan Wild*.

"I call him both Statesman and Polititian, because I do not understand them to be synonimous Terms; for, I conceive, it is well known to many Persons, still living, that there have been some Statesmen in the World who never were so much as suspected of being Polititians, as well as an infinite Number of Polititians who never were Statesmen.—But the extraordinary Person, of whom we are Writing, was an Instance of both.

"The Historian has curiously enough accounted by what sort of Arts *Jonathan* made himself considerable, and drew the Eyes of the admiring World upon him, he has given many Instances of his deep Fetch in Politicks, when he describes that Form, or rather that System of Government which he established over the Thieves.

"I shall not touch upon any Thing taken Notice of by that Writer, but as he has shewn him in his publick Capacity, I shall describe him in his Closet, and give the Observations I made by a Personal Acquaintance, and long Conversation with this great Genius.

"Perhaps the Readers may smile to hear me speak in such high Terms, of one who (to call Things by their proper Names) was no better than a *Thief*.—I own that the word *Thief* is generally apply'd by People, who do not value themselves upon their Politeness, to Persons of Mr. *Wild's* Character.—Yet I suppose it will be granted, that a Person may be a Rogue, and yet be a great Man, which may excuse me for employing more gentle Terms when I only speak of him as a Man of Parts.

"Mr. WILD (like other great Men) had a Turn of Thought peculiar to himself; he was not for following the common Road, he was for going out of the beaten Paths in Search of Adventures, nor was he less singular in his Notions; it was his Opinion, that Men of Parts (in which Class he sometimes included —— Thieves and idle Fellows) should be maintained by the Publick, and whether it was done by picking their Pockets, or boldly by taking their Money by Force, he thought it much the same Thing.—He was a great Admirer of that Advice, which, it is said, a Man when he was dying gave his Son,—*Get Money Son, honestly, if you can; but, however, get Money;* and would often say, it must be a wise Man, who pronounced that Sentence.

"Tho' he was a Man much given to Contemplation, yet he had read Men more than Books, for he was of Opinion, there was more to be learned thereby, since we are to live by the Living, not by the Dead; however, he had conversed enough with Books to pass for a Man of some Erudition.—

I have often seen his Library, which consisted of Books, few in Number, but well chosen; I will say nothing of Tradesmen's Shop-Books, which he only dealt [*sic*] in his Way of Business, or, I may say, as he could lay his Hands upon them, for they yielded Money. But the Authors which he study'd most were *Machiavel, The English Rogue, The Lives of the High Way Men, Cook upon Littleton, Echard's History of England, a Collection of Sessions Papers,* and *Cornelius Tacitus.*

"Thus his Library consisted of a mixture of Politicks, Law and History. By what he had studied of *English* History, he found out that there are more wise Men to be met with in these Times, than any former Age could boast of; for heretofore it appeared to him as if Men were apt to give in to some foolish Prejudices which hinder a Man's thriving and growing great in the World, such as Honour and Conscience, which now, says he, your busy pushing People look upon to be Chimeras, and therefore you see that —— and —— and many more, who are rising People, don't make the least Pretences to either.

"It is certain he understood no Latin, for he had employ'd his Time to greater Advantage than in learning Words; but as he had observed some Latin Sentences now and then scattered thro' my Works, an Affectation, we, the present Set of Writers, are much addicted to, he took me to be something of a Scholar, and therefore, consulted me in explaining to him the Annals of *Tacitus:* When I read to him how slavishly the Romans submitted themselves to be thus governed, he shook his Head, and said, those were fine Times to get Money; for when the Senate and all the Magistrates judged and decreed no otherwise than as they were directed by the Emperor, or his Favorites, an enterprizing Man (under which Denomination he included all Rogues) had an easy Game to play, for, says he, it was but touching the Courtiers (I speak in his own Terms) and all was rug; *for Courtiers are always obsequious to the Touch.*

"As he often frequented the Plays, partly for Pleasure, and partly for Profit (having generally Hands at Work there) he much admired that Scene in the 'Recruiting Officer,' where the Constable bringing a Man before a Magistrate.—The Magistrate demands of the Constable what he has to say against that Man, *nothing,* (answers the Constable) *but that he's an honest Man.*—This Sentence always tickled *Jonathan,* and he said, he had rather to have been Author of that Sentence than the whole play besides, for, added he, this is Natural, this is taken from Life.

"He bore a very great Veneration for Men of Parts, and has often been heard to say, that Men of Wit, who have no other Inheritance to maintain them, should ride the World, and bridle and saddle the rest of Mankind one way or other; but he abhorr'd Quacks or Pretenders in any Art or Science, and therefore he commended the Policy of the Jesuites, who having the Education of Youth committed to them, took Care that no Fool should be admitted into their Society, and he thought that the *Rogues* in *Great Britain* should imitate the same Policy; for tho' the Faculty, as he sometimes merrily stiled it, was in a very prosperous Way, yet so many Fools and Bunglers were daily thrusting themselves into it, that with a heavy Heart he foresaw they would *bring Roguery into Discredit, at last, with the World.*—This was owing, he said, to Mens mistaking their Inclination for Genius. There are, no doubt on't, at this Time, added he, great Numbers of People possess'd with strong Inclinations for entring into our Society, as they shew by their daily Actions, but they want *Parts,* they have the Will without the Skill, Address or Policy, which are the Qualities that must bear up Persons of our Profession in the World.—Where's the *Merit* of cheating *Women or Children, Lunaticks,* or *Ideots?* who are not, in any Capacity of defending themselves.—I would expel such a mean spirited Professor from my Society, as a Person *unworthy of the Name* of Rogue, and unfit for any ingenious Enterprize; I should contemn him as I would that bragging Soldier, who boasting of his Courage, said, that he had cut off the Leg of an Enemy in the last Battle: It had been braver, methinks, says one who stood by, to have cut off his Head: Oh! says he, that was cut off before."

This article was continued and completed in the following issue, thus:—

"In my last I began to enter upon the Character of the late celebrated Mr. *Jonathan Wild,* of most *ingenious* and most *roguish Memory;*—but, I find now, that I only drew the Out-lines of his Figure, and that much remains still undone towards giving the World a right Idea not only of the Capacity of this extraordinary Man, but of that Plan which he had form'd to himself for the Conduct and Government of Life.

"Therefore I think fit to observe, that as his known Intimacy with some Persons of considerable Rank gave Men Occasion to suspect that he was, at Bottom, the Projector, at least Adviser—of several very strange Things, which, of late Years have appeared in the World (to his no small Discredit).—As I would give the *Devil his due,* so I shall endeavour to clear him from those false Aspersions which seem to blacken his Memory, being willing to set the World right in that Affair.

"Among other things he intirely disclaim'd his having any Hand in the late South-Sea Scheme, and protested he had no acquaintance with Mr. *Robert Knight*; nor would he own that he was any way concern'd in the Bubble call'd the *Bahama Islands,* nor in the *Welsh Copper,* nor in the *Brass,* or *Iron,* or *Deal Boards,* or any of those ridiculous Projects which in those Times started up every Day in '*Change-Alley,* and died in a Week.—Not that it would have disturb'd his Conscience to have got Money that Way (which he frankly own'd to me;) but his Pride was such, that he scorn'd to be concern'd in any *Roguery* where there was not some Wit and Ingenuity in the Contrivance, and some Danger in the Execution; therefore he used to speak with the utmost Contempt of a Sort of Men known by the Name of *Pensioners*; an Office, he said, no Man of the least Spirit or Parts would accept, because the Business may be done by *Ideots,* as well as Men of Sense, and he was for putting them on a *Foot* with Scavengers; and he often protested he never made use of any (though the World suspected he did) swearing he would never give them Bread, for he would have no *Fools* in his Commonwealth.

"The Success of all his Enterprizes was owing to that State-Maxim of taking *Times and Opportunities*, which he strictly observed; and which he said was the Life and Soul of Business as might be seen by what was done in his Expedition to the Instalment at *Windsor*, where he suceeeded, in laying hold of Things he never could have come at, if that Opportunity had been slipp'd.

"He communicated to me a Design he had of getting a Treatise wrote *de Legibus Naturæ;* under which Title, Theft, and all Kinds of Knavery should be recommended as vertuous and honourable Actions; and that they were justifiable by the Laws of Nature, which teach us to seek our own Good; and that he intended to employ the ingenious Pen of the Author of the 'Fable of the Bees' for that Purpose, whom he look'd upon to be equal to the Subject; and he confess'd to me, that it was he who gave that Author the Hint of a Thing which makes so considerable a Figure in his Book, viz., that where he endeavours to prove robbing on the Highway to be *for the Good of the Publick*.

"When his Troubles came upon him, I visited him, in order to sound what his Sentiments were of his own Condition. —— For, as it was reported, that there would be a numerous Train of Indictments brought against him, some of which were for Crimes long since committed, I was willing to know of him, whether he intended to plead the Act of Grace? To which he answer'd in the *Negative*, adding, that he scorn'd it; —— for, says he, an Act of Grace is to *some People* like a Harbour to Pyrates, where they lay up in Safety what they have pillaged upon the open Seas, whereas a Man of true Spirit would rather keep the Seas, and trust his own Courage and Resolution than to have Recourse to such Shifts as plainly discover both his Guilt and his Fear.—Many such wise Sayings often dropp'd from him, which I have laid up in the Table of my Memory, designing, some Time or other, to publish them for the universal Good of Mankind.

"Though the Application of this Simile was just and well hit, yet I suspected there was a little Vanity in the Declaration, and that, as the Fox, who could not come at the Grapes which his Chaps water'd at, said, at going off, they were sowre; so *Jonathan* slighted the Act of Grace, from a Consciousness that he would not be protected by it; therefore I put the Question to him directly, whether he thought his Crimes could by any Construction, come under the Cover of the said Act? —— He made me no direct Answer, but smil'd, and said, *The Act was not of his drawing up*.

"But since I have taken Notice of his Erudition, and hinted at his wise Sayings, I think it will not be amiss to inform the World, that for some Years past, at his leisure Hours, he employed himself constantly in writing the 'History of his own Times,' which History he was pleas'd to put into my Hands, having first exacted a Promise from me not to publish it till seven *Years after his Death*, which Request, as I intend religiously to observe, I hope my courteous Correspondents, to whom I am sometimes obliged, and whose Curiosity (no doubt) will be rais'd up to a Pitch of Impatience, will not expect or desire that I should inviolate the said Promise by publishing any Part of these Memoirs in my weekly Labours, till the said Time is expired.

"I shall only observe in general, that the said History is very curious in its Kind, a great many State Intrigues being there laid open and accounted for, and the secret Causes which produced them discover'd, that it is, as to Stile and Truth, Matter much preferable to another History of the same Kind lately publish'd, and is free both from the Vanity and Rancour which makes up the greatest Part of that History.

"But now that I've said so much of this extraordinary Man, methinks his Character must still appear imperfect, unless I give some Account of his Principles both as to Church and State, there being no *Englishman* altogether indifferent upon those Articles. —— As to Religion, he was a Freethinker, and I'm afraid, a little inclin'd to *Atheism* (if I may be allow'd to call that a Religion). As to Party, he was both in Principle and Practice a right Modern Whig, according to the Definition of those Gentlemen, which is express'd in this their Motto.—*Keep what you get, and get what you can.*"

In this somewhat abrupt fashion the essay ends; and the "make-up" of the paper suggests to the observant eye that, as it had begun to tread on ground which Mist, to his cost, had previously found highly dangerous, it was deliberately cut short at this point. But enough remains to illustrate my suggestion that in this contemporary effort is to be found the germ of 'The History of the Life of the late Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great.'

Is it too audacious to suggest that both were by the same author? It is true that Fielding was only just over eighteen when the "Mist" articles appeared, but his was a literary talent which blossomed early, for the first of his dramatic essays produced on the stage was given at Drury Lane in February, 1728, before he was twenty-one. Let any one carefully study the style of the "Mist" articles, the allusion to Wild as "great," the attack upon Walpole (afterwards developed in various directions, and not least pointedly in 'Jonathan Wild the Great'), and the promise of a biographical study of the hero to follow some years later this critical one, and he will be tempted to ask what other author of the time can be credited with the effort.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

## BEAVER-LEAS.

BEVERLEY BROOK, which runs near the west side of Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common, is, in its name, the only surviving evidence that beavers ever occupied the affluents of the Thames, it being presumed that it was anciently and originally so called.

A local committee is, at the present time, trying to preserve the beauty of this clear-

running stream by acquiring for the public the land, mostly woody, on either side extending for a mile or more above the bridge near the Robin Hood Gate of Richmond Park. It still, however, "depends on the public spirit of the Metropolis" whether this desirable object can be accomplished, as the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Richardson Evans, wrote in *The Standard* of 3 September. Where this brook falls into the Thames is a sort of delta, above which may have been the haunt of the beavers in days of yore.

There are many other small, now shrunken tributaries of rivers where evidently these ingenious animals have had their dwellings in former ages, perhaps in some few cases, as in Wales, even down to the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. In fact, we may suspect there were at one time beavers in the woods above the level of the Thames marshes in the Westbourne, the Tybourne, and the Fleet.

In the case of the picturesque old Yorkshire town of Beverley, which has grown up around the grand and venerable minster of St. John, the name is said, from its early spelling "Beverlac," to have meant the "beavers' lake." This the late Canon Isaac Taylor has shown (9 S. vi. 6) to be a mistake, as "lac" represents *leag*, a meadow, as in Elmeslac. Besides, "lake" was not used in Yorkshire; even a village duck-pond was called a "mere" or "marr" in the East Riding.

It is a curious fact, however—and there are many examples in the Dominion of Canada, where "beaver meadows" abound—that when a beaver dam is abandoned, as these always are in time on the approach of man, the lake gets silted up like a neglected mill-pond. An emerald-green meadow then takes its place as if by magic. A sluggish beck still wanders through Beverley into the Hull, and Highgate and Eastgate form a sort of triangle with the Minster, which may well have been built on the site of the dam, Wednesday Market being the apex of the green meadow in the wood that probably attracted St. John to this secluded spot early in the eighth century. This was the "beaver lea," for the beavers had gone, but those who first named it knew that such it was.

Nigel de "Mubrai" (*temp.* Hen. II.) gave the monks of Fountains an extension of their lands towards Craven, "ad incrementum sicut rivus in Beverlai cadit in Nid ubi vetus capella fuit" ('Mon. Angl.,' i. 757). This is Bewerley, near Pateley Bridge in Nidderdale, spelt Beuerley as late as the time of Elizabeth.

The site of Fountains Abbey itself is not an unlikely spot for a colony of beavers long before the foundation of the abbey.

A. S. Ellis.

Westminster.

## TOTTEL'S 'MISCELLANY,' PUTTENHAM'S 'ARTE OF ENGLISH POESIE,' AND GEORGE TURBERVILE.

(*Concluded from* p. 183.)

The pages in Puttenham are given first, and the references to pages in Tottel (indicated by T.) follow the quotations.

*From the Earl of Surrey.*

86, 136, and 144. When raging love with extreame paine, &c.—T. 14.
136. A fairer beast of fresher hue beheld I never none.—T. 218.
138. What holy grave (alas) what sepulcher.—T. 28.
139. Full manie that in presence of thy livelie hed Shed Caesars teares upon Pompeius hed.—T. 28.
203. Give place ye lovers here before, &c.—T. 20.
204. In winters just returne, when Boreas gan his raigne, &c.—T. 16.
248. But as the watrie showres delay the raging wind, &c.—T. 222.
248. Then as the striken deere, withdrawes himselfe alone, &c.—T. 221.

The sonnet headed "Vow to love faithfully howsoever he be rewarded," Tottel, pp. 11–12, is claimed for Sir Thomas Wyatt by Puttenham, who quotes it fully, p. 231. It is unlike Surrey; it bears more than an ordinary resemblance to other poems in Wyatt, whose style and phrasing it reproduces; and it is seemingly related to another sonnet in the Wyatt collection. Puttenham is a good guide in such matters, and he had access to other sources of information than the 'Miscellany,' as is proved by his variations from Tottel. I may add that the poem is a translation from Petrarch, that it is imitated by Turbervile in his 'A Vow to serve faithfully' ('Songs and Sonnets,' p. 134, ed. 1567), and that another imitation is to be found in 'The Phœnix Nest,' 1593, in an unsigned poem commencing,

Set me where Phœbus heate the flowers slaieth.

*From Sir Thomas Wyatt.*

136. I finde no peace and yet mie warre is done, &c.—T. 39.
139. The enemie to life destroier of all kinde.—T. 63.
139. If amorous faith in an hart unfayned.—T. 70.
139. Mine old deere enemy my froward master.—T. 46.

139. The furious gone in his most raging ire.—T. 54.
142. Like unto these, immeasurable mountaines, &c.—T. 70.
144. Farewell love and all thie lawes for ever.—T. 70.
187. The restlesse state renuer of my smart, &c.—T. 45.
187. If weaker care if sodaine pale collour, &c.—T. 36.
221. Perdie I said it not, &c.—T. 66–7.
236. When fortune shall have spit out all her gall, &c.—T. 54.
236. Accused though I be without desart, &c.—T. 55.

*From Uncertain Authors.*

85 and 261. The smoakie sighes, the bitter teares, &c.—T. 175.

For his own purposes, Puttenham has designedly altered *bitter teares* to *trickling teares* in the second quotation.)

186. For in her mynde no thought there is, &c.—T. 236.
191. I lent my love to losse, and gaged my life in vaine.—T. 158.
203. But since it will no better be, &c.—T. 182.
223. My faith, my hope, my trust, my God and eke my guide, &c.—T. 143.
237. And for her beauties praise, no wight that with her warres, &c.—T. 126.

In p. 86 of Puttenham a further quotation is adduced from the Earl of Surrey, but this is not in Tottel, being the first line of Surrey's translation of Ecclesiastes, chap. i.

I have no space to deal with Turbervile's borrowings and imitations of poems in Tottel's 'Miscellany,' which must have been known to Puttenham. Besides, they are so apparent to anybody acquainted with Tottel that it would be a waste of time and space to treat of them exhaustively. An almost sure guide to them is to be found in comparing the titles in both sets of songs and sonnets. For instance, take the following:

*The lover compareth his hart to the overcharged gonne.*

The furious goonne, in his most ragyng yre,
When that the boule is rammed in to sore, &c.
Tottel, p. 54.

When imitating the poem Turbervile gave to his poem the title 'The Lover declares that unlesse he utter his sorrowes by sute, of force he dyeth." Then he opens with lines which only too plainly show his want of originality:—

Lyke as the gunne that hath too great a charge,
And pellet to the powder ramde so sore, &c.
Collier, p. 74.

In another poem Wyatt bids adieu to his bed, and the burden to each stanza is "my bed, I thee forsake." It occurs in Tottel, p. 45, and is entitled "The lover to his bed, with describing of his unquiet state." It is a very fine piece of work, and was admired by Puttenham. The parallel poem in Turbervile, p. 62, is headed "The Lover to his carefull bed, declaring his restless state," and the burden all through is "(O bed,) I thee forsake."

Sometimes the titles in Tottel and Turbervile are identical, and the poems exhibit not only identity of subject and similarity of treatment, but also the same language or phrasing. Most certainly, Puttenham was justified in denouncing Turvervile as an imitator, but I think he treated the poet too harshly, and must have had some personal motive in doing so.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

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FAIRIES: RUFFS AND REEVES.—A nurse told a child of mine, some time before the middle of the sixties of the last century, that her mother had seen fairies dancing on Brumby Common in the north-west of Lincolnshire, near the Trent. When this fanciful story was repeated to me, I had no difficulty in supplying its interpretation. The woman had assuredly not told a wilful falsehood, but what she had seen, and felt sure were fairies, were ruffs and reeves dancing on a dry hillock in a solitary place, where they were almost sure to be free from interruption. They have, I believe, often been seen engaged in this sport; but now these beautiful and interesting birds are almost, if not entirely extinct, though they were common before the days of the great enclosures, when there was a long stretch of uncultivated land on the eastern bank of the Trent, which wild birds and mammals had nearly to themselves.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Kirton-in-Lindsey.

"AIRMAN."—The appearance of this neologism as an equivalent for "aviator" surely deserves to be chronicled in the pages of 'N. & Q.' Though the 'N.E.D.' quotes two instances of the use of "airmanship" from *The Daily Telegraph* of 1864, the word "airman," so far as I am aware, first occurred in *The Times* of 13 July last, in an account of the death of the Hon. C. S. Rolls at Bournemouth, as also in that paper's leading article thereon. Presumably the word was formed on the model of "seaman" and "superman," and not in contradistinction to "waterman." It remains to be seen whether it will become general.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

CASLON'S TYPE-FOUNDRY, CHISWELL STREET.—The destruction of the old house for so many years in the occupation of Messrs. H. W. Caslon & Co., the famous type-founders, is, I think, worthy of a note in 'N. & Q.' The museum of type curiosities and antiquities, and the fine collection of valuable books, the property of the firm, have been removed to their new premises in the same street. The building now being demolished, an old-fashioned structure with low-ceilinged rooms and windows flush with the walls, was built in 1730, when No. 22 served the founder of the firm, William Caslon, both as his mansion and his business premises.

Caslon the first, as he is known in the world of printing, was born at Halesowen in Worcestershire in 1692, of Spanish parents, who appear to have come to England from the Netherlands. When he began his life's work, we received all our type from Holland; but his success was so great that he not only conquered the English market, but became renowned on the Continent as well. He was an enthusiastic musician, and the long front room on the first floor was famous for its concerts. Handel often being a guest at the time when his compositions were the last note in modern music.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

"SCHELM" = WILD CARNIVORA. — The word *schelm* appears to have developed a new meaning in Central Africa during the last twenty years, probably from Boer hunters, viz., a pack of wild carnivora. Mr. Stanley Portal Hyatt in his recently issued 'Diary of a Soldier of Fortune' (why are so many books now published without dates?), referring to his residence in Mashonaland in 1899, writes :—

"The schelm had departed—with their prey."
"The schelm came fast, once the lion had shown them the way."

Perhaps the word is used generically, as "vermin" by a gamekeeper. H. P. L.

"LECTURAGE."—In a certain place there is an endowment for a lecturer, and the present holder of the office, who was appointed in 1905, gives his address in Crockford's 'Clerical Directory' as "The Lecturage." This shocking word does not appear in the 'N.E.D.' W. C. B.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, WORCESTER.—It may be noted that the mural tablets in this disused church are about to be transferred to St. Helen's Church, Worcester. The St. Michael's records begin in 1543. Lord Chancellor Somers was registered in this church, a record of his birth being inserted in the register of baptisms. The present St. Michael's Church was consecrated in 1840. W. H. QUARRELL.

"SPARROWGRASS": "ASPARAGUS." — 'The Standard Dictionary' says "sparrow-grass" is a corruption of "asparagus," but query. For the Turkish name for the vegetable is *qoosh qonmáz*, meaning "sparrow (bird) cannot settle," in the sense of the asparagus being too slender for the sparrow to alight on it. H. H. JOHNSON.
Cairo.

CHAINED BOOKS.—At 8 S. iv. 287 appeared a request by MR. W. B. GERISH for further examples of "books in chains," which produced in later volumes of that Series of 'N. & Q.' much interesting information. This, however, mainly concerned such volumes as had been so fixed in churches or other ecclesiastical buildings; but there can be supplied a striking example of chained books in a guard-room.

There was issued on 3 April, 1739, a Treasury warrant for the execution of a Lord Chamberlain's warrant to the Duke of Montagu for the delivery to the Hon. Grey Maynard of a folio Bible, a folio Book of Common Prayer, and a Baker's 'Chronicle,' with iron chains and pins to chain the same to the reading-desk in the Guard Chamber at St. James's, for the use of the Yeomen of the Guard, all at an estimate of £13 ('Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1739–41,' p. 18).

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

LOYAL ADDRESSES.—It is, I believe, somewhat unusual to find these offered for sale, the general impression being that, after the lapse of a certain period, they are burnt. One such address—inscribed on vellum, and signed by the nobility and gentry of Hertfordshire, dated July 10, 1710, and presented to Queen Anne—has lately been offered to me for a guinea. W. B. GERISH.
Bishop's Stortford.

PRYSE LOCKHART GORDON.—Those who possess the 'D.N.B.' may be glad to know that Gordon, who is there loosely described as "fl. 1834," was born on 23 April, 1762, and died at Cheltenham 2 September, 1845. It appears from the will of his son George Huntly Gordon (Scott's amanuensis) that some pages of the 'Personal Memoirs' were suppressed. It is not generally known that the late Mr. Panmure Gordon, the stock-broker, was his nephew. J. M. BULLOCH.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"Tenderling": 'Babe Christabel.'—A review of this poem of Gerald Massey in an American magazine of 1899 cites the lines,

They [angels] snatched our little tenderling
So shyly opening into view.

These are not in the "ballad" as printed in the edition of Massey's poems by Routledge, 1861. Can any one say where they occur, or whether the poem was altered in successive editions? We want a late quotation for "tenderling."

J. A. H. Murray.

Oxford.

"Sparrow-blasted."—Can any of your readers give information on "sparrow-blasted"? This expression occurs in Bunyan's 'Holy War,' chap. ix. p. 185 (Ward, Lock & Co.):—

"Then said Mr. Carnal-Security: 'Fie! fie! Mr. Godly-Fear, fie! Will you never shake off your timorousness? Are you afraid of being sparrow-blasted? Who hath hurt you?'"

'The Standard Dictionary' does not give it.

H. H. Johnson.

Cairo.

Capt. Lyon, R.N.—I would be much obliged if I could be put in communication, for historical purposes, with the representatives of Capt. Lyon, R.N., of Capt. Parry's day. David Ross McCord, K.C.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

"Fare thee well, my dearest Mary Ann."—In my youth there was a favourite ditty sung on the forecastle of H.M. ships. It began thus:—

Fare thee well, my dearest Mary Ann;
Fare thee well for a while.
The ship is ready, the wind is fair,
And I am bound for the sea, Mary Ann,
And I am bound for the sea!

I should be grateful to any one who would kindly supply the other verses, and also give me information as to the date and origin of this old sea song.

Richard Edgcumbe.

Meranerhof, Meran, Austria.

'Edinburgh Literary Journal,' 1829–1831.—Who was the editor, and who were the promoters, of *The Edinburgh Literary Journal; or, Weekly Register of Criticism and Belles Lettres*, 6 vols., 1829–31? It was published by Constable & Co., 19, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, the price being sixpence. After 1831 it seems to have been merged into *The Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*, published by William Tait, 78, Princes Street, Edinburgh. The book-advertisements are interesting: *The Athenæum* figures amongst them. Scott's latest books are exceptionally well noticed, while there are original articles by Thomas Aird, Robert Chambers, R. Carruthers, James Hogg, Mrs. Hall, L. E. L., Dr. Memes, and others. Ballantyne & Co. were the printers. Robert Cochrane.

Sydney Smith on Spencer Perceval.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give the passage from Sydney Smith in which he suggests that the domestic virtues of Mr. Spencer Perceval are of no importance whatever to England if he combines them with governmental incapacity? I should like the exact words, and the reference where they may be found. B.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—In which of Michelangelo's works does he make use of the aphorism: "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle"?

N. W. Hill.

New York.

From what writer are the following lines culled?

When into the arms of Night sinks weary Day,
And crimson grows the west.

J. Mackay Wilson.

"Plundering and blundering."—The phrase "plundering and blundering" is supposed to have been originated by Mr. Disraeli in 1873, when he wrote a letter remarking that "the country has, I think, made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering." But the phrase appeared in print four years earlier. In R. F. Burton's 'Explorations of the Highlands of the Brazil' (i. p. 11) occur the words "to support a compatriot against a native, however the former may blunder or plunder." Disraeli may have glanced over the book when it came out. Is there any earlier instance of the phrase? W. A. H.

[Disraeli's historic crystallization of this phrase should have been included in the 'N.E.D.' under "plunder" or "plundering." Burton expressed the idea, but not in the same form.]

English Clocks in Pontevedra Museum, Galicia.—I have just been making a tour in Spanish Galicia, and at Pontevedra, in the museum of Señor Diego Pazos Espéz,

I noticed the following English clocks: 17th-century clock, "London, John Taylor," a smaller one, 18th century, "Jas$^{s}$ Smith, London"; a grandfather clock, "Rob$^{t}$ y Pedro Higgs y Dios Evan, Londres," of the 17th century; another "Step$^{n}$ Rimbault, London," 17th century; and another "Eardley Norton, London." I noticed also a fine pair of flint-and-steel, silver-mounted duelling pistols, having engraved upon each "Major Claud Martin, Arsenal, Lucknow."

This wonderfully interesting museum—the collection of one man, and he not rich—should be visited by all antiquaries going to Galicia, as it contains a host of interesting ancient articles, including some unique pieces of Dresden and old Chelsea china.

These notes I thought worth making chiefly for the information of readers of 'N. & Q.' who may be interested in old clocks. How did they get to Galicia? and why should one clock have "Londres" upon it? J. Harris Stone.

'Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield.'—I should be glad to learn who wrote the 'Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield,' a series of papers which appeared in *The Fortnightly* in 1878.

J. D. M.

Philadelphia.

Dr. J. C. Litchfield.—I shall be glad to receive any information with reference to Dr. J. C. Litchfield, who had a School of Anatomy in Sidmouth Street, London, about 1825, and was the author of an 'Attempt to Establish a New System of Medical Education.' Whom did he marry, and what was the date of his death? Please reply to J. E. P. Hall.

Loddington, Herne Bay, Kent.

James I. Crown: Modern Equivalent.—Can any of your readers tell me the exact value of "a crown" in the time of James I., and what would be its equivalent now? Was "a crown" five shillings in the coinage of the early Stuarts? E. L.

[Surely there is no doubt as to a "crown" being five shillings, but the value of money in earlier days is much disputed. References to several works bearing on the subject are supplied at 11 S. i. 168, 276.]

Mrs. Burr's Paintings.—Can any information be afforded concerning Mrs. Burr? She seems to have been a traveller about the middle of last century, as several pictures from her brush are of scenes in Turkey and Egypt. Leo.

Wooden Effigies at Weston-under-Lizard.—I shall be much obliged for any information on the following subject. At Weston-under-Lizard Church, Salop, there are two monuments of wood representing the recumbent figures of Sir H. Weston and another Weston, both Crusaders. Are not wooden monuments very unusual?

M. S.

Brewood, Staffs.

[Reference should be made to the volume which Dr. A. C. Fryer has just published through Mr. Elliot Stock, entitled 'Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales.' A review of it appeared in *The Athenæum* on 27 August.]

Geoffry Aldworth, King's Musician.—I find in Treasury Papers, 1687, 8 Aug., 33:—

"Certificate by Tho. Duppa, gentleman usher, of the swearing in and admission of Charles Powell as musician in ordinary to King James the Second of the private music, in the place of Geoffry Aldworth, deceased."

I should be grateful for any other particulars of Geoffry Aldworth.

Arthur Aldworth.

Laverstock, Salisbury.

Edna as Christian Name.—Whence was this feminine name derived? It has lately become rather common, as Miss A. E. Bayly made it well known through her pseudonym "Edna Lyall." The earliest example I have met with occurs in a list of people born in the earlier half of the nineteenth century.

To my surprise, the name is not included in Miss Yonge's 'History of Christian Names,' 1884. L. C. N.

"Mendiant," French Dessert.—What is the origin of the use of "mendiants" to designate a French dessert? The dictionaries explain that the four "mendiants"—figs, raisins, filberts, and almonds—suggest the four orders of mendicant friars, but are silent after this bare statement.

Thomas Flint.

Paris.

"Gingham": "Gamp."—These two words are now so generally associated with umbrella that it is almost forgotten that the former, at least, refers to the material from which the article used to be made rather than to the article itself. As will be found in most dictionaries, the word "gingham" is derived from Guingamp, a town in Brittany where the stuff is made. But the dictionaries describe the slang name of "gamp" as derived from Dickens's Mrs. Gamp, who is usually represented as carrying a large umbrella. It seems to me that the

origin of this word may be also traced to Guingamp, and it would be worth while finding out if the word "gamp" was applied to the umbrella before the immortal Sairey came on the scene. W. Roberts.

[The 'N.E.D.' says that the French *guingan, guingamp*, has verbal equivalents in Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, &c., all ultimately derived from a Malay word meaning "striped."

"Gamp," an umbrella, is named after Dickens's character, the earliest example in the 'N.E.D.' being in 1864, while 'Martin Chuzzlewit' appeared 1843–4.]

Newgate and Wilkes.—Noorthouck in his 'History of London,' under date 31 May, 1770, after recording the laying of the foundation stone of old Newgate Prison by Lord Mayor Beckford, says:—

"If No. 45 was cut upon this stone in large characters, as was reported, it is to be hoped the antiquarians of the present time are employed in deciphering more sensible monuments than those who find these mystical figures ages hence may be, if they labour at a meaning for them."

Was this stone recovered on the destruction of the prison? and if so, does it bear the alleged numerical reference to Wilkes?

Chas. H. Hopwood.

"Tory": "Skean."—For how long after the date of the following paragraphs did the Irish "tory" or rapparee continue his depredations in outlawry? It must have been considerably later than the death of James II. in 1701. And at what precise time did the term become applicable especially to those who stood by Church and State?

"We have an Account from Clonmel in Ireland of a large Gang of Tories or Rapparees having done great Mischief in those Parts, by robbing and pillaging the Country for some Time past; upon which a Party of Horse of the Regular Troops being sent in Pursuit of them, they took Sanctuary in a Smith's forge, and made such a desperate Defence, that having shot the Cornet's Horse under him, who commanded the said Troops they were obliged to Fire on the Forge, before they could reduce them, and the Flames increasing, they attempted to escape, and two of them did so by the Thickness of the Smoke, and a third by burning his Cloaths, and coming out in a Blanket wrapt about him; but six others of them were shot, and four taken Prisoners, and one of those who escaped is since dead of his Wounds. The Horses which the Rapparees rode on could not be saved from perishing in the Flames, tho' all possible Endeavours were used to get them out."—*London Evening Post*, 22 Feb., 1732.

"We hear from Catrick in the County of Monaghan, that on Sunday Night last James Calan, a proclaimed Tory in the Counties of Meath and Cavan, was taken in a House, within three Miles of that Town, by Mr. John Johnston's Men. He was a very bold and desperate Fellow, and had a great Part of the Country about under Contribution to him; there passed several Shots between him and one of the Men, both within and without the House; at length they engaged, and when Calan was thrown on the Ground, he whipt out of his Breeches a long Skean, and stabbed Mr. Johnston's Man along the Ribs."—*St. James's Evening Post*, 26 Sept., 1738.

Was this "Skean" the rapary or half-pike with which the robbers were armed, and from which they had their name?

J. Holden MacMichael.

[For the early history of "Tory" see 5 S. ix. 25, 211, 317; x. 45; 6 S. i. 395, 445; iv. 403; v. 33; vii. 6, 279.

"Skean" is defined in the four-volume edition of Annandale's 'Imperial Dictionary' as "a short sword or a knife used by the Irish and Highlanders of Scotland."]

Hanging-Sword Alley: Lombard Street and Primrose Hill off Fleet Street.—This alley leads out of Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, E.C. What is its derivation? Immediately adjoining are Lombard Street and Primrose Hill. Is there any historical authority for these duplications of names? Frank Schloesser.

Will Watch, the Smuggler.—Can any one refer me to a work where I can find information about this "bold smuggler," the hero of many nautical ballads?

R. M. Hogg.

Irvine, Ayrshire.

Dean Swift and the Irish War of 1688–1691.—What relation was Mr. Swift, who was created Lord Carlingford by James II. when in Ireland, to Dean Swift? Did the future Dean (who, if the date usually assigned to his birth be correct, was then of full age) take any part in the Irish war of 1688–91, with his sword or his pen?

J. T.

Carracci's Picture of St. Gregory.—Can any one inform me what became of the picture of St. Gregory by Annibale Carracci, which was once in the church of S. Gregorio, Rome? I have heard that it is somewhere in England. Verus.

Cheltenham.

Mansel Family.—W. W. Mansel states in the preface to his 'Historical and Genealogical Account of the Family of Maunsell, Mansell, or Mansel,' London, 1850, that he undertook this work in order to prove the existence of Edward Mansel, a younger son of Sir Thomas Mansel, first baronet, and to establish his descent from this same Edward Mansel. He promises a work of three thick volumes, but as only one thin volume is to

be found in the British Museum, his work presumably came to an abrupt end. Is the reason for this known? Also, what were the sources from which he derived his information, by which he declares he has fully established his claim, both "heraldically and genealogically"? The family of W. W. Mansel would perhaps be willing to answer these questions, but I do not know to which branch of the Mansel family he belonged, or if any of his descendants are living.

MILES.

## Replies.

### ROBERT HAYMAN, POET.

(11 S. ii. 206.)

I AM much interested in MR. W. P. COURTNEY'S note in which he shows that Robert Hayman was the eldest son of Nicholas Hayman, and confirms a conjecture I made at 10 S. x. 23 (11 July, 1908). The following additional particulars—supplied to me three years ago by the Rev. T. H. Elliott, Vicar of Totnes—now become of interest. They are all from the Totnes registers.

*Baptisms.*

1579, 6 November. M'gett, the daughter of Nycholas Heman.
1580, 21 November. Rychard, the son of Nycholas Heman.
1582, 7 August. Amis, the daughter of Nycholas Heman.
1583, 18 September. Jenni, the daugh: of Nycholas Heaman.
1586, 16 April....daughter of Nycholas Hayman.

*Burials.*

1586, 15 May. Amis, the wife of Nycholas Hayman.
1586, 30 November....daughter of Nycholas Hayman.

The Christian name of Robert Hayman's mother was therefore Amis. What her surname was we do not know. Hayman several times mentions as his cousin or "cousin german" Arthur Duck, Chancellor of London, who was born at Heavitree as son of Richard and Joanna Duck in 1580 (Prince's 'Worthies of Devon'). Hayman gives the title "my cousin german" also to Nicholas Ducke, bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He speaks of "John Barker, esq., late mayor of....Bristol," as "my brother-in-law." He addresses a poem 'To Mrs. Mary Rogers, widdow, since marryed to Master Iohn Barker of Bristoll, Merchant, my Brother-in-law'; another 'To my young Cousens, Iohn and William Barker, Abel and Mathew Rogers, Sonnes to my Brother Barker and his now wife'; another 'To my pretty Neece Marie Barker'; another 'To my Neece and God-daughter Grace Barker' (named no doubt after Hayman's wife); another 'To my Cousin Mrs. Eliz. Flea, wife to Master Thos. Flea of Exeter, Merchant'; another 'To my Cousin Master Iohn Gunning the younger of Bristoll, Merchant.'

Through the good offices of Mr. Elliott, Mr. E. Windeatt of Heckwood, Totnes, supplied me with some further facts relating to Nicholas Hayman three years ago, and has since added to his kindness.

Mr. Windeatt informs me of a paper which he wrote in 1908 for the Devonshire Association on 'The Constitution of the Merchants' Company in Totnes, 1579–1593.' In this it is shown that "Mr. Nic. Hayman, Secretary," appears among the officers of the Company in 1579. His name also occurs among the freemen, and that of "Will^m Hayman" among the apprentices of the Company.

Nicholas Hayman formed one of a deputation of Totnes merchants who went to Exeter to confer with the merchants there on 11 June, 1583 (E. Windeatt's paper 'Totnes: its Mayors and Mayoralties,' published in *The Western Antiquary* and in the *Transactions* of the Devon Association, p. 41, and W. Cotton, 'An Elizabethan Guild.....of Exeter,' p. 67).

Nicholas Hayman's name appears in a list of persons "who subscribed towards the defence of the county at the time of the Spanish Armada," as follows: "1586, April 25. Nicholas Hayman £25" (Windeatt, *ut sup.*, p. 45).

He was Mayor of Totnes in 1589, as appears from a letter of his preserved in the muniments of the Corporation of Totnes, in which he says that he had subsequently gone to live at Dartmouth (*ibid.*, p. 50).

Mr. Windeatt also informs me of a paper in the British Museum dating from the year of Hayman's Mayoralty of Totnes, with the heading: "1590. Document in which a proposition is set forth by the Mayor Nicholas Hayman and the Corporation assembled in the Gilde Hall concerning the Buyldinge of a Market for selling flesh, &c."

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

'HUNGARY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY' (11 S. ii. 204).—PROF. MARCZALI will pardon me if I still maintain that the arrangement of the 'Regesták' is extremely confused.

The chronological order is not always maintained. Thus, *e.g.*, on pp. 252 and 253 extracts from documents of 1685 are inserted between some of 1686, and on p. 267 extracts from papers dated 1701 follow some of 1705. As a matter of fact the petition of George Brankovics, which I have now found, bears no date at all. Prof. Marczali assigned it to 1691, and then states in his 'Hungary' that the waywode (he means the despot) was cast into prison in that year. On turning over a few leaves, however, in the 'Regesták' we find the victim's own statement that he was imprisoned in 1689.

Turning to another part of the 'Regesták,' we find on p. 133 a title in bold type to indicate that what follows has been extracted from documents in the "English Royal Archives," and illustrates the history of Gabriel Bethlen, Prince of Transylvania. To all appearance, this section extends to p. 247, where there is another heading in bold type "From the Berlin Archives"; but the last document bears the date 1664, when Bethlen and two of his successors on the throne were dead. Probably the extracts from English State Papers end on p. 151; but in that case the question arises, Where can the originals of the bulk of the State papers in that section be found?

With regard to "Dobzse László" (in English "Ladislas All-Right"), although the difference between Ladislas and Uladislav may be purely one of orthography, according to Prof. Marczali's own list (on p. xiii) the last four kings bearing that name spelt differently are (in chronological order) denoted as follows: Ladislas IV., Wladislav I., Ladislas V., and Wladislav II., and thereby all confusion averted.

As regards the Rascians, I maintain that no explanation of the name is given in the text on p. 197, but the reader is referred to the foot-note on the same page; and in the glossary and subject-index under 'Rascians (Serbs)' we are referred for an explanation of the name to the same foot-note, and also to pp. 198 and 199, where we find "Serbs," "Thraces" (in a foot-note), "Rascian Serbs" and "Rascians," without an explanation. On the other hand, under 'Serbs' we are referred for an explanation of their "relation to Rascians" to the first-mentioned foot-note, which does not explain the relationship. As a matter of fact, the Rascians are Serbs of the Orthodox Greek faith.

The Reviewer.

Boase's 'Modern English Biography': William Roupell (11 S. ii. 226).—It is strange that Mr. Boase, so well known for his accurate biographies in the 'D.N.B.' (I remember the care he took with the notice of my father, seeing me several times in reference to it), should have fallen into error as to the death of William Roupell. No doubt he was led into the mistake by the general idea that Roupell was dead. Some newspapers found this to their cost, and ventured on libellous and sensational accounts of his romantic career, when they discovered Roupell to be very much alive, and had to pay damages for their indiscretion.

Roupell, on being released from prison, returned to reside near the home of his boyhood in Roupell Park. He felt that he had done his utmost to atone for the great wrong he had committed, and had suffered his punishment; and he determined to do his best to show by a consistent life that he thoroughly repented of his crime. It is believed by many that all through the legal proceedings he was intent on shielding another.

The present Vicar of Christchurch, Streatham Hill, the Rev. C. Southey Nicholl, related in *The Times* that on Roupell's release the then vicar, the Rev. Wodehouse Raven, one of the most courtly of men, received Roupell cordially, and took him round to all the chief parishioners, asking them to bid him welcome. Roupell from that time, though always in very humble circumstances, did his best to aid the working-men in the district, being secretary of their Slate Club, and on Sundays was a regular attendant at his old church in the Christchurch Road. He was always hard at work, and devoted much time to the culture of grapes, for some of these obtaining prizes at the shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, of which he was a Fellow. His little cottage (more like a Robinson Crusoe hut than a cottage) was close to where I live, so I saw him frequently, and many a delightful chat we had together. He was full of political information of the fifties and early sixties, and numerous are the anecdotes of statesmen of these times which he recounted to me in his beautiful mellow voice, his fine open countenance lighting up with the pleasant smile with which he greeted all.

On the Sunday week before he died—the 14th of March, 1909—he came to my house and spent the day, bringing the volumes of McCarthy's 'History of Our Own Times' which I had lent him. He gave expression

to the pleasure the work had afforded him recalling as it did many events in which he himself had taken part; and he spoke of its great fairness. Unfortunately, on that day he took a chill: there was snow on the ground, but he would attend the morning service. On parting at night from my wife and myself he said the day had been one of the happiest Sundays he had ever spent. On the Tuesday he had a severe attack of pneumonia, and on Thursday, the 25th of March, 1909, as stated by W. C. B., he died. On the following Thursday, after a service at Christchurch in which many neighbours took part, he was buried at Norwood in the same grave as his sister. Among the tributes of flowers was a beautiful wreath from old comrades of the Volunteer corps of which he had been colonel.

Roupell would frequently say to me that when he died "all the terrible past would be revived," and so it proved. He was desirous that his life should be written as a warning to young men. If this were done, it would truly point the moral, "Good in all, and none all good." JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

"UNECUNGGA": "YNETUNGA": "GA" (11 S. ii. 143, 211).—PROF. SKEAT's timely remarks about the word *gā* cannot fail to have a twofold effect: on the one hand, they will prevent investigators from speaking of *gā* as A.-S.; on the other, they will serve to emphasize what I said in the concluding sentence of my note (*supra*, p. 144), when I classified my emendations into *Oxna ga, *Ohtna ga, and *Ytena ga, as Jutish. It is a pity, however, that when PROF. SKEAT was condemning J. M. Kemble he did not at the same time identify the dialect to which *gā* really does belong; for the impression that would be received from his remarks by a student of the subject who had not read Helfenstein's 'Comparative Grammar of the Teutonic Languages' (or some other author's) would be that there was not the least justification, apart from the dubious authority of the MSS. of the 'Tribal Hidage,' for tendering such a word. But *gā* stands to O.H.G. *gou-*, A.-S. **gēa*, in the same relationship that such a word, for instance, as O.F. *hlapa* (ā) does to O.H.G. *hloufu* (ou) and A.-S. *hleape* (ēa). I submit that the fact that *ga* is not true to dialect is not sufficient reason for denying its appearance in an A.-S. document compiled in the seventh century.

In Bede ('H.E.,' IV. vi., p. 218) we find "Suder[i]geona regio iuxta fluuium Tamensem." The A.-S. version rejects the form in *-ona* and yields "Suþrignaland." In the 'Tribal Hidage' we get "Lindesfarona," and we ought to find "Sweordona," but the scribes made "Sweordora" of that. None of these three nouns in *-ona* is true to dialect, because the A.-S. gen. pl. of weak nouns is in *-ena*. Will not some master of Old Teutonic tell us to what dialect the forms *-ona* and *gā* really belong?

The Jutish tract of country, apart from Kent, was originally assessed at 12,300 hides. It comprised — 19. Wihtgaraland (600); 20. Oxna ga (5,000); 21. Ohtna ga (2,000); 24. "Hendrica" (3,500); 25. Ytena ga (1,200). It extended from Southampton Water and the Wight northward towards Northamptonshire. It was bounded by Dorsætnaland (26. Arosetna), Wilsætnaland (29, 30. East Willa, West Willa), Hwiccaland (22. Hwinca), Ciltensætnaland (23. Cilternsætna), Suderignaland (28. Widerigga), and Billingaland (27. Bilmiga). The last *regio* lay, I believe, in West Sussex, and Billing's Hurst would appear to preserve the name of the eponymus of the race.

With the Editor's permission I hope at some future time to deal with the palæographical difficulties presented by *widerigga*, *bilmiga*, and *hendrica*. The first two I have emended above. The third represents *Keardica*, and signifies the land of the Ceardicas, or descendants of Cerdic.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

May I call the attention of your contributors who are interested in the 'Tribal Hidage' to Mr. J. W. Corbett's very elaborate study of that document in *Trans. Royal Historical Soc.*, N.S., vol. xiv. pp. 187–230? Mr. Corbett gives weighty reasons for regarding it as an artificial scheme of hidation for fiscal purposes, dating from the time of Northumbrian supremacy in the seventh century; and he identifies the various hundreds of hides in it, not with the hundreds *of hides* in Domesday Book, as does MR. BROWNBILL, but with the Domesday *hundreds*. Mr. Corbett's detailed identifications of the various tribal areas may be open to criticism on the ground that they do not allow sufficiently for eleventh-century rearrangements; but the broad principles of his scheme require either acceptance or refutation by those who are working at the same subject.

Writing from memory, for I have not Mr. Corbett's paper at hand, I think that his identification of "Unecungga" is Huntingdon. A. MORLEY DAVIES.

Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

Follies (11 S. ii. 29, 78, 113, 158, 215).—Not very many years ago there was on the rock of Gibraltar O'Hara's Tower, *alias* O'Hara's Folly. See 'Handbook to the Mediterranean,' by R. L. Playfair (John Murray, 1881), p. 497, and the plan of Gibraltar facing p. 494. I remember the tower, of which the story was that Governor O'Hara had built it in the belief that the particular point of the rock chosen for it was the highest; but this being a mistake, the tower was useless. I think that I am right in saying that it was shot down in gun practice about fifteen years ago.

In 'Old England: a Pictorial Museum of....Antiquities,' published by Charles Knight & Co., vol. ii. p. 326, the Folly House, Blackwall, is mentioned as one of the most noted places of entertainment in the eighteenth century. On p. 324 is a picture of the house "from an old print."

Mr. William B. Boulton in 'The Amusements of Old London,' 1901, vol. ii. p. 241, writes of

"The Folly, the only floating place of entertainment of which there is a record, a large hulk moored off Somerset House in the days of the Restoration, and fitted up as a musical summer-house.....even the easy morals of the times of George the Second could not tolerate the Folly, and put an end to its pleasantries."

It would appear that it lasted a long time.

Robert Pierpoint.

There is a curiously built tower near Pinner, Middlesex, known as Tooke's Folly. It was built by a physician of that name about the middle of last century. Not far off he built a like tower, which goes, I think, by the same name. D. M. L.

The name Folly applied to a building has Scottish usage. In a village of East Fife there is a dwelling-house known as Johnstone's Folly; it was so called from the somewhat extravagant nature of the architecture. The name, which was, however, purely a nickname, owed its origin to a venerable humorist of the district.

W. B.

Folly as a place-name is not always reserved for the purpose of identifying structures singular as the work of perverted genius, or the outcome of revenge for real slights or fancied wrongs. There are at least three within a few miles of here.

Folly and Rom Folly are situated in two beautiful little valleys where no monstrosities are known to have ever existed, nor any one with sufficient means or time to set up such luxuries. Stony Folly is a field in which stands a small stone pillar having peculiarities which distinguish it from others in the surrounding district. A suggestion has been made that it is the remains of an ancient cross—a suggestion for which there may be some reason. The sympathies of the people of the locality have been strongly Puritan for at least 250 years. Three or four hundred yards away stands an undoubtedly ancient stone cross, called by the natives the "idol god."

The late Bishop Creighton in his 'Puritan Revolution' tells how one day a party of New Englanders came to a place called Hue's Cross. Winthrop, their leader, declared that the idolaters had been there, and the place must henceforth be called Hue's Folly. May not similar reasons account for such names nearer home?

Abm. C. Powell.

Longfield Road, Todmorden.

There is a tall octagonal tower in Icknield Street West, Birmingham, known as Parrott's Folly, mentioned by Eliezer Edwards in his 'Personal Recollections of Birmingham and Birmingham Men,' 1877. Two motives are given for its erection—one for the purpose of studying the stars (the owner being an astronomer), and the other to enable him to witness the sport of coursing—and it may have been used in both instances.

I remember another of these Folly towers near Sutton Coldfield, built (tradition has it) by a jealous husband as a place of observation when his wife was abroad, to enable him the better to keep his eye upon her!

J. Bagnall.

Solihull.

An early exploit of the brave man who became Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, gave rise to the name of Keppel's Folly for a precipitous road near Simon's Town, Cape Colony. The tale is thus set down in Sir Algernon West's 'Memoir,' pp. 16, 17:—

"At the Cape, in 1828, Harry was the author of a foolish freak which nearly cost him his life. As he relates, 'while driving a tandem both horses were inclined to run away, which I did not so much mind if I could keep in the road. It appears that my leader had been accustomed to work on the near side in a team, and bore in that direction. However, there was but little traffic. Martin held the whip, while I twisted the leader's rein round my forearm and pulled all I could. Martin, instead of sitting quiet, began to "touch the leader up." I told him that my neck was as strong as his, and chucked the reins on to the shaft horse's back. The leader threw up his head, turned sharp to the

left, and jumped the fence and broken wall. I had an idea, as I lay in the road, of some huge bird passing in the air. Both horses were on their backs, when I heard a voice from the bush calling my attention to the upper wheel, the only thing that could move, spinning round as if it must catch fire. We had to ride into Simon's Town—luckily when it was dark—on the bare backs of the horses. This dangerous road, practically a precipice, is known to this day by the name of 'Keppel's Folly.'"

St. Swithin.

Minster: Verger *v.* Sacristan (11 S. ii. 130).—A verger is an officer appointed to act as an attendant upon an archbishop or other great dignitary of the Church. He walks before the bishop bearing a small silver wand, or cross, called a verge; hence his name verger. In a cathedral or collegiate church the verger has charge of the buildings and their contents, as the sacristan has in a parish church, and he usually acts as guide. Henry Beazant.

Roundway, Friern Barnet.

The verger was a person who bore the verge (that is, rod or staff) before a magistrate. "Vergers," according to an old definition, "go before their deanes with little staves tipped."

The sacristan, on the other hand, was an officer who had charge of the vestments and utensils of a church or cathedral. In Western churches the sacristan held a higher rank than he held in the East. The word is now contracted into sexton. W. S. S.

A verger (*virgarius*, thirteenth cent.) has nothing to do necessarily with a sacristy. He is a bedel or beadle—nothing more. I do not think that in Catholic churches the offices of verger and sacristan are usually combined. Harmatopegos.

Book-Covers: "Yellow-Backs" (11 S. ii. 189, 237).—The dates given are somewhat late—"the sixties," "1862," and so forth. The last I had were Grant's—'The 42nd Highlanders,' or 'Black Watch,' and, I think, the yellow-back reprint of his 'The Romance of War.' These were surely of "the fifties." D.

The beginning of the "yellow-backs" dates from a somewhat earlier period than indicated by any of the replies *ante*, pp. 237–8. I have before me three books, issued respectively by Bohn, Routledge, and Chapman & Hall, all three being of the "yellow-back" order, and all bearing the date 1850. They were common at the time of the Crimean War. Routledge, I think, was at first the principal publisher. In course of time Chatto & Windus took the lead. Many of the prominent publishers contributed to the series, greatly to the benefit of the reading public. The works of Disraeli, issued by Longmans, and those of Bulwer Lytton by Routledge, appeared as "yellow-backs." Chapman & Hall sent out some of Dickens in this form. The novels of Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins came from the press of Chatto & Windus. At a later period novels by R. D. Blackmore, R. L. Stevenson, and Thomas Hardy were thus issued. It is customary, no doubt, to sneer at these "yellow-backs." They were, however, in much demand for many years, and contributed not a little, by the diffusion of good literature like the works mentioned above, to raise the standard of literary taste throughout the country. As one who has derived no small enjoyment from the perusal of many books of the "yellow-back" type, I feel that too much credit cannot be given to the enterprising publishers who issued them. Scotus.

I believe that Artemus Ward speaks of some story or incident being "thrillin' enough for yaller covers," but I cannot give the reference at present. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

[Messrs. Chatto & Windus forward a catalogue showing that they still issue novels by well-known writers as "yellow-backs." Reply by S. J. A. F. shortly.]

Denny and Windsor Families (10 S. xii. 424; 11 S. ii. 153).—With regard to this subject, I do not want it to be supposed that I meant my former article for a reasoned array of genealogical and heraldic evidences. It was quite tentative, and the substance of it was culled largely from sources now looked upon with some suspicion, viz., heraldic books of the older sort. Therefore I did not attempt to sift out proven or probable from doubtful or unlikely, but simply quoted the extracts more or less as I found them. So my net has gathered of every kind, both bad and good.

Again, it is no doubt the case that Walter Fitz Other, *temp.* Conquest, did not use the coat afterwards attributed to him, or any arms at all; and it may be that he was not the common ancestor of the Windsors, FitzGeralds, and FitzMaurices. But it is, nevertheless, important to note these traditions, which were *believed to be true* for one does not know how many centuries. Likewise, there is an evident connexion (though it may only have existed in the

mind of some ancient herald) between the arms of Windsor and FitzGerald and those of FitzMaurice, which should not be ignored. In any case, these questions do not affect the purpose for which the arms of FitzGerald and FitzMaurice were cited, which was to illustrate the method of differencing the arms of what were believed to be various branches of the same family, by alterations in the tinctures and in the minor charges.

The different sections in my collection suggest solutions of the problem mutually incompatible. But it is well, when quite in the dark, to seek for clues in every possible direction.

In noticing the fact that a certain type of coat seems to have been associated with names akin to "Denny," it is not, of course, for a moment suggested that, because families bear similar or even identical names, they are necessarily related. But having regard to the loose spelling of former ages (apart from misreadings, such as "Denys" for "Denye," and vice versa, owing to the resemblance between the letters *e*, *s*, and *o* in old writing), it is not impossible that some of the surnames mentioned may have had a common origin with "Denny," or even some of these families a common ancestry. I give some instances in support of this, as the probable early form and derivation of the name of Denny are important in this connexion.

Hugh Deny, Baron of Sandwich 1278 (Close Rolls), is apparently identical with Hugh Dyne or de Dyne, the Baron who held Windsor in 1268.

The name of a member of the family of Denne or Dann of Kent and Sussex is given in the following forms:—

John de Dene (Subsidy List, 1296).

John Atte Dene (Patent Rolls, 1317).

John Daney (Patent Rolls, 1327).

Shaw's 'Book of Knights' has "John Danney (Deane, Dean, Denie, Dene), K.B., 1306."

John Denye resided at Lackford, Suffolk, in the thirteenth century, as did Catherine Donne in 1327 (Hundred and Subsidy Rolls).

John Deen, Vicar of Narford, Norfolk, in 1380, was probably of the same family as his successor James Dennee in 1444 (Blomefield's 'Norfolk').

The name of Henry Dene, Archbishop of Canterbury 1501–3, is to be found in the following forms (all, I think, more or less contemporaneous): Dene, Deane, Denny, Deany, Deney.

John Denny, or Denne, M.A., Cambridge 1508–9, is in the University Grace-Book.

The name of Sir John Deane of Great Maplestead, Essex (whose father, of a Lancashire family, purchased Dyne's or Dene's Hall, Great Maplestead, anciently the seat of de Denes, apparently of the house of Dene of Northants), who died 1625, appears in the following forms: Deane, Denny, Denney, Denie. Another member of this family was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1590 as John Denne.

In the registers of St. Mary Wolnoth, London, 1681–1705, the name of William Denny, the goldsmith, is spelt sometimes Denny and sometimes Denne.

There are some various readings of the second quarter in the Denny coat which ought to be noticed, though, apparently, nothing ever appears on any seal or monument, as evidence of actual use, but Or, a fesse dancettée gules, and in chief three martlets sable.

In Harl. MS. 5867 (Visitation of Bucks, 1566): Or, a fesse dancet. gu., in chief three martlets sable. a bordure engrailed of the third.

In Doyle's 'Official Baronage': Ar., a fesse dancet. within a bordure engrailed, and in chief three martlets sable.

In Harl. MS. 6093 (Visitation of Norfolk, 1563): Or, a fesse dancet. gu. between three choughs sable, beaked and membered gu.

In Add. MS. 19,126: Ar., a fesse dancet. gu. between three choughs, membered and beaked gu., in a bordure engrailed sable.

If the last versions are not simply errors, can the choughs or crows have been intended to be *ravens*, and to point (as has been suggested in the case of the coat of Archbishop Dene, &c.), to a Danish origin? Similarly, can the martlets have been originally ravens, painted small to fit across the top of the shield, and afterwards misread, when the significance of the use of the latter birds had been forgotten? The bordure is probably only a mark of cadency.

Though the Denny pedigree, as uniformly recorded in various authorities, seems to contain no clue to the solution of the present problem, it may be well to give the earlier descents, so far as they are at present believed to be established, as a basis for any further investigations.

John Denny, Esq., accompanied Henry V. on his campaign in France. [Can he be identical with "John Donne, Armiger," who was in the retinue of Thomas Fitz Alen, 5th Earl of Arundel and Surrey, at Agincourt?] He was slain there, with Thomas

his second son, and they were interred in the Cathedral of St. Denis. This might have been in 1420–21, when fighting was going on around Paris. Here their tombs, "with their coats and differences," were seen by Sir Matthew Carew in the time of Queen Mary (Chauncy's 'History of Herts,' on authority of Rev. Thomas Leigh, Vicar of Bishop's Stortford, "a learned man and a good antiquary"). John Denny had issue, besides the aforesaid Thomas (who, according to some, "died on his travels after the death of Henry V.," and who left issue a son Henry [or John], whose son John was the father of Robert, and of John, the father of William Denny), an eldest son —

Henry Denny, who had a son and heir—

William Denny, of Cheshunt, Herts [probably identical with "William Denny of London, Esq.," 1464, and possibly with "William Dene, learned in the law," Deputy of the Coroner of the Court of the Marshalsea of the Household 1471 (Patent Rolls)]. He married [before 26 Hen. VI., 1448] Agnes —— [of whose lands, &c., in Chester her "cousin" Sir John Troutbeck, Chamberlain of Chester (? and M.P. Herts 1441–2, 1446–7), was, in or before 1448, "over seer"]. They had issue a son and heir—

Sir Edmond Denny, of the King's Exchequer; Attorney in the Exchequer for the Corporation of Southampton 1485; King's Remembrancer 1504–13; Baron of the Exchequer 1513 until his death in 1520. A monument was erected to his memory in St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London, where he and his wives were buried. His will, dated 1519, was proved 1520. He was of Cheshunt, Herts, and of Apuldrefield, Kent. He m. 1st Margaret, dau. Ralph Leigh of Stockwell, Surrey, M.P., 1459–60, who d. *s.p.* 1487. He m. 2ndly Mary, dau. and coheir of Robert Troutbeck of Trafford, Chester. She d. 1507, having had, with other issue, two sons—

I. Thomas Denny [Knight ?] admitted Inner Temple 6 Hen. VIII., 1514; was of the Manor of St. Andrew le Mote ("The Great House"), Cheshunt. His will, dated and proved 1527, directs that a monument be erected over him in Cheshunt Church, and his arms placed thereon. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir George Manoux of Giffard's Hall, Suffolk, and left descendants who lived at Howe, Norfolk.

II. The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Denny, P.C., M.P., Chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Groom of the Stole, &c., an executor of King Henry VIII., and one of the guardians of King Edward VI. Was of Cheshunt, Herts. He m. Joan, dau. of Sir Philip Champernowne of Modbury, Devon, and was ancestor of Denny, Earl of Norwich, of the Lords Denny de Waltham, and of the Dennys, Baronets of Tralee Castle, Ireland.

"Two arches supported on columns argent, the bases and capitals or," was a badge of cognizance of the Dennys. Their crest is a cubit arm vested azure, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper five wheat-ears or, and their motto—"Et mea messis erit"—is connected with it.

It seems to be strong negative evidence of a genuine ancient connexion between the Dennys and the Windsors that such a thing was never suggested in any Denny pedigree. Had it been "found" for the family by some Tudor herald, there would surely be some reference to it somewhere.

I am inclined to think it most probable that the Windsor coat came into the Denny family in one of two ways—either by "inheritance," through some relationship, or by "derivation" (as in the case of the Le Despencer arms) from a feudal lord. However, though I suggested possible solutions on the former lines, my mind is quite open on the subject. All I am prepared to assert at present is that I think the first quarter in the Denny achievement to be Windsor, and the second to be really the "Denny" coat. I may say that in this general conclusion I am supported by the opinion of one of the most eminent authorities of the day upon such subjects.

Since writing the above I have seen for the first time Miss M. Deane's 'Book of Dene, Deane, Adeane,' which is referred to *ante*, p. 153. I should not wonder at any one supposing that the possible connexion of the Denny second quarter with the Denes, &c., had been suggested to me by this book. The association, from an early period, of a *fesse dancettée* coat with the name of Dene, &c., is in it strongly insisted on. The author has also come to the conclusion that the Dennys were descended from some of these Denes, though unaware of the fact that any fesse dancettée coat was borne by them.

H. L. L. D.

Marie Antoinette's Death Mask (10 S. xi. 327, 417; 11 S. i. 56).—Accounts of when the queen's hair turned grey seem to differ. Weber says it occurred at Versailles, and Hervé in the Temple; but Miss Martineau mentions Varennes as the place where

it occurred. Louis XVI. and his family escaped from Paris, and on 21 June, 1791, reached Varennes. There they were discovered, and had to remain at the house of Sauce, the grocer, till orders came from Paris during the night. As to the queen: "She said little; but there was afterwards a visible sign of what she must have endured. In this one night her beautiful hair turned white, as if forty years had at once fallen upon her head."

Seven or eight weeks after this "Madame Campan saw [at the Tuileries] her royal mistress. The queen was then rising from bed. She took off her cap, and showed her hair, white as an aged person's, saying that it had become bleached in one night."

From this it would seem that Madame Campan in her 'Memoirs' takes this view also. See 'The Peasant and the Prince,' 1841, pp. 219, 233. D. J.

St. Margaret and Joan of Arc (11 S. i. 347).—A notice of Joan of Arc, by J. P. Lange, in Schaff's 'Religious Encyclopædia,' vol. ii., states that among the supernatural visitants who appeared to the Maid was St. Margaret, "the dragon conqueress, who was the guardian of Christian virginity." Assuming this to be the same as Mr. Andrew Lang's St. Margaret, the description of Lange will apply to St. Margaret of Antioch, whose weird story is recorded at length in Mrs. Jameson's 'Sacred and Legendary Art,' vol. ii. pp. 516–22. W. Scott.

Jew's Eye (11 S. ii. 208).—Mr. Jacobs's explanation does not tap "the root idea," as it grew in the popular mind of the Middle Ages, when to be "as rich as a Jew" was a well-founded truism. I see a direct connexion between the phrases. Of all the human organs, the eye is the most important; so that most of us would cheerfully part with all our worldly goods, if it came to choosing between retaining our sight and sacrificing our substance. Having regard to his reputed wealth, a Jew would have to pay an enormous ransom; even Shylock would have yielded without parley to Portia if, as a direct means of cancellation of the bond, she had called for one of his eyes.

M. L. R. Breslar.

Can the phrase not refer to the cruelties exercised on Jews in the Middle Ages? Many a lord of the manor exacted from a Jewish prisoner a heavy ransom by threatening to kill or mutilate him, and the unhappy man may have been willing to pay an exorbitant sum when he found himself in danger of being blinded. An eye was surely worth more to him than an ear.

G. Krueger.

Berlin.

The most natural explanation appears to be that as during the persecutions of the unhappy Jews in the reign of King John they were frequently obliged to ransom their teeth for large sums if they wished to preserve them, an eye might be threatened for the purpose of extorting a much larger amount. Matilda Pollard.

Belle Vue, Bengeo.

I have frequently heard the phrase "not worth a Jew's eye full of buttermilk." Is this a burlesque upon "worth a Jew's eye"? C. C. B.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

Virgil, 'Georg.' IV. 122: "Narcissi lacrymam" (11 S. ii. 27).—A resident in Sussex knowing something about bees, to whom I showed the passage, considered that the "tears" referred to the very fine downy sort of fluff which is found in the white narcissus, and which bees take to line their cells with before the wax is used.

D. J.

Goldwin Smith's 'Reminiscences' (11 S. ii. 167).—Mrs. Jones of Pantglas (not Pant-y-Glass) was from 1845 Margaret Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir George Campbell of Edenwood, Fifeshire, and niece of Lord Chancellor Campbell. She was married in 1845 to David Jones, Esq., of Pantglas, M.P. for Carmarthenshire. Her husband (born in 1810) succeeded his grandfather in 1840, and died in 1869. His widow married in 1870 Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge, Bt., of co. Westmeath. She died in 1871. Possessed of literary tastes, she wrote 'Scattered Leaves' in 1853, and 'Lott-ery' in 1858.

Previous to 1845, Mrs. Jones of Pantglas was Catherine, eldest daughter of Morgan Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin, the second wife of David Jones, Esq., of Blaenos and Pantglas, grandfather of the M.P. above mentioned.

The dates alone can determine which of these two ladies was the one of whom the Duke of Wellington was "foolishly fond." Some few years ago a book was published bearing some such title as 'Correspondence of Miss J— with the Duke of Wellington.' According to the reviews, the correspondence was begun out of concern on the lady's

part for the salvation of the Duke's soul, but passed, by a not unnatural transition, into a sincere desire to be transformed into the Duchess of Wellington. Which, if either, of the above-named ladies was the Miss J— of the 'Correspondence'?

SCOTUS.

Can any reader tell me where Goldwin Smith was baptized? I have tried three churches in Reading and one at Mortimer, Berks, and fail to find any entry. A tablet has recently been placed on the house at Reading, his supposed birthplace. Was his father Richard Prichard Smith from Wyrardsbury, Cheshire, or Wyrardsbury, Bucks? I wish to find the origin of his name Goldwin, to see if he was related to my people the Goldwins of Burnham, 1538–1821.

A. C. H.

OATCAKE AND WHISKY AS EUCHARISTIC ELEMENTS (11 S. ii. 188, 237).—Cardinal Gibbons, who is still Archbishop of Baltimore, in 'The Faith of our Fathers' writes—

"I am credibly informed that in a certain Episcopal (Anglican) church in Virginia, communicants partake of the juice of the blackberry, instead of the juice of the grape. And the *New York Independent* of September 21, 1876, relates the following incident: 'A late English traveller found a Baptist mission church in far-off Burmah using for the communion service Bass's pale ale instead of wine.'"—31st ed., 1887, pp. 348-9.

J. E. C. B.

JOHN PEEL (11 S. ii. 229).—It is just upon 56 years since "one of the most daring riders England has ever known," John Peel, died. When John Woodcock Graves wrote the famous song, he brought tears to the eyes of the intrepid huntsman on his reading it to him in his favourite hostelry at Caldbeck, to the north-east of the Skiddaw range of hills, in Mid-Cumberland, and the author exclaimed impulsively: "By Jove! Peel, you 'll be sung when we 're both 'run to earth.'" I believe that "with his coat so grey" is the correct rendering of the second line of the first verse.

In November, 1903, Peel's last surviving daughter, Mrs. Richardson, died at Greenrigg, Caldbeck. The deceased was known as "Betty," was 88 years of age, and was the last of a family of thirteen.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

John Peel was born at Caldbeck, not Troutbeck. The word "gray" is quite right. The Fell huntsmen do not dress in scarlet.

S. L. PETTY.

Ulverston.

MR. F. D. WESLEY will find in the 'Memoir of Sir Wilfrid Lawson' recently edited by Mr. G. W. E. Russell some particulars of John Peel which go to support the contention that the reading of the popular song should be "In his coat so gray."

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

PLANTAGENET TOMBS AT FONTEVRAULT (11 S. ii. 184, 223).—A full account of these tombs is given by M. G. Malifaud in his 'L'Abbaye de Fontevrault,' Angers, 1866, with references to all his authorities. He recounts in detail the alterations they underwent in 1504 and again in 1638; the Prince Regent's claim for them in 1817, and the result; their migration to Paris and painting and restoration in 1848, and their eventual return to Fontevrault.

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

5, Burlington Gardens, Chiswick.

Two illustrations of these tombs appear in *The Art Journal*, 1857, p. 157.

W. ROBERTS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 188, 235).—According to W. L. Hertslet's 'Der Treppenwitz der Weltgeschichte,' 6th ed., 1905, p. 391, the song beginning

Adieu, plaisant pays de France!
O ma patrie
La plus chérie!

at one time attributed to Mary Stuart, is the work of a journalist by name Querlon, and first appeared in print in 1765. Hertslet refers to Édouard Fournier's 'Esprit dans l'Histoire.'

EDWARD BENSLY.

A French critic, M. Édouard Fournier, has clearly shown ('L'Esprit dans l'Histoire, Paris, 1867, pp. 181–7) that the well-known lines, "Adieu, plaisant pays de France," long attributed to Mary, Queen of Scots, are in reality only a literary mystification of the journalist Anne Gabriel Meusnier de Querlon, who first published the poem (which consists of no more than ten irregular lines) in his 'Anthologie,' which appeared in 1765. It says not a little for the tenacity of the Scottish character that those who still cling to the Queen Mary authorship are in the habit of referring to Meusnier de Querlon's 'Anthologie' as proving that the lines are from her pen. Most reputable writers however, have now abandoned the claim. See Hill Burton's 'History of Scotland,' iv 263, and Dr. Hay Fleming's 'Mary, Queen of Scots,' p. 43.

W. SCOTT.

[MR. G. W. CAMPBELL also thanked for reply.]

"ARABIS": "THLASPI" (11 S. i. 406; ii. 11).—Another attempt to identify Greek natural history names with modern is that of Dunbar in 'A New English-and-Greek and Greek-and-English Lexicon, with an Appendix explanatory of Scientific Terms, &c.' The Appendix is in Part II., published at Edinburgh, 1840. It does not contain arabis, but two species of thlaspi are named —one being identified with shepherd's purse; the other with candytuft (*Iberis umbellata*) by Sprengel, but with *Viola latifolia* by Dodonæus. E. H. BROMBY.
Melbourne.

EUGENE ARAM (11 S. ii. 105).—There is another interesting item in this bibliography —"Memoirs of....Eugene Aram....by Norrison Scatcherd, Esq." My edition is the second, London, Simpkin; Leeds, Heaton, 8vo, 1838, pp. 60, and an unnumbered leaf, on the back of which is an advertisement of Scatcherd's 'History of Morley.' Scatcherd was well known in his day as a local antiquary. S. L. PETTY.

JACOB HENRIQUEZ AND HIS SEVEN DAUGHTERS (11 S. ii. 150, 236).—There are many advertisements signed by him, with his age appended, in *The Public Advertiser* about 1750 and onwards; and in 1760 he signs an address to King George III., giving his age as 83. On 18 September, 1764, the above paper makes the following announcement:—

"On Saturday last Mr. Jacob Henriquez, born in the year 1683, embarked on board the Harwich Packet for Holland: to visit his seven Blessed Daughters there, *pro bono Mundi*."

His death is given in 'The Annual Register' as follows:—

"1st. Jan., 1768, Mr. Jacob Henriquez, the celebrated projector, at the Hague, in the *85th* year of his age."

He published several pamphlets on financial matters, some of which are in the British Museum Library. H. HOUSTON BALL.

"FERN TO MAKE MALT" (11 S. ii. 228).—This fern was doubtless intended for kiln-drying the malt. That it was used for this purpose the following quotation from 'The London and County Brewer,' 1742 (4th ed.), makes clear:—

"Malts are dried with several Sorts of Fuel: as the Coak, Welch Coal, Straw, Wood, Fern, etc. But the Coak is reckoned by most to exceed all others for making Drink of the finest Flavour and pale Colour, because it sends no Smoak forth to hurt the malt with any offensive Tang that Wood, Fern and Straw are apt to do in lesser or greater Degree."

Wood is to this day used in part for a certain class of malt which is employed in brewing stouts and porters, for the purpose of giving a flavour to the malt which might be described as a "tang," if not "offensive."
ATTÁR.

The fern (or bracken) was possibly made use of as fuel for the kiln. Various kinds of fuel were used. Peat was reckoned the best, then turf, and if neither of these was to be had, charcoal was employed. Possibly this particular maltster used fern in preference. The "threshing" refers to the barley. JOHN HODGKIN.

Would not the fern be for fuel for the kiln? J. T. F.
Winterton, Doncaster.

The 'N.E.D.' quotes the following: "He is to use ffyrnes and heath, but not wood to brew withal" (1621, Sir R. Boyle in 'Lismore Pap.,' 1886, ii. 16).
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Gunner relates in his 'Flora Norvegica,' printed at Trönÿen in 1766, that the Norwegian poor "cut off the succulent laminæ at the crown of the root of the Polypodium [fern], and brew them into beer, adding thereto a third portion of malt."
CONSTANCE RUSSELL.
Swallowfield Park, Reading.

The Hon. William Hervey in his Journals, under 10 November, 1782, mentions while at Selaby, near Barnard Castle, going down to the river-side "to gather some of the hind's tongue, which is here used in strong beer." A dried leaf of the hart's-tongue fern still remains at this page in the original notebook. S. H. A. H.

Lindley, the botanist, mentions specially the *Pteris aquilina*, or the common brake of this country, and the *Aspidium Filix mas*, or male fern, as having been used in the manufacture of beer. TOM JONES.

"THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVED" (11 S. ii. 29, 77).—I should be pleased to know why some of the Porto Bello medals bear only the figure of Vernon, and others the effigies of Vernon and Brown. Perhaps the earliest gave Vernon only, and this before it was known what Brown's share in the feat was. On all that I know of the exergue has "By courage and conduct."
THOS. RATCLIFFE.
Worksop.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*During the Reign of Terror: Journal of my Life during the French Revolution.* By Grace Dalrymple Elliott. With an Introduction and Notes. Translated from the French by E. Jules Méras. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE Introduction to this volume very fairly explains the degree of veracity which its notorious compiler managed to reach, though it is clear that the writer of it, whose nationality is unknown to us, is hardly a master of English. He ends by saying that even if certain episodes of the book were "not lived" by its author, "the ensemble of her account have none the less an appreciable value."

The 'Preface to the First Edition' follows, but we find no statement as to when that edition appeared. It was, we think, more than fifty years since. The narrative was worth reproducing, for it avoids that mass of detail which encumbers most accounts of the Revolution, and gives vivid glimpses from a point of view which is fairly novel. The author suffered the rigours of prison life with the horrors of death all round her, and Mr. W. P. Courtney has recently quoted (*ante*, p. 122) her account of her relations with Dr. Gem, which is much to her credit.

She had an early initiation into the wild excesses of the crowd, and the way in which she returned to Paris more than once for the sake of helping her friends shows extraordinary fortitude and resolution. The whole account of her taking Chansenets under her care; concealing him between the mattresses of her bed while she occupied it herself and the soldiers visited her room to discover him; keeping him locked in this room beyond the sight of her cook, who was an advanced *citoyenne;* and finally getting him out of Paris, is striking. Without her help he would have been taken a dozen times, and, according to the account she gives, she left the retirement of Meudon for the dangers of Paris because she received a note from a friend entreating her to come thither, as she might be of use to an unhappy person.

To Mrs. Elliott's manuscript are added a few notes concerning her subsequent career. She shared her captivity latterly with two notable women — "Madame Beauharnais, afterwards Madame Bonaparte," and Madame de Fontenaye, subsequently Madame Tallien. All three only escaped death through the fall of Robespierre.

*The Record Interpreter: a Collection of Abbreviations, Latin Words and Names used in English Historical Manuscripts and Records.* Compiled by C. Trice Martin, late Assistant-Keeper of the Public Records. Second Edition. (Stevens & Sons.)

WE quote the title of this book at length, because it explains sufficiently the purpose of the volume. It solves many of those difficulties which the new reader of the records of the past finds almost hopeless, even if he has a good training in history and Latin. It could not have been written without a long experience of record work, and will, we hope, increase the number of those workers —all too few—who are engaged in going to the actual sources of history and biography. What things are still to be discovered was shown by the recent publication in *The Times* of Dr. C. W. Wallace's find concerning Shakespeare's lodging with the Mountjoys.

The contents include abbreviations both of Latin and French words; a Glossary of Latin words not occurring in classical authors, an exceptionally valuable section, since the work of Ducange is far from exhaustive; four chapters on Latin place-names and sites of bishoprics; 'Latin Forms of English Surnames,' often so ingenious as to defy the intelligent searcher—thus "De alta ripa" is Hawtrey; and Latin Christian names with English equivalents, a section which all scholars of any note will recognize as full of fanciful etymology. Thus the surname "De Parva Villa" means "Littleton." To this section belongs that ingenious rendering of Parkinson's early book of flowers and herbs which runs "Paradisi in sole Paradisus terrestris." "Parvisa" is noted in the Latin Glossary as "perhaps a corruption of 'Paradisus.'" Should not this last word also figure in the Glossary? The chief difficulty about Latin abbreviations is that, especially in single letters, one symbol may mean more than one thing. Thus the symbol "F" is glossed in no fewer than twenty-nine different ways.

The information is set out with admirable clearness, and, we hope, will be added to by other scholars, so that the next edition may be fuller still. Our own columns from time to time have been occupied with various queries and answers concerning special terms. The editor suggests that additions are desirable; we think it would have been well to ask for them, as we have hinted just above.

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

P. D. M. ("Plantagenet Descents of Charles, second Earl of Egremont"). — The Marquis de Ruvigny's volumes on the 'Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal' will probably supply the information you seek.

H. G. ("Pedlar or Peddler").—The great Oxford Dictionary gives the preference to "pedlar."

CORRIGENDUM. — *Ante*, p. 248, col. 2, l. 1, for "17 January" read 17 June.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## MRS. MONTAGU AND MADAME DU DEFFAND.

Mrs. Montagu, the Queen of the Blues, paid several visits to Paris, where, according to Wraxall,

"she displayed to the astonished literati the extent of her pecuniary, as well as of her mental resources....The eulogiums lavished on the Repasts, and the astonishment expressed at the magnitude of her income....seem to have afforded her as much gratification, as the panegyrics bestowed upon the 'Essay on Shakespeare.' She found the men of letters well bred and easy, their politeness showing that they were used to converse with women, while it was equally obvious that the women were accustomed to talk to men."

It is particularly interesting to see how the English lady, who made a heroic, if not altogether successful attempt to naturalize the *salon* in England, impressed a great social leader like Madame du Deffand. In 1776 she writes to Horace Walpole:—

"Je soupai hier chez les Necker avec une Madame Montagu; la connaissez-vous? C'est un bel esprit, dit-on; cela est-il vrai? Est-elle des vrais Montagu?"

So local was the fame of the 'Essay on Shakespeare'!

Then a little later:—

"La dame de Montagu ne me déplait point, sa conversation est pénible parce qu'elle parle difficilement notre langue; elle est très polie, et elle n'a pas été trop pédant avec moi; je lui ai fait voir la lettre de Voltaire, elle me dit sur *les perles et le fumier* [Voltaire had said Shakespeare was a "fumier" where he had found "quelques perles"] que 'ce fumier n'avait pas servi à fertiliser sa terre.'"

The ordinary version of Mrs. Montagu's *mot* is that she said the "fumier a fertilisé une terre bien ingrate."

Madame du Deffand also describes how she went to one of the excellent suppers (the old lady was a terrible gourmet) which Mrs. Montagu gave at a house she had hired at Chaillot. "C'est une femme raisonnable," she writes, "ennuyeuse sans doute, mais bonne femme et très polie."

On returning to England, Mrs. Montagu wrote Madame du Deffand the following letter. It was dated 10 May, 1777, but never reached her till 15 November, thanks to the dilatoriness of the gentleman to whom it had been entrusted. It is interesting as a specimen of Mrs. Montagu's French style:—

Madame de Montagu à Madame la Marquise du Deffand.

Hill Street, 10 mai, 1777.

Madame, un souvenir bien tendre des bontés dont vous m'avez honorée à Paris m'a souvent excitée à vous assurer de ma reconnaissance; mais toutes les fois que j'ai eu occasion de parler de vous à des amis qui ont le bonheur de vous connaître, je trouve que, même dans notre langue maternelle, les expressions nous manquent, et que nous ne savons rendre justice au sujet ni aux sentiments qu'il inspire. Tout l'esprit de M. Walpole, toute l'éloquence de M. Burke n'y suffisent pas; que ferai-je donc moi? Il ne me reste qu'une ressource, c'est de vous adresser, comme à une divinité, et de vous offrir simplement de l'encens; c'est le culte le plus pur et le moins téméraire. Je vous prie, Madame, de me permettre de vous offrir deux cassolettes, où j'ai mis des aromatiques. Les ignorants et les barbares se servent de signes et de symboles au défaut de paroles; l'encens que je vous présente puisse-t-il vous faire entendre tout le respect, l'attachement et la reconnaissance avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être, Madame,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissante servante,
E. Montagu.

Madame du Deffand sends a characteristic reply, complimenting her duly on her Essay and her three 'Dialogues of the Dead.' The present did not arrive till the following March, and showed that the taste of the "female Mæcenas of Hill Street" was not unlike that of a modern American millionaire.

"J'ai reçu enfin le présent de Madame de Montagu,[22] she tells Horace Walpole. "Ce sont deux cassolettes d'argent que mon orfèvre estime vingt ou vingt-cinq louis; j'en suis désolée; à peine la connaissais-je."[22]

LACY COLLISON-MORLEY.

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## CARDONNEL'S 'PICTURESQUE ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND.'[1]

THIS book offers the bibliographer some hard nuts to crack. Lowndes says: "Lond. 1788–93. 8vo, 4 pts. 100 plates"; but there were quarto editions and at least 103 plates. Collation is difficult, as the leaves with plates and descriptions combined have neither pagination nor signatures, and no list is supplied.

I have lying before me three distinct varieties, which for convenience I call X, Y, Z.

X. 1. Picturesque | Antiquities | of | Scotland, | Etched by | Adam de Cardonnel. | Part I. | [Quotation from Addison.] | London: | Printed for the Author, and Sold by Edwards, in Pall- | Mall; also at Edwards's, in Halifax. | — | M,DCC,LXXXVIII.

$7\frac{9}{10}$ in. by $4\frac{8}{10}$ in. (but apparently somewhat cut in binding). [ ]², A—D⁴. Pp. iv+30+[2]. Title, verso blank. Pp. iii, iv, Preface. Pp. 1–30, Introduction, Part I. Religious Houses. The leaf D4 was utilized for the half-title of Part II. (*infra*). Then follow twenty-five unnumbered leaves, each with a plate and underneath a short description. The plates are of Inch Colm (2), Hassingdean, Borthwick, Caerlaveroc, Sweet Heart (2), Bothwell (2), Strathaven, Elgin (2), Crag Millor (3), Falkland, St. Andrews (3), Melrose (3), Dryburgh (3).

X. 2. Picturesque | Antiquities | of | Scotland, | Etched by | Adam de Cardonnel. | Part II.

This half-title on last leaf of sheet D of Part I. Followed by pp. 3–12, on B⁴+a single leaf: Introduction, Part II., Castles. Then come twenty-five unnumbered leaves, each with plate and description. The plates are of Tantallon, Kynloss, Roslin (2), Aberbrothock (3), Iona, Spynie, Loch-leven, Balmerinoch, Culross, Doun, Beaulieu, Pluscardine, Dunfermline (2), St. Monance, Ravenscraig, Lincluden, Cruixton, St. Anthony's Chapel, Jedburgh, Kelso, Dunadeer.

Each plate in Parts I. and II. has in a corner the etcher's initials A. D. C.; and the plate-mark measures $3\frac{8}{10}$ in. by $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Reviews of these two parts in 8vo (seemingly issued at the same time as a completed work at 18*s.*, boards) will be found in *The Monthly Review* for November, 1788, p. 452; and *The Scots Magazine* for December, 1788, p. 601.

X. 3, 4. Picturesque | Antiquities | of | Scotland, | Etched by | Adam de Cardonnel | [Quotation from Addison.] | London: | Printed for the Author, and Sold by | Edwards in Pall-Mall; S. and E. | Harding, Pall-Mall; also by | Edwards's in Halifax. | — | M,DCC,XCIII.

Title on a single leaf, followed by A⁴. A1, Dedication to Sir William Musgrave, Bart., F.R.S.; verso blank. A2, Preface; verso paged v (*sic*). A3, 4, Introduction to Parts III. and IV.; fourth page blank. Then come in my copy fifty-three unnumbered leaves, each with plate ($3\frac{7}{10}$ in. by $2\frac{9}{10}$ in, and without corner initials) and description. The plates are of Holyrood, Friars Carse, Sanquhar (2), Terreagles, Torthorwald Castle, Holywood, Morton (2), Dundrennan (3), Rive or Reeve, Buitle (2), Lagg (2), Spedlings Castle, Lochmaben (2), Auchincass Castle, Amisfield, Dalswinton Castle, Killosborn Castle, Drumelzier Castle, Tinnis or Thanes Castle, Drochal Castle, Roxburgh Castle, Manuel Priory (2): [in my copy Plate I. has the letterpress of Plate II.], Edinburgh Castle, Lochore Castle, Cambuskenneth, Linlithgow (2), Dumblain Cathedral, Dunkeld Cathedral, Loch Tay Priory, Reslalrig [*sic*] Church, Cathcart Castle, Clackmannan, Comlongon, Werk Castle, Norham Castle, Berwick Castle, Coldingham (2), Fast Castle, Dunbar Castle, North Berwick Church (Plate II.), Dirleton Castle, Coupar Abbey, North Berwick (Plate I.).

I have not traced any contemporary review of Parts III. and IV.

Y. First quarto edition: 10 in. by $7\frac{5}{10}$ in. (somewhat cut).

This is not simply a large-paper edition. The whole of the type—titles, prefaces, descriptions—is differently set. The length of each line of the text is $4\frac{6}{10}$ in., while in the 8vo edition it is $3\frac{1}{10}$ in.

Y. 1. Title as in X 1, save that "Part I." does not appear and the imprint runs:—

London: | Printed for the Author, and Sold by | Edwards, in Pall-Mall; also by | Edwards's, in Halifax. | — | M,DCC,LXXXVIII.

[ ]², A—G². Pp. iv+27+[1]. Title, verso blank. Pp. iii, iv, Preface: begins | "The reception which a former Publication met with, has en-" | Pp. 1–27, Introduction, Part I. Religious Houses; has last line on p. 1 | "so much of their estates as they chose, was the most beneficial." | and ends on p. 27 | "land. See Introduction to No. II. of this Work." | G2 verso is blank.

Y. 2. Picturesque | Antiquities | of | Scotland. A — $C^2$. Pp. 11 + [1]. Half-title, verso blank. Pp. 3–11, Introduction, Part. II. Castles. c2 verso is blank.

Y. 1 is reviewed in the January number of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1788, and Y2 in the March number. (Hence this quarto form may have been the earlier issue.) Copies are sometimes found with the plates arranged alphabetically, the twenty-five in Y1 running from Aberbrothock to Hassingdean, the twenty-five in Y2 from Inch Colm to Tantallon.

Y. 3. The title-page, on a single leaf, is, line by line, that of Y1, but it has been reset in different founts of type; verso blank. Then comes another leaf of thicker paper with the Dedication to Sir William Musgrave; verso blank. Then follow twenty-nine leaves with (larger) plates and descriptions, arranged in alphabetical order from Edinburgh Castle to Werk Castle.

There is nothing to show when this third part was issued. Although the title-page bears the date 1788, several of the views are stated to have been "taken in 1789."

Y. 4. The title-page is that of Y1 and Y3, but with the founts again altered, and with the imprint :—

London: | Printed for the Author, and Sold by Edwards, | Pall-Mall; S. and E. Harding, Pall-Mall; | also by Edwards's in Halifax. | — | M,DCC,XCIII.

[ ]$^4$. Pp. iv+3+[1]. Title, verso blank. Pp. iii, iv, Preface. Pp. 1–3, Introduction to Parts III. and IV. Then follow twenty-four leaves with plates and descriptions arranged in alphabetical order, from Amisfield to Dunkeld Cathedral.

Z. Second quarto edition : $9\frac{7}{10}$ in. by 8 in. (somewhat cut.)

The founts and setting differ throughout from those of Y, though the length of line of the text is virtually the same.

Z. 1. The title-page is, line by line, that of Y1; but it may be easily identified by having "Pallmall" in the imprint given as one word. In Y1 and Y3 it appears as "Pall Mall"; in Y4 as "Pall-Mall." Preface begins (on p. iii) | "The reception which a former Publication met with, has" | . Introduction, first par. (on p. 1) ends | "their estates as they chose, was the most beneficial." | ; the last line (on p. 27) being | "See Introduction to No. II. of this work." | The twenty-five plates (as in X1 : Inch Colm to Dryburgh) are inserts on thin tinted paper, and the descriptions are all reset. Thus the last line below Inch Colm, Plate I., runs | "and vaults beneath, the walls of which are close to the sea." | In the corresponding leaf of Y2 the line runs | "kitchen and vaults beneath, the walls of which are close to the sea." |

My copy has only Z. 1. Do Parts II., III., IV. exist in this form ? Of how many parts were copies printed on vellum ? What explanation can be given of the existence of three distinct settings of the text ? Are more plates known than 103 ?

P. J. Anderson.

University Library, Aberdeen.

## HORSES' NAMES : ANCIENT.

In the introduction to my list of modern names of horses (*ante*, p. 124) I promised a list of ancient names, but the names of legendary and historic horses are not included. Dr. Brewer has given a catalogue of such names in 'Phrase and Fable,' 1895, pp. 624–7.

Some words originally denoting the colours became afterwards common names of horses; others indicated their work. Much interesting information is afforded by the 'N.E.D.' under "bayard," "bausond," "dobbin," "ferraunt," "grizzle," "hobby," "lyard," "morel," and "palfrey." On "bayard" see also 9 S. i. 55; v. 441; vii. 106, 369; and Skeat, 'E.E.Prov.,' No. 288. I have references to North Riding Record Soc., iv. 234, 254, 258, and to Ruggles's 'Ignoramus' quoted in *Gent. Mag.*, 1854, ii. 569, but I have not the books at hand.

C.S. stands for Camden Soc.; N.S., New Series; O.H.S., Oxford Hist. Soc.; S.S., Surtees Soc.

Alle, 1581, S.S. xxxviii. 29.
Ambler, gray, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Ardington, gray, 1589, S.S. xxxviii. 175.
Askerne, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 59.
Ball, 1495, S.S. liii. 113.
Barleby, 1495, S.S. liii. 114.
Barnard, 1495, S.S. liii. 114.
Baron, 1495, S.S. liii. 113.
Bartram, 1379, S.S. iv. 107.
Bausand, 1451, S.S. xlv. 120.
Bay, blind, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Bayard, blind, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
,, ,, 1585, Hanmer, 'Eccl. Hist.,' 1650, p. 500.
,, loyal, brown bay, 1639, T. de Gray, 'Compl. Horsem.,' 22.
,, trusty, brown bay, 1639, T. de Gray, 'Compl. Horsem.,' p. 23.
,, de Crundone, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 59.
,, Cutte, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
,, Nesfeld, 1393, S.S. iv. 189.
,, Porter, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
,, Pynhors, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
,, of Ripon, 1400, S.S. xlv. 15.
,, de Staunford, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 59.
,, de Wirethorp, 1358, S.S. iv. 69 (Weaverthorpe).

Bayerd, 1482, C.S., Third Series, i. 86, 99, 128.
,, little, 1495, S.S. liii. 113.
,, de Bekwith, 1379, S.S. iv. 107.
Bellaby, gray, 1591, S.S. xxxviii. 193 (Bellerby).
Bird, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Bleb, gray, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Bonne, gray, 1591, S.S. xxxviii. 193.
Bosse, 1461, S.S. xxx. 249.
Brune, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Clifford, white, 1573, S.S. xxvi. 238.
Clowcrost, 1404, S.S. xcix. 137.
Conyers, black, 1559, S.S. xxvi. 136.
Cotesworth, bay, 1591, S.S. xxxviii. 193.
Craven, gray, 1557, S.S. xxvi. 94.
Curtall, bay, 1562, S.S. xxvi. 154.
Dextrarius, 1240, C.S. xci. pp. lix, 26b.
Dobbin, 1720, J. Swift, 'Letter to Young Poet.'
,, 1760, Climenson, 'Eliz. Montagu,' 1906, ii. 215.
Doxo, gray, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Ferrant, a palfrey (early), Harl. Soc., iv. 52.
Fletcher, white, 1562, S.S. xxvi. 154.
Frampton, gray, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Franklin, 1609, B. Jonson, 'Silent Woman,' I. i.
Good, young, 1581, S.S. xxxviii. 29.
Gray, friend, 1578, S.S. xxxviii. 173.
Greine, 1550, S.S. xxvi. 70.
Gresill, 1434, S.S. xxx. 37.
Grisel, Grysel, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 59.
Gryme, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Gyll, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Hebdan, 1553, S.S. xxvi. 76.
Hobby (*obinus*, a light horse), C.S., N.S. liii. (in ii. 31).
Hoge, 1451, S.S. xlv. 120.
Jullein, 1303, C.S., N.S., x. 58.
Jumentum, 1240, C.S., xci. pp. lix, 26b.
Kyrke, 1508, S.S. liii. 271.
Liard de Watton, white, 1380, S.S. iv. 112.
Liart, 13th cent., C.S. lxxii. 157.
Lierd Bristewikk, 1514, S.S. xlv. 181 (Burstwick).
,, Dale, gray, 1476, S.S. xlv. 224.
Louse, 1658, *Genealogist*, N.S. x. 230.
Lyard, 1468, C.S., N.S. xvii. 238.
Lyard, gray, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
,, white, 1639, T. de Gray, 'Compl. Horsem.,' 22.
,, Baraclough, 1503, S.S. liii. 215.
,, de Ebor, 1347, S.S. iv. 39.
,, Gisburn, 1438, S.S. xxx. 64.
,, de Langford, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 58.
,, Nevile, 1449, S.S. xxx. 147.
,, Otteley, 1495, S.S. liii. 114.
,, Rouclyff, 1393, S.S. iv. 189.
Lyart, 1578, S.S. xxxviii. 173.
Lyerd Banys, 1509, S.S. liii. 289.
Mason, gray, 1559, S.S. xxvi. 136.
Milner, gray, 1559, S.S. xxvi. 136.
Morel, 13th cent., C.S. lxxii. 157.
Morell, black, 1495, S.S. liii. 114.
,, de Cobham, 1336, S.S. c. 531.
,, de Welwik, 1358, S.S. iv. 69.
Morrell de Tyrweyn, 1347, S.S. iv. 39.
Nesum, gray, 1591, S.S. xxxviii. 193.
Palefridus, 1240, C.S. xci. pp. lix, 26b.
Peard, 1451, S.S. xlv. 120.
Peppercorn, 1609, B. Jonson, 'Silent Woman,' I. i.
Pountyngton, 1310, C.S., N.S. x. 12.
Powishe, gray, 1512, S.S. lxxix. 28.
Puppy, 1609, B. Jonson, 'Silent Woman,' I. i.
Rameseye, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 59.
Rande, 1485, S.S. lxiv. 372.
Rayner, 1485, S.S. lxiv. 372.
Readshaw, 1624, S.S. lxiv. 363.
Redeman, gray, 1573, S.S. xxvi. 237.
Rougton, gray, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Rudd' de Acton, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 59.
Runcinus, 1240, C.S. xci. pp. lix, 26b.
Sareson, 1495, S.S. liii. 113.
Schirlok, Schyrlok, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 58, 59.
Scot, gray, 1389, O.H.S. xxxii. 60.
Skypperegrys, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 59.
Sleght, 1495, S.S. liii. 113.
Somer (of the Kitchen), 1400, S.S. xlv. 15.
Sorell, 1406, S.S. iv. 341.
Sorrell, 1639, T. de Gray, 'Compl. Horsem.,' 22.
Spence, bay, 1559, S.S. xxvi. 136.
Staunford, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 58.
Stedisone, Steddisone, 1341, S.S. c. 542.
Sterre, 1303, C.S., N.S. x. 58 (star).
Stokdale, 1512, S.S. lxxix. 28.
Story, gray, 1589, S.S. xxxviii. 175.
Swaill, bay, 1562, S.S. xxvi. 154 (Swale).
Swan, gray, 1557, S.S. xxvi. 94.
Tailor, gray, 1557, S.S. xxvi. 94.
Varond, 1451, S.S. xlv. 120.
Wandesford, white, 1559, S.S. xxvi. 136.
Waring, bay, 1559, S.S. xxvi. 136.
Whitefoot, 1596, *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Third Series, i. 6.
,, 1609, B. Jonson, 'Silent Woman,' I. i.
Whitemane, 1609, B. Jonson, 'Silent Woman,' I. i.
Whitenose, 1760, Climenson, 'Eliz. Montagu,' 1906, ii. 215.
Williamson, bay, 1591, S.S. xxxviii. 193.
,, gray, 1591, S.S. xxxviii. 193.
Wren, 1559, S.S. xxvi. 133.

There can be little doubt that when the name is a proper one it is often that of the place at which, or the person by whom, the horse was bred. W. C. B.

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RAILWAYS AND MOTOR-CARS IN 1838.—There is a fine diatribe against railroads and steam-engines in No. 4 of *The Aldine Magazine* (22 December, 1838), probably written by William West. Here are some vague prophecies of present-day motors and their possible development :—

"As a well-known engineer has pronounced them to be, the railroads are in their construction a disgrace to the age and to the country.....If something be not promptly achieved in its favour—if the united aid of science and the legislature be not called forth—the whole system must speedily destroy itself, even by its own impotence. Independently of this, we have not a doubt that, ere many years shall have passed, it will be superseded by a new, a cheaper, a more simple, more easily manageable, and yet far more powerful agent than steam. In the interim, we urge the formation of stage-coach companies—more particularly of steam-carriage companies, for turnpike roads—or, what would be better, for stone tramways. Maceroni's steam carriage will go sixteen or eighteen miles an hour on a common turnpike road, a speed nearly, if not quite equal to the average speed of the trains on many of the railways."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

WASPS: THEIR PRESENT SCARCITY.—One of my earliest contributions to 'N. & Q.' was on the scarcity of wasps in 1865 (3 S. viii. 297). This scarcity was widely noticed, and several writers gave their opinions concerning the cause. The same thing is observable this year. I have seen only one wasp, and it was semi-torpid. Last year they were almost a plague. Plums also are scarce, but ants, earwigs, gnats, midges, moths, and spiders have been plentiful.

W. C. B.

[Visitors to the "Golden Mile" of the Rhine have commented on the notable scarcity of wasps there this summer as compared with former years.]

MLLE. PAMELA: HER ORIGIN.—I find the following interesting, and obviously inspired statement concerning "Pamela" in *The General Evening Post* (London), Jan. 1–3, 1793, a few months after her marriage to Lord Edward Fitzgerald. She sat to Romney in 1792 (see Ward and Roberts's 'Romney: Catalogue Raisonné,' p. 117). I think the statement, whatever its merits as an historical document, well worth rescuing from the columns of a little-known newspaper:—

"We have to contradict the opinion, generally received in England and France, that this lady is nearly related to the *ci-devant* Duke of Orleans. The circumstances which refute it are these:

"It was part of the excellent plan, laid down by Madame Genlis, for the education of the young princess of Orleans, that she should have some young person to share with her the advantages of tuition, that so emulation might be excited, and the habits of society be rendered familiar, by the earliest experience. In a little village between Whitchurch and Southampton, she was detained, several years since, by accident, for one night; and it was there, that, from some circumstance, not exactly stated, she was induced to adopt a beautiful child, of very poor parents, for the purpose of this involuntary assistance in her plan of education.

"The Duchess of Orleans was then not separated from the Duke, or, at least, not so far but that they conferred together on the education of their children. She received the child with fondness equal to that of Madame Genlis, and gave her the name of Pamela. Why it was always hinted that this child was related to M. D'Orleans, is not told; but it may be depended upon that Pamela was legitimately born of English parents, and that it is she who has become Lady Edward Fitzgerald."

W. ROBERTS.

"CATCHPENNY."—In the 'Life and Times of James Catnach,' by Charles Hindley (Reeves & Turner, 1878), p. 149, the following paragraph occurs:—

"Catnach cleared over 500*l.* by this event [*i.e.*, the execution of Thurtell for the murder of William Weare].....and so about a fortnight after Thurtell was hanged, Jemmy brought out a startling broadsheet, headed, 'WE ARE ALIVE AGAIN!' He put so little space between the words 'we' and 'are' that it looked at first sight like 'WEARE.' Many thousands were bought by the ignorant and gullible public, but those who did not like the trick called it a 'catch penny,' and this gave rise to the peculiar term, which was afterwards stuck to the issues of the Seven Dials' Press."

The use of the word "catchpenny," as applied to street literature, may be traced long before the times of Jemmy Catnach, and it did not originate with Thurtell's execution in 1824.

Writing to Lord Carlisle on 4 July, 1769, George Selwyn observes:—

"If anything is published that is not a mere catch-penny, as it is called, I shall send it directly. I believe that the account of the D[uke] of G[rafton] and Nancy [Parsons] is of that sort, but I know no more than the advertisement."—Hist. MSS. Comm., Fifteenth Report, Appx. Part VI. p. 248.

I have noticed a similar use of the word in the newspapers during the latter half of the eighteenth century.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

[The earliest instance of the word as a substantive recorded in the 'N.E.D.' is 1760, but the first quotation for the adjectival use, "one of those catch-penny subscription works," shows that the word was already familiar in 1759.]

"CATCHING THE SPEAKER'S EYE." (See 8 S. ix. 208, 338; 9 S. iii. 211.)— A curious addition can be made to the notes on this subject by the following paragraph from *The Globe* of 2 August, reporting the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, held in London:—

"Mr. Westcott moved 'that the usual practice of the President catching the speaker's eye be adopted, and the present method of handing up names of the speakers be discontinued.' This motion led to a prolonged debate, and on being put to the vote was defeated by 76 votes to 71."

This seems an inversion of the accepted meaning of the phrase, but it should be read in conjunction with the extract I gave at 9 S. iii. 211 from *The Monthly Magazine* for 1798.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

SHORTHAND TEACHER IN A.D. 155.—Amongst the manuscripts found at Oxyrhynchus, and edited by Grenfell and Hunt, is a papyrus (No. 724) dated in the eighteenth year of the Emperor Titus, which has considerable interest for stenographers. It is a document by which Panechotes, also called Panares, an ex-cosmetes of Oxyrhynchus, apprentices his slave to Apollonius, a teacher of shorthand. The boy Chærammon was to remain two years as a pupil if the teacher desired to retain him. The pay-

ment for instruction was 120 silver drachmæ, payable in three instalments: the first at the beginning, the second when the boy has learnt the whole system, and the third and last when he writes faultlessly and reads fluently. The name of this teacher of shorthand of the year A.D. 155 was Apollonius, and the slave boy was to be taught the characters which were known to Dionysius, the son of the teacher. If the slave boy learnt in less than two years, the owner agreed not to insist on further tuition.

It is worth noting that in a document of A.D. 183 the term of apprenticeship to weaving was five years; but as in a similar deed of A.D. 66 the term is for one year only, it is not easy to see what was the rule as to the length of apprenticeship.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

EARLY PRINTING IN BOHEMIA.—In their great Russian history of Slavonic literature Messrs. Pypin and Spassovitch state—in the section on Bohemian literature—that ardent Russian and Cech Slavophiles saw in Gutenberg a certain "Jan Kutnohorsky," *i.e.*, John of Kutna Hora (Kuttenberg), the historical mining town and mint. Printing presses were established at Pilsen for the Catholics, at Prague and Kutna Hora for the Utraquists, and at Mlada Boleslav ("Mount Carmel") and Litomisl ("Mount Olivet") for the Bohemian Brethren, whose literary activity combined with the progress of humanism raised Bohemian culture to a high level in the sixteenth century.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

"PELF": ITS EARLY MEANINGS.—Whatever the meaning or significance of "pelf" may have been in Puttenham's time (see MR. CRAWFORD'S remarks, *ante*, p. 183), it had quite another in Cheshire in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It then signified the proportion of the goods and chattels of felons, outlaws, &c., allowed to the serjeants and bedells of the peace as a perquisite of office and stimulus to activity. Cheshire records indicate that under the title of "pelf" or "pilfre" the guardians of the peace took the felon's best beast, all wooden vessels, linen and woollen cloths, one quarter of his threshed corn, and in some cases his money if it did not exceed one hundred shillings; but nothing made or bound with iron, which went, with the residue of the felon's goods, to the Earl of Chester. See 'The Wapentake of Wirral,' p. 30. R. S. B.

"WHO WAS YOUR NIGGER LAST YEAR?"—An American boy, when told to do something by a person whose authority he did not recognize, was apt to reply, "Who was your nigger last year?" This saying disappeared after emancipation.

O. H. DARLINGTON.

"ALL RIGHT, MCCARTHY."—The story in America is that the Atlantic cable of 1858, after a few messages, ceased to work. After some delay, a message came from Ireland, "All right, McCarthy." But it was all wrong after that. This expression is still in use. O. H. DARLINGTON.

Pittsburg, Pa.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"TENEDISH."—In Randall Holme's 'Academy of Armory' (and storehouse of terms in arts and sciences generally), 1688, p. 152, col. 2, among terms used in glass-painting, a *tenedish* is described as "a piece of Lead made like a Muscle shell, in which the black is kept moist to work withal." I have not found *tenedish* elsewhere. Can any one give us any information about its use, derivation, or composition, or the meaning of *tene* in it? J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

WELLINGTON ON THE LOSS OF INDIA.—It is asserted that the Duke of Wellington once said, "If we ever lose India, it will be Parliament that will lose it for us." I shall be grateful if the saying can be located.

J. D. M.

Philadelphia.

BES BROUGHTON.—A poem of about 1650 speaks of a female fanatic as

> A brave Virago of Devotion
> .....swell'd with the Spirit's Motion,
> Like mad Bes Broughton in a learned Vaine,
> Or Madam Shipton with prophetique straine.

Who was Bes Broughton?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

ORATOR HIGGIN.—A poem of 1654 refers to "Oratour Higgin," perhaps a fanatic of the time. Can he be identified?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

The University, Sheffield.

DAVID GARRICK IN FRANCE. — David Garrick, when in France at the end of 1763, kept, during a short time, a journal of his movements. This is quoted from in Fitzgerald's 'Life of Garrick' (1868). Mr. Fitzgerald having forgotten the whereabouts of this document, I should be glad if any reader could tell me where it is at present.

I should be glad, too, of the indication of any sources of information as to Garrick's visit to France in 1751.

Garrick had many French friends, and must have written at least 200 letters to people in France. Few of these are preserved in the Boaden 'Correspondance,' or in the Forster Collection, or in the additional letters belonging to Mr. Leigh, and published by Mr. G. P. Baker. One would imagine that the letters of a man of such a wide reputation would have been preserved. My researches in France have so far been very unsuccessful. Could any reader indicate or suggest any possible hiding-place of Garrick letters to Noverre, Patu, Diderot, Fenouïllot de Falbaire, Grimm, Clairon, Monnet, Morellet, Préville, Molé, Riccoboni, De Chastellux, l'Abbé Bonnet, Suard, De la Place, Ducis, Helvétius, D'Holbach, De Beaumont, Cailhava d'Estandoux, Beaumarchais, Cazotte, De Belloy, or any other French correspondents? I do not mention Lekain, Madame Necker, Favart, and one or two more, in connexion with whom we have probably all that ever passed.

Any information on these subjects that would help in completing my documentation for a short study on 'Garrick and his French Friends' would be much appreciated.

F. A. HEDGCOCK.

81, Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.

PETER DE LATOUR.—Peter de Latour of the parish of Barnstable (*sic*) in the county of Devon, "born out of the allegiance of her most excellent Majesty Queen Anne," appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench and took the oaths prescribed by an Act passed in 6 Anne, and produced certificates of having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper within three months, on 12 June, 1710. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me anything about this Peter de Latour, his place of birth, or relatives, or the date at which he came to England? He was, presumably, of Huguenot extraction.

General Peter Augustus Latour, C.B., K.H., who died in 1866, having served as an officer of Dragoons at Waterloo, may possibly have been of the same family.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED.—Has any list been published of the municipal records which have been printed, either in part or fully? G. L. APPERSON.

LINCOLNSHIRE ELECTION, 1724.—In January, 1724, an election took place at Lincoln in consequence of the death of Sir William Massingberd, who was a Tory. The candidates were Sir Neville Hickman and Robert Viner. The former of these was the Tory candidate, the latter a Whig. There can be no doubt that in those days a large majority of the Lincolnshire freeholders were Tories, so that Hickman would have been victorious by a large majority had he acted with discretion; he, however, signally failed to do so. The Tory party dined at "The Angel," an old inn which has long ceased to exist. There was a crowded gathering, and the wine passed very freely; Hickman, after the manner of those days, took, it is said, far too much stimulant. However this may have been, the excitement was so great that at last he fell on his bare knees and drank the health of "the King over the water" amid the clamorous applause of the greater part of those present. The result of this wild folly was that a very large number of those who came to Lincoln for the purpose of supporting Hickman dared not venture to do this, but registered their votes for Viner, who won the contest by 178. My ancestor Thomas Peacock of Scotter and his relative of the same name were both Jacobites who would on no account give way, but registered their votes for Hickman.

I am not aware of any printed document of the time recording what happened, but there are several letters concerning it in *The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury* for 11 and 18 June, 1858. It is, however, probable that reports of what had occurred would be at once forwarded to the British Government, and may have found their way into some of the then existing London newspapers. Can anything relating to this election be discovered therein or elsewhere? If so, it is much to be desired that it should be made public. EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

RICHARD CROMWELL'S DAUGHTER. — In *The Daily Advertiser* of 9 April, 1731, it was announced:—

"Yesterday Morning died in Bedford-Row, Mrs. Cromwell, above Eighty Years of Age, Daughter of Richard, Son of Oliver Cromwell; she was reported to be worth at her decease 40,000*l.*, and we hear she

has left a considerable sum to Mr. Thomas Cromwell, a Grocer, against St. Sepulchre's Church, who was her near Relation."

*Read's Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer*, of the next day's date, had the following :—

"Last Thursday Morning died in the 82nd Year of her Age, at her House in Bedford Row, Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter to the late Richard Cromwell, once Lord Protector of these Realms. She was a very virtuous and pious Lady, and we hear has left the Bulk of her Estate between Mr. Richard Cromwell, Bartlett Buildings, [an attorney, according to *The Daily Courant*], and Mr. Tho. Cromwell of Snow-Hill."

*The Country Journal; or, The Craftsman* of 10 April gave this variant :—

"Thursday Morning died at her House in Bedford-Row, in the 82d Year of her Age, Mrs. Eliza Cromwell, Daughter to the late Richard Cromwell, once Lord Protector of these Realms. She was a very pious and charitable Lady, and we hear has left the Bulk of her Estate between Richard and Thomas Cromwell."

According to *The Daily Advertiser* for 17 April,

"Yesterday the Corpse of Oliver Cromwell's Grand-Daughter was carried from her late Dwelling House in Bedford Row, to be interr'd at Burford, near Winchester."

Is there any trace of the Richard and Thomas Cromwell here named, with their descent from the Lord Protector Oliver ?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

SHAKESPEARE QUARTOS IN SWITZERLAND IN 1857.—In *The Art Journal* of 1857 (p. 131) there is the following announcement under the heading of 'Early Editions of Plays by Shakspere and Ben Jonson' :—

"Some of the French journals state that several Shaksperian and other discoveries have been lately made in Switzerland. The editions of 'Romeo and Juliet,' 4to, 1609; 'Hamlet,' 4to, 1611; 'King John,' 4to, 1591; 'Volpone,' by Ben Jonson, 4to, 1607; and other scarce plays and works of early English history."

Is anything known of this "find" ?

W. ROBERTS.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY AND THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.—Am I not right in my assumption that in some of his writings the famous Archbishop referred in luminous and somewhat scathing terms to the above exalted office ? Any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can point me to the passage will very much oblige. J. MACKAY-WILSON.

Garvagh, Edgeworthstown.

TRACKED STONES FOUND IN IRELAND.—I shall feel obliged if any one can give information on the origin, significance, and use of what are known as "tracked" stones found in Ireland. They are oval or circular polished pebbles, with a "track" or groove produced by rubbing. They are said to be called by the peasantry in North Ireland "little idols." The peculiarity about them appears to be that they will balance on either point, or on the place bearing the groove. Is it possible that they bear any analogy to the quartz pebbles found in Neolithic interments, which were placed with the corpse as charms or amulets ? Any reference to published literature on the subject of these stones will be welcome.

EMERITUS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS: CAPT. DURIE.—The ship Isabella was wrecked here in 1813. Capt. Durie, 73rd Regiment, and his wife were saved. A daughter was born to Mrs. Durie on the islands. Can any one give information as to what became of the daughter ? ALLPORT.

MACAULAY QUERIES.—Every item of information regarding Macaulay is welcome to literary people. Sir George Trevelyan's Life of his uncle is delightful, but even in that biographical masterpiece there are a few omissions that one would like to see filled up without the possibility of harming any human being.

1. Is anything known of the schoolfellows of Macaulay, while he was at Shelford, and Aspenden Hall, under the Rev. Matthew Morris Preston, in addition to Wilberforce and Henry Malden ?

2. Who was Blundell ? Young Thomas wrote to his father Zachary, 22 February, 1813, that he "was the best and most clever of all the scholars, is very kind, and talks to me and takes my part."

3. Can Wilberforce ever have taken part in holding Tom Macaulay down in an armchair, to shave him, &c., while at Shelford ? The scene is humorously described by the Rev. Frederic Arnold in his 'Public Life of Lord Macaulay,' 1862, p. 18.

4. Macaulay notes in his diary that he began 'My Novel,' "but was not tempted to go on with it. Why is it that I can read twenty times over the trash of —— ?" Who was the writer referred to ? I feel convinced it was Benjamin Disraeli.

5. One sometimes wonders with James Cotter Morison when a "full representative selection of Macaulay's best letters" will see the light. As Morison remarks :—

"He must have written, one would think, to his colleagues and others, with more weight and earnestness than appears anywhere at present."

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Roath, Cardiff.

"DISJECTION."—I do not find "disjection" in any French dictionary. The lexicon of Forcellinus gives the Latin equivalent. The Oxford Dictionary gives two examples of its use before Carlyle. Has it been used by any English author since Carlyle? THOMAS FLINT.

"YOU HAVE FORCED ME TO DO THIS WILLINGLY."—Mr. Alexander Carlyle, in a note to a recent book, refers an expression like the above to Napoleon. What is the authority? THOMAS FLINT.
Paris.

"FRIGHTENING POWDERS."—In an inquest held at the London Hospital on 30 August, a woman said that when her child became ill through being frightened by a cat, she used and bought some "frightening powders," which, in this instance, were supposed to be "cooling powders." "I suppose," said the coroner, "that when the child was feverish you gave it a cooling powder; and when it was cold you gave it a frightening powder to make it warm." Is this phrase known in folk-lore, or is it a modern invention? I do not find it in the 'Dialect Dictionary'; but it may have escaped notice.
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"ON THE TAPIS."—When did this pseudo-Gallicism come into vogue in England? I find it in *Read's Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer*, of 28 December, 1751 (O.S.), in a note from the *Paris A-la-main* of 31 December (N.S.):—

"There is now a Scheme upon the Tapis for the Erection in this City of an Office, the Managers whereof will be distinguished by the Names of the Charitable Society."
ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

MALMAISON.—Why was the Empress Josephine's house called Malmaison? It was a singular name for a lady's residence.
BRUTUS.

MORDAUNT'S INDEX TO 'JACKSON'S OXFORD JOURNAL.'—Will any reader inform me where the index to obituary and biographical notices in *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, 1753–1853, compiled by E. A. B. Mordaunt, London, 1904, can be seen?
J. CHARMAN.

'THE ANNALS OF ENGLAND.'—Who was the author of this work in three volumes, published at Oxford and London by J. H. & Jas. Parker in 1855–7?
JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

## Replies.

### GULSTON ADDISON'S DEATH AT MADRAS.

(11 S. ii. 101, 210, 256.)

THE letter to Lancelot Addison which I printed at p. 210 shows that he arrived in Madras after the deaths of his brother and sister-in-law. He was there in July, 1710, as the following promissory note proves:—

Egerton MS. 1971, fo. 9.
Fort St. George
July 30th 1710

I Promise to pay unto Mr Lancelot Addison the sum'e of five pounds of Lawfull money of Great Britain wch I acknowledge to have borrowed of him in wittness whereof I hereunto Sett my hand the day and date above mentioned. G. WAHUP.

It seems doubtful whether his death occurred in 1710, as stated at p. 103, as a letter from Bernard Benyon to Joseph Addison, dated Fort St. George, 15 August, 1711, mentions the death of Edward Fleetwood (16 February, 1710/11), who left his wife sole executrix,

"who tho she is a very good woman, is not a proper person to give me soe good intelligence of what her husband had done in this affaire as I expect....."

He adds in a postscript that he had

"allmost forgot to advise you of the death of yor Brother Lancelot. I believe it would not be improp[r] that you send out letters of administration to recover w[t] was bequeath'd him by Madme Addison, in the meantime I shall stop it here when we pay her Legacys."—Egerton MS. 1972, fos. 45/7.

The inference is that Lancelot's death occurred early in August, 1711.

MR. READE has noted (p. 103) Joseph Addison's vexation at the mismanagement of Gulston Addison's estate; it found expression in the following letters. They bear no address, but internal evidence, and the fact that Edward Harrison, Governor from 11 July, 1711, of Fort St. George, had been appointed Addison's attorney on or about 22 January, 1710/11, show that they are copies of letters addressed to him. Benyon and the Rev. [George] Lewis were to act in case of Harrison's death (Egerton MS. 1972, fos. 19/20, 38, 41).

Egerton MS. 1972, fo. 83.
(*Copy.*)

Dear Sir, Jan. 20th 171¾

The other Letter wch I have here enclosed to you expresses my thoughts as I would have them represented to the Trustees for wch reason you will perhaps think it proper to be shewn to them I

must now write to you as I have the Honour to look upon you as my friend and consider by what means I may be able to save anything out of this strange wreck of my Brothers fortunes.

I have been advised by some to contest the whole will, by others to put in for at least an equal share with Mr Jolly, as I and my sister in law were left Coexecutors, and by every one indeed to take out a commission for enquiring into the particulars of my brothers estate, and whether the Trustees have not connived at several mismanagemts in relation to Debts &c, and have in all respects duly discharged the trust reposed in them. Others tell me that I am empowered to give the preference to wch of the Legatees I shall think fit. But since you have been pleased to assure me I may relie upon your friendship in this affair I shall beg of you to turn it to my advantage as well as the thing will admit of. Perhaps those who are concerned in the will may think it fair that I whom my Brother designed to reap the greatest advantage by it should come in for a proportionable Dividend with themselves, wch may possibly be brought about by your good offices. I acquainted you in my last with the money I had paid my mother in consequence to my Brothers Letters and had I then thought it possible for the estate to fall so short I should have informed you at the same time that when my Younger Brother set out for the Indies Mr Braddyll laid out 249l. or thereabouts to equip him for his voyage wch is not yet paid, because it was designed to have been charged upon my Brother at Fort St George. This I hope will be thought reasonable to be charged as a Debt upon the estate. If it be thought just that Mr Jolleys Legacy be paid first I will rather promote than oppose it provided that he receive no part of his money before the 1500 Pagodas due out of it to my Younger Brother be well and truly paid. Which I must in a particular manner recommend to your care and management. You may be sure next to my own I have my Sisters concerns most at heart and hope that she will have the benefit of the Legacy that is left her. Upon the whole I must Desire you will put an end to this perplexed affair as soon as possible and give you all the power that lies in me to accommodate matters, wch I question not will be as much as you can to the advantage of

Sir

Your most obliged and most obedient humble Servt

J: Addison.

My Lord Hallifax presents you his very humble Service.

The letters were probably dictated by Addison. The corrections in the following letter are in his own handwriting, for which reason this text is given in preference to that of a fair copy on fos. 87/8. The words crossed through by Addison are put in brackets, and his corrections and insertions are printed in italics.

Egerton MS. 1972, fos. 85-6.

[No date.]

Sr

By your last letters from India I have received the Malancholy account of my Brothers affaires in those parts. It is very lucky for one or two of those [infamous persons] *honest Gentlemen* whom my Brother left as his Trustees that they have such an article as that of Pegu to throw their mismanagements upon. I am very much surprized that an account of that affair and of all others is not [sent to*] come to my hands. I think it would have been more proper for Governour Pitt to have applied to me for such an account then that I should have been remitted to him. I might at least have expected a duplicate of what was sent him on that subject. *As it is* I have not yet been with him for any information in this affair nor do I intend it: so that all the knowledge I can pick up of that matter comes from persons returned from India. By these I am informed that instead of selling the stock at Pegu wch would have brought money to the estate there was such an unnecessary number of directors subdirectors Captains Carpenters &c, sent [for] to fetch it home wth such an [unusual] *exorbitant* pay allotted to them that it is no wonder they have brought that part of the estate to nothing. I am likewise informed that one Bugden was sent to withdraw the factory which my Brother was so deeply concerned in and that it was so contrived that a kind of new *Company* stock is [grafted on] *erected on the Ruines of* my Brothers estate: if so, I do not wonder that Bugden should consider the advantage of this new stock more than the interest of my Brothers estate, and that most of the Council who are in this new companys stock should be for supporting Bugden who as I am informed has done their business very well tho [we] *I* have not much to thank him for They tell me that he has made very great and unnecessary expences at Pegu and what [I cannot believe*] seems to me incredible Gave the King a present of 2000 Pagodas to be reckoned out of my Brothers [estate] *effects*. Some would persuade me that about 2000 Pagodas more [are reckoned to my Brothers estate tho they were employed] *have bin thrown away* by the Trustees in I do not know what kind of *ad*venture [without any sufficient] *tho they had no manner of* power *or Authority* for so doing: what makes *me* fear there is some truth in it is that I hear [that] when 800 Pagodas of this money might have been saved by [an agreement] *a composition* with the French *Captors, the* trustees let slip that opportunity; a neglect wch I cannot Imagine they would have been guilty of in their own affaires. In these and the like particulars there is no Question but the law will give redress I am sure it is not for the honour of Fort St George that such proceedings should pass in it but I shall *forbear* opening on that subject till I find all other means of doing my self right [prove] ineffectual. Raworth has acted [in this matter] after such a manner as [woul] [*sic*] very well deserves the Pillory and I long for an opportunity of letting him know so by word of mouth Mr Benyon is the only person among the Trustees who has done the part of an honest man in the trust committed to his care by his deceased friend.

As you Sr are the [only person] *Gentleman* whom I have desired to act in my place and whose honour as well as friendship I rely upon in that particular so you are the only person to whom I have suggested my thoughts and Intentions upon this matter desiring at the same time that you will exert in my behalf those powers wch I have put into your hands had I received any full account of this

* In the original, but presumably crossed through during the *dictation* by Addison.

matter *as I ought to have done* I should have taken *more* council [*sic*] upon it how to have proceeded in it immediately

Endorsed :—

Coppys of Letters
to Indea

Gulston Addison's estate amounted to pagodas 13577. 17 fa. 78 ca, as reported to a meeting of the trustees, &c., at Fort St. George, 30 June, 1716 (Egerton MS. 1972, fo. 99b).

Pagodas 238. 3. 60 were disbursed by Governor Harrison in making Gulston Addison's tomb.

Several documents are in duplicate, the reason being, so far as those from abroad are concerned, that originals and copies were sent home by different vessels. From another copy of Mary Addison's will (1971, fos. 7/8) it appears that the two signatures queried on p. 210 are those of J. Roach and Richard Phrip or Frip, as mentioned by the Rev. F. Penny at p. 256. Both names occur in the church registers about this period. An almost verbatim copy of Mary Addison's letter printed on p. 210 appears also with date of 7 January, 1709[10].

A certified copy of Gulston Addison's will is in MS. 1972, fos. 8/9; it was enclosed in a letter from the trustees, dated Madras, 24 October, 1709. R. W. B.

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James Weale (11 S. ii. 169).—James Weale, whose library was sold in 1840, was one of the principal clerks in the office of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, works, and Buildings. I presume that it was his work in connexion with the Irish Land Revenue that interested him in Irish history, and led to his collecting books on Ireland. J. F. Rotton.

Godalming.

Richard Gem (11 S. ii. 121, 172, 233).—I beg leave to express my thanks in your columns to Mr. Courtney and Sir John Rotton for the further information about Dr. Gem, physician to the Embassy at the time of the Revolution in Paris. Also I shall be grateful to your readers for any further details about my ancestors. We can prove by the undeniable evidence of a tombstone that we were settled in Worcestershire in the time of the Stuarts; but did we bring our name from Wales, as a casual change from "Gam," or from Flanders or Italy? In Berry's 'Genealogies' a brother of Aubrey, a personage of importance at the Court of Elizabeth, is said to have married the daughter of "Richard ap Gem." In Flanders two physicians appear in the seventeenth century under the name of "Gemma," and occur in Dictionaries of Biography. On the other hand, there have been Italian families of Geminiani, Gemelli, and "gemma." So peculiar a name cannot be of English origin. S. Harvey Gem.

2, Keble Road, Oxford.

R. Churche, *c.* 1600 (11 S. ii. 249).—The translator of Martin Fumée's 'The Historie of the Troubles of Hungarie' was Rocke Churche, or, as sometimes written, Rooke Church. He was the only son of John Church by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Rooke or Rocke Greene of Little Sampford, Essex. This John Church was the elder son of John Church, Bailiff of Maldon, Essex, by his first wife Joan Henkyn.

Rocke Church was born 5 April, 1563, and died in 1613. His nuncupative will is registered, P.C.C., 31 Capell. He had one son, Percy Church, the Royalist.

L. L. K. will find the pedigree of this family of Church in two papers printed in *The Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xiii.

Arthur H. Church.

Shelsley, Kew Gardens.

John Rylands Library: Dante Codex (11 S. ii. 46, 172).—Let me correct an unfortunate, though easily observable, error in my communication at the latter reference. In l. 18, col. 1, p. 173, 1626 should read, of course, 1426. That I failed to notice so glaring a slip when correcting the proof can only be accounted for by the fact that the revision was made hurriedly during vacation.

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

"Smouch," a Term for a Jew (11 S. ii. 225).—I do not think that "smouch" as a contemptuous term for a Jew is connected with *der Schmûs*, Yiddish for talk, and *schmûsen*, to talk (that it is used in the sense of to haggle, to chaffer, I have never heard, and I doubt it). Probably "smouch" is our corresponding nickname *mauschel*, of which an older form is *Mausche*, *Mösche*, and this is nothing but the Yiddish pronunciation of Moses. A derivative is the verb *mauscheln*, to speak with a Jewish accent. The addition of *s* to the Yiddish word may be accounted for in various ways.

G. Krueger.

Berlin.

Though I agree with Mr. Mayhew that "smouch" or "smous" is of Hebrew origin, and identical with the German *Schmus*, I must differ from him when he considers "smous" "evidently due to the German *Schmus*." I am inclined to think that it found its way into English from the Netherlands, where *Smous*, spelt and pronounced like the Suffolk word, is still a very common nickname for a Jew. I have never come across it as a proper name. The word is also very common in the compound *smoushond*, *i.e.*, a kind of dog (kept by Jewish butchers ?).

I have also seen the English word spelt "smoutch" and "smouse." In East Frisian the word is *smaus*. J. F. Bense.
Arnhem.

Mr. Mayhew is correct in his derivation ; but I differ in respect of the application. "Schmoosing," as a Yiddish expression, means "gossiping," and of a kind which is a trifle spicy or scandalous. Jews naturally, with their thousands of years of social life, have accumulated a special literature of the kind, unwritten, and merely existing in the memories of certain brilliant raconteurs of these "tales" or "schmusen." Mr. Mayhew has therefore more warranty in tracing its root to Hebrew than to German sources. "Smouch" would be a travelling "yarner"—in two senses.

M. L. R. Breslar.

Hotten's 'Slang Dictionary' has "*Mouchy*, a Jew." Is this an attrite form of the term ? Across the Atlantic "to smouch" is to crib or to get by stealth. "To mooch" is glossed by Hotten as to sponge, and "mooching," or "on the mooch," as being "on the look-out for any articles or circumstances which may be turned to a profitable account; watching in the streets for odd jobs, horses to hold, &c. ; also, scraps of food, old clothes, &c." Christian amenity would not hesitate to use this material for naming a Jew. Information under "mooch" and "moocher" is naturally found in the 'H.E.D.' Bailey gives "*To Mouch*, to eat up, O."—the O. indicating that it is an old word.

"Miss Mowcher's" name ('David Copperfield') occurs to me in connexion with Mr. Mayhew's inquiry. St. Swithin.

It occurs to me that there may be some relationship between "smouch," as used in 'Ingoldsby,' and the slang verb "to smouch," meaning to pilfer, to steal. Mark Twain has several instances of this in 'Huckleberry Finn,' *e.g.*, chap. xxxv. "So I 'll mosey along and smouch a couple of case-knives." Lionel Monckton.
69, Russell Square, W.C.

Of the etymology of "smouch" or "smous" I know nothing ; but I can vouch for the fact that for many years past in South Africa the itinerant pedlar (almost invariably a Polish Jew) has been known as a "smaus." He used to wander for hundreds of miles afoot (before the advent of railways) from one Boer farm-house to another, vending women's wearing apparel and an Autolycus collection of oddments. Whether he survives to this day I know not.

In connexion with this it is curious to note that these long-haired, caftan-garbed Polish Jews were popularly known, in the Cape Colony and the Transvaal, as "Peruvians"—not because they had any connexion with South America, but for the reason that (so it was alleged) an old name for Poland was Peruvia. Is there any solid foundation for this ? Frank Schloesser.
Kew Green.

Kipling and the Swastika (11 S. ii. 188, 239).—A description of the symbolism of the *svastika* is given by Sir George Birdwood in the preface to the second reprint of his 'Report on the Old Records of the India Office,' London, 1891. On the first fly-leaf of the book is printed in dominical red the "right-hand svastika," the symbol of Ganisa, of the male principle in nature, of the sun, and of life ; and on the last leaf is printed in nadder blue the "left-handed svastika, or *sauvastika*," the symbol of Kali, of the female principle in nature, of darkness, and of death. Sir George also states that the right-hand svastika is commonly placed by modern Hindus at the head of invoices and other papers. J. Tavenor-Perry.
5, Burlington Gardens, Chiswick.

If we may assume that Mr. Kipling himself designed the stamp on the cover of his books and the device which faces their title-pages, it is yet possible that the latter may represent his preference as regards the form of the swastika. In the 'Just So Stories' the picture of Pau Amma the Crab running away contains a left-handed swastika, and this was drawn by Mr. Kipling. Two out of the three swastikas, therefore, are left-handed. L. R. M. Strachan.
Heidelberg.

Sven Hedin, in 'Trans-Himalaya,' vol. i. p. 404 (Macmillan, 1909), states that the left-hand swastika indicates a connexion with the Pembo sect, while the right-hand

swastika is a mark of "the orthodox yellow caps." Elsewhere he states that the Lamas of the Pembo sect make their perambulations anti-clockwise, thus following the direction of the arms in this form of the swastika.

C. W. F.

This Indian emblem was employed in a very attractive form upon a card of greeting which I received last New Year's Day. It is thus interpreted thereon :—

*Legend.*

May the four winds from the four corners of the earth always gently and sweetly upon you blow.

Beneath was this additional explanatory note :—

The swastika is the oldest and most widely recognised talisman of good luck in the world.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

I am reminded that among very superstitious Jews hailing from Eastern lands the practice is still current of suspending "a camire" round the throats of their offspring as amulets against "the evil eye." A silver coin—say, a worn sixpence—is sawn through to the shape of the fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, denoting "under God's protection." When a child is specially favoured in looks, friends will jokingly say, "He ought to wear a camire." My father used to drive a big trade in such things forty years ago. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

IRISH SUPERSTITION: BOYS IN PETTICOATS AND FAIRIES (11 S. ii. 65, 137).—I am much obliged to D. K. T. and YGREC for their replies. The latter's reference to Clodd's 'Tom-Tit-Tot' enables me to note the existence of the superstition in Achill Island, with the interesting variant that a devil takes the place of the Connemara fairies :—

"To this day [1898], the peasants of Achill Island (on the north-west coast of Ireland) dress their boys as girls till they are about fourteen years old to deceive the boy-seeking devil."—P. 131.

But when Clodd cites Achilles as a case in point, he is surely guilty of confusion, the purpose of the fabled disguise of Achilles being to keep him from the dangers of war. Perhaps such cases have actually occurred, as I have read that in Russia there is a law directed against the concealment of a boy's sex in order to avoid military service.

Apparently there is no clear trace of the superstition in England. Probably D. K. T.'s Brighton playmate, who was kept in petticoats until the age of twelve, owed this experience to some other cause. I have been told of a much more recent case in the same town, in which two brothers were dressed as girls until the ages of ten and eight respectively, but the reason alleged was simply the mother's disappointment at not having girls. G. H. WHITE.

Lowestoft.

'ARNO MISCELLANY,' 1784 (11 S. ii. 148, 234).—MR. SCOTT confuses two Bertie Greatheads, father and son. See 'D.N.B.' under 'Greatheed, Bertie.' It was the father, Bertie Greatheed, or Greathead, of Guy's Cliffe, near Warwick, who belonged to "Gli Oziosi," and contributed both to the 'Arno Miscellany' and the 'Florence Miscellany.' Born in 1759, he died 16 January, 1826. Besides the references in 'D.N.B.' see the catalogue of Dr. Samuel Parr's library. There is a good note on the Della Cruscans in Murray's latest edition of Byron's works. See also Miss Berry's Journal. "What jolly souls, as you truly say," she wrote on 1 September, 1574, "are the Greatheads!" On 21 August, 1807, Mr. Greatheed read to her his translation in verse of Boccaccio's 'Lisabetta and her Brothers.' Bertie Greatheed, the younger, died at Vicenza, Italy, on 8 October, 1804, aged 23. He went to France during the peace to pursue his artistic studies; and, when other Englishmen were made prisoners, he was allowed to retire to Italy, where he died of a fever.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

VANISHING LONDON: PROPRIETARY CHAPELS (11 S. ii. 202, 254).—BRUTUS, of course, is right; yet something *has* vanished. The old chapel where his grandfather was buried was, indeed, rebuilt for the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., but had previously been famous, and celebrated in comic verse for its unfortunate situation. Like the great door of Westminster Hall, the chapel was long flanked by an immediately adjoining ale-house on either side. D.

BRUTUS cannot recently have paid a visit to the neighbourhood of Albert Gate. I was well acquainted with Holy Trinity Church, Knightsbridge, and was a constant attendant there in the late sixties and early seventies, during the incumbency of the late Dr. John Wilson, who is mentioned by your correspondent, and who was, by the by, one of the best preachers I ever heard. The church stood between, and joining, two public-houses; but certainly neither the church nor the public-houses are there now.

They were all pulled down some years ago. The church was built with the altar towards the North. This, I believe, is very uncommon in Anglican churches, though I believe Roman Catholic churches, both here and on the Continent, are often unorientated.

J. Foster Palmer.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

*The Daily Telegraph* was quite right in stating that "Trinity Chapel was pulled down within the memory of all of us," for although the French Embassy does not occupy the actual site of Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge, the chapel has been pulled down. When the Embassy was enlarged in 1898, the building was separated from the chapel by a narrow alley, and its wall had to be built with white materials, so as not to darken the little chapel, the windows of which opened on the alley. The chapel was pulled down in 1904, and flats erected on its site. No fresh chapel, so far as I can learn, has been erected near it since. I am still seeking further information.

In reference to Mr. Cecil Clarke's query as to Grosvenor Chapel, the Rev. Ewart Barter courteously informs me that

"for the last ten or eleven years Grosvenor Chapel has been (by Act of Parliament then passed) a chapel of ease of St. George's, Hanover Square. Before that time it occupied an anomalous position. It was not a Proprietary Chapel, for though it had been originally built by a Grosvenor, an ancestor of the present Duke of Westminster, the office of Incumbent was in the gift of the Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square."

John Collins Francis.

Dictionary of Mythology (11 S. ii. 167, 255).—Perhap Seyffert's 'Dictionary of Classical Antiquities,' published by Sonnenschein, and claiming to be up to date in point of recent research, might prove useful. In case Seyffert is unsuitable, Roscher's 'Lexikon,' published at Leipsic, would probably be the best. W. S. S.

H.M.S. Avenger (11 S. ii. 130, 239).—*The Naval and Military Gazette*, No. 785, of 22 January, 1848, gives a list of the officers on board the Avenger when she sailed from Gibraltar (misprinted "Malta"). The lieutenants mentioned are Hugh Mallett Kinsman, Frederick Marryat, and Francis Rooke; midshipmen, J. Heywood and Charles Bere; naval cadets, J. B. Heywood and W. J. S. M. Molyneux.

Later it mentions that there was only one officer called Heywood, and that "Malta" should be read Gibraltar.

Lieut. Rooke was the only one of the above officers saved. Full accounts of the wreck may be seen in Nos. 783, 784, 785, January, 1848, of the above *Gazette* in the Newspaper Room of the British Museum.

W. H.-S., Commander, R.N.

I believe one of the lieutenants drowned in the Avenger was the only son of Capt. Marryat the novelist. I have read this somewhere, but cannot now remember where.

J. A. Greenwood.

Wordsworth: Variant Readings (11 S. ii. 222).—It should be noted that the sonnet on the 'Voyage down the Rhine' is not included in 'The Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth,' with a stately and impressive Introduction by Viscount Morley, which Messrs. Macmillan published in 1888. Probably the issue of this excellent working copy of the poet was sufficiently remote to guard it from the charge brought against "recent editions," and yet to all intents and purposes it belongs to the present time. Like many other editions, it omits the inscription for the Grasmere moss-hut, beginning "No whimsy of the purse is here"; but its plan is sufficiently comprehensive to warrant its title, and its chronologically arranged contents, bibliography, indexes, and so forth, are all thoroughly commendable features. A numbering of the lines would have been useful, but this may come. In the fairly exhaustive table of contents we find it duly stated that the sonnet "Down a swift Stream" was composed in 1821, and first published in 1827.

Thomas Bayne.

It is perhaps worth noting that in Moxon's six-volume edition of Wordsworth (1837) the sonnet

Down a swift Stream, thus far, a bold design,

occurs as No. X. in the third part of the 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets,' and that its last line there reads

Features that else had vanished like a dream.

In other respects it corresponds exactly with the later version quoted by Mr. Lane Cooper, except that in line 8 "the eye athwart" is retained, as in the 1822 sonnet

The confidence of Youth our only Art,

whereas in the final version "his" takes the place of "the."

The transposition of the sonnet in the series is, I suppose, due to historical considerations. The one on 'Walton's Book of Lives,' originally No. XI., is now No. V.;

that on Sacheverel, originally No. XII., is now No. XI. Then comes the sonnet under discussion, and the alteration of the last line may be at least partly due to the fact that it now immediately precedes the three on 'Aspects of Christianity in America.' The "interest of our theme" here spreads geographically, as well as in other respects. These sonnets were not included in the earlier editions. C. C. B.

Frank Nicholls, 1699–1778 (11 S. ii. 190).—Dr. Watkins in his 'Biographical Dictionary,' relying on the authority of the 'General Biographical Dictionary,' and Gorton's 'Biographical Dictionary,' basing its account on the 'Life of Nicholls' by Dr. Lawrence, agree in representing Nicholls as educated at Westminster School. Perhaps Lawrence's 'Life' may tell who Nicholls's mother was. W. Scott.

Francis Peck (11 S. ii. 68, 136, 175).—He was B.A. of Pembroke Hall, Camb. Ordained to curacy of Folkestone, 1672. In the following year Archbishop Sheldon gave him Eastbridge, which he held with Saltwood until his death. He was collated to Hythe, 5 May, 1674, on the death of Thomas Carter. R. J. Fynmore.

Sandgate.

Sir Eyre Coote's Monument (11 S. ii. 227).—A fine monument to this distinguished English general was executed by Banks, and erected by the East India Company in the west aisle of Westminster Abbey. He died, I think, in 1783, not in 1785.

J. Holden MacMichael.

In a MS. history of the Coote family in my possession it is stated that the Directors of the H.E.I.C. erected a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. His death must have occurred in 1784, as *Faulkner's Journal* and 'The Annual Register' record his burial at Rockwood Church in Hampshire on 2 September of that year.

H. J. B. Clements.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

Sir Eyre Coote died at Madras in 1783. His body was brought home and interred in the parish church of Rockwood, Hampshire. A monument to his memory, the work of Thomas Banks, R.A., was raised in Westminster Abbey. Presumably, this is the monument inquired after. The inscription states that it is raised "To the memory of Sir Eyre Coote, K.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, who, in 1760 and 1761, expelled the French from the coast of Coromandel." The date of death is given as 1783, with which the statement in the 'D.N.B.' agrees. W. S. S.

[The 'D.N.B.' says: "He died, two days after reaching Madras, on 26 April 1783.....Coote's body was brought back from India, and landed at Plymouth with great pomp on 2 Sept.; it was interred at Rockburne Church in Hampshire, close to his estate of West Park, where the East India Company erected a monument over it with an epitaph by Mr. Henry Bankes, M.P.]

Book-Covers: "Yellow-Backs" (11 S. ii. 189, 237, 274).—I possess a "yellow-back" edition of 'The Pic-Nic Papers,' edited by Charles Dickens. The work first appeared in 1841 in three volumes, for the benefit of the widow of Charles Dickens's first published Macrone. In the inside of the covers several two-shilling editions of popular novels are advertised as "just published"—for instance, 'The Widow Married' by Mrs. Trollope, which first appeared in 1840. Novels almost invariably went into cheap editions in about two years, so that my impression is that "yellow-backs" are as old as the late forties or early fifties. "Yellow-backs" were certainly known in Paris in the fifties.

S. J. A. F.

Francis Thompson the Poet (11 S. ii. 208).—For "Liverpool" read Preston; there is no Winckley Square in Liverpool, so the error is doubtless a slip. Thompson was born at 7, Winckley *Street*, Preston, and his parents moved into the adjoining Square in his infancy. The tablet has been placed, correctly, on the house in Winckley Street, not in the Square. Sylviola.

[Mr. T. White also points out the mistake.]

Peck and Beckford Fuller (11 S. i. 488; ii. 236).—John Fuller of Brightling, Sussex, m. in 1703 Eliz., first dau. and coh. of Fulke Rose, Esq., of Jamaica, and had nine sons. She d. in 1727 (Berry's 'Sussex Genealogies,' 278, and Faculty Licences). Rose Fuller, their second son, was a member of Council of Jamaica, where his wife Ithamar d. 22 April, 1738, aged 17 (Archer's 'M.I.,' 44). Henry Fuller, s. of Tho. of Jamaica, Esq., matriculated from Queen's Coll., Ox., 22 Ap., 1743, aged 18, of Linc. Inn 1745 (Foster). Peck and Beckford may have been Henry's younger brothers. Richard Beckford of Jamaica in his will of 1755 directed that his sugar was to be shipped to Messrs. Tho. & Stephen Fuller, who were younger sons of the above-mentioned John. In 1789 the firm was Stephen

& Rose Fuller, of 4, Church Court, Clements Lane, Lombard St. (Kent's Directory). The former was sometime Agent for Jamaica. There is no proof that Col. Tho. Fuller, the first settler, was related to the above.

V. L. Oliver.

Theophilus Feild (11 S. ii. 190, 236).—See a pedigree of his family in my 'History of Antigua,' i. 251 and iii. 423.

V. L. Oliver.

Francis Faillteau (11 S. i. 488).—He may have been a son of Lewis Feuilleteau, a wealthy planter of the island of St. Kitts, who d. about 1775, leaving an only surviving s. and h. William. The name is evidently French, and probably Huguenot.

V. L. Oliver.

Sunninghill, Berks.

"Game leg" (11 S. ii. 229).—In the first of two lectures, by the Rev. William Gaskell, M.A., on the Lancashire dialect, which are appended to the fifth edition of his wife's 'Mary Barton: a Tale of Manchester Life,' there appear the following notes:—

"When I was a lad, an old cobbler who mended my shoes used constantly to charge me with what he called a sad trick of 'camming' them, which meant wearing them out of shape, either at the heel or at the side. In Tim Bobbin we find Mary saying, 'Good lorjus deys! It 's not to tell how camm'd things con happen.' It is an epithet, too, which is often applied to a temper that is not quite so even and straight as it should be, as 'Eh! hoo 's in a terrible camm'd humour to-day!' In Shakespeare's 'Coriolanus' Sicinius says, 'This is clean kam': to which Brutus answers 'merely awry'—exactly the meaning of the Lancashire word. In Skelton, a poet who lived early in the reign of Henry VIII. and who was tutor to that monarch, we meet with the word 'cammock' twice, and it is supposed to mean 'a crooked stick or tree, or beam.' The passages are these:—

Your long lothy legges
Crooked as a camoke.

And in reference to Wolsey, whom this poet had the boldness to assail, or, in his own words, 'bark at the butcher's dog,' he says:—

All that he doth is ryght—
As ryght as a cammocke croked.

. . . . . .

"In the Greek we have *κάμπτω*, to bend, and in Latin *camera*, a vaulted or arched chamber. The idea throughout is that of crookedness. In many cases in Welsh, following a rule of the language, 'cam' becomes 'gam.' Thus 'go-gam' is somewhat crooked; 'pen-gam,' wry-headed; 'min-gam,' wry-mouthed, &c. I remember that a poor schoolfellow of mine, who had a bent leg which obliged him to use a crutch, was commonly said to have a 'gam' leg. I fancied that this was because it was made 'game' of, but the reason evidently was because it was bent. I have occasionally heard the term applied in a similar way since. This word 'cam,' then, is a genuine Celtic word, and I see no reason why we should not receive it as one that has kept its ground in this locality from the time of the true Britons."

W. Fleming.

Amongst workmen of every class, the term "game" for disabled is common, though the usual expression is "gammy" or "gamey." It is equally applied to a natural lameness and a temporary disablement owing to an accident. I have thought that the term came from sport, where game, if not killed outright, was crippled, and an injured man would be called "gamey" or "gammy."

A. Rhodes.

[Mr. A. L. Mayhew's reply next week.]

Islington Historians (11 S. ii. 187, 239, 250).—I regret that my query was so worded as to lead Major Yarrow Baldock to suppose the 'D.N.B.' was an unfamiliar source of information. Unfortunately, also, he has too much confidence in the infallibility of that work. I have long made a special study of Islington biographies, and hope to contribute one day some corrections of the 'D.N.B.'

Major Baldock has also made the common mistake of confusing John Nichols, the printer-antiquary, with John Nicholl, the historian of the Ironmongers' Company. As the former died in 1826, it is obviously the latter whom Lewis—writing after 1840—thanks for heraldic drawings.

I am writing this far from my own or any other library, or I would deal with other points in Major Baldock's intended correction of the corrector.

Aleck Abrahams.

In the present inchoate condition of London bibliography it is extremely difficult to know where to look for information on any specified subject. The following notes may therefore, perhaps, be useful.

John Nelson's 'History of Islington' was first published in 1811. The book went into a second edition in 1823. Lewis's 'History' appeared in 1842.

Later historians of Islington may possibly refer to the work of their predecessors. Of these may be mentioned Thomas Coull's 'History and Traditions of Islington,' published in 1861, and William Howitt's 'Northern Heights of London' (containing historical associations of Islington), issued in 1869.

W. S. S.

H. A. Major (11 S. ii. 129, 255).—A biography of him will be found in Diprose's 'Account of the Parish of St. Clement Danes,' ii. 65–6, from which it appears that he was born in Bell Yard, Strand. After being errand boy, newspaper boy, and ironmonger's assistant, he was engaged by Mr. J. B. Chamberlain, picture-dealer, of 203, High Holborn. He left that employment to enter the London District Post Office, upon the recommendation of Thomas Noon Talfourd, and was at once installed letter-carrier in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a post he held for a quarter of a century. He was artist, actor, and musician as well as postman. In 1853 Dr. Erasmus Wilson sent him for eight months to study in an evening school of fine art in Newman Street, Oxford Street. In 1864 he took his first prize for a painting of fruit, and in 1865 a picture of grapes and butterflies was exhibited at the Floral Hall. One of the same class, valued at 50*l.*, he presented to King's College Hospital. A violinist of ability, he was in request at concerts. As an actor he played for six months at the Strand Theatre the part of Doggrass in Francis Talfourd's pantomime of 'Black-eyed Susan.' Shortly afterwards he wrote his first farce, 'A Cure for the Gout.' Altogether he was the author of about sixteen dramatic pieces, nearly all produced successfully, but very few were published. A. Rhodes.

Limerick Glove in a Walnut Shell (11 S. ii. 249).—At one time gloves were made in Ireland, chiefly at Limerick, of calf skins of such a fine texture that they could be enclosed in a walnut shell, and were thus often shown in shop windows.

A pair of them were included in Ralph Thoresby's museum, labelled as follows: "A pair of gloves so delicately thin that, though they will fit a large hand, are folded up and enclosed in a gilded walnut shell." It was this quality that gave "Limericks," as the gloves collectively were called, their extensive reputation.

Gloves of equally fine material were made in Scotland. The Incorporation of Glovers of Perth, once a powerful and wealthy craft, sometimes used a coat of arms in which five walnuts on a branch were placed between a pair of gloves "displayed" on a shield, and this was found on the "calling's seats" in Perth Church.

In an old picture of St. Bartholomew, formerly hanging in the Perth Glovers' Hall, there was in the corner a bunch of these nuts; and a deacon of the Corporation remarks that the nutshells were used for the purpose of containing specimens of gloves made of such fine materials that they were folded in pairs and enclosed in the nuts, which were often sent as presents by the cavaliers of olden times as tokens of affection.

Constance Russell.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

At the time of the Napoleonic war kid gloves were made at Limerick of so thin a quality that it was possible to shut up a pair in a large walnut shell. See Miss Edgeworth's story 'The Limerick Glove.' One of these old curiosities has been preserved at Basset Down. T. S. M.

Swindon.

In the early sixties Limerick gloves were sold in walnut shells. The gloves were made of very fine thread, usually white or a light tan colour. One pair was packed in a walnut shell and sold for three shillings and sixpence. Thos. White.

Liverpool.

In Mrs. Gaskell's 'Ruth,' chap. xx., we read:—

"She went upstairs, and brought down a delicate pair of Limerick gloves, which had been long treasured up in a walnut shell. 'They say them gloves is made of chicken's-skins,' said Sally, examining them curiously. 'I wonder how they set about skinning 'em.'"

S. B.

[Mr. John Hodgkin, St. Swithin and Mr. H. Smyth also thanked for replies.]

Authors of Quotations Wanted (11 S. ii. 28).—"What Hell may be I know not" is from 'Tauler,' by John G. Whittier.

T. F.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Telephones in Banks (11 S. ii. 169, 258).—I find that bankers are very reticent about this subject. Probably they all have instruments installed—they would not be up-to-date business men if they had not—but they conceal with scrupulous care their telephone numbers. L. L. K.

What *The Red Magazine* writer probably intended to say was: "Telephones are not in *public* use in English banks." If Dr. Forshaw inquires confidentially, I think he will find that almost every British bank possesses a telephone for use in cases of emergency, but the instrument is usually restricted to the service of the bank officials.

Wm. Jaggard.

"SCUPPER" (11 S. ii. 207).—I was serving in India in the early eighties of the last century when this word came into use. My recollection of it is that it was merely a slang word invented by soldiers. This recollection was confirmed a few days ago by an old soldier. He told me that it was a common expression in his time on board the transports. In rough weather it sometimes happened that the men were hurled across the deck, and deposited, sometimes with considerable injury, in the lee scuppers; and in common parlance they were said to be scuppered. Students of slang will understand how the word may have been transferred from its use as a means of injury to an injury itself apart from the means. This is only suggested as a probable solution.

FRANK PENNY.

The origin and signification of the verb "scupper" are purely maritime. A ship's decks slope slightly from their centre towards the scuppers (strictly, the gutters), which run fore and aft along each side of the decks. The expression "he was soon scuppered" would, therefore, imply that during a fight on board ship a man had rolled into the scuppers. The Press seems to have employed this word malapropos. For instance, it is absurd to write of people in bed as having been "scuppered"; or to say that Tommy Atkins stood a good chance of being "scuppered" within the lines of Suakim. As to *The Daily News* with its "scuppering surprise," the less said the better.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Meranerhof, Meran.

The verb "to scupper" has perhaps been formed in imitation of the better-known verb "to poop." Apparently the meaning is "to remove superfluous humanity out of some position where their presence is not needed, just as water is removed through the scuppers from the deck of a ship."

SCOTUS.

BARLOW TRECOTHICK, LORD MAYOR (11 S. ii. 209).—Perhaps the monument to Barlow Trecothick (who died 28 May, 1775) in St. Mary's Church, Addington, near Croydon, may give the name of his birthplace. The obituary notices in contemporary newspapers might also throw some light upon his origin. *The Gentleman's Magazine* and *The Town and Country Magazine* merely print an announcement of his death.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*English Church Brasses from the Thirteenth to the Seventeenth Century.* By Ernest R. Suffling. (Upcott Gill.)

THIS work is sure to attract a number of people who have hitherto given but little attention to any monumental brasses except those which commemorate their own forefathers, or which exist in parishes intimately known to them. We are almost sure that the local interest aroused by the present volume will lead the majority of its readers much further afield. The engravings are in many instances of a satisfactory character, yet we are sorry to be compelled to add that there are some which leave much to be desired. The earlier brasses were almost always the work of competent men, while many of those of a later period are wanting not only in balance of form, but also in power of execution. We feel, indeed, that the Renaissance, which arrived here somewhat later than it did in Italy and France, has much to answer for, not merely with regard to the deterioration of these monuments, but in respect also of the head-gear worn by women, many of whom are represented with head-dresses more extravagant than any we remember of earlier or later times.

The oldest brass now known to be in existence is in the church of St. Andrew at Verden in Hanover. It commemorates Bishop Ysowilpe, and has been included by Mr. Suffling from Mr. Creeny's volume on the brasses of the Continent. We have never seen the original, but from the plate before us we gather that it is an excellent work of art, showing the episcopal costume of the time with great exactness. The mitre is cleft and very low, and the garments are set forth as they were worn at the time (1231). Not only are their forms given, but great care has also been taken to indicate their texture. There does not seem to be any reason for doubting that it is the most ancient brass now to be met with, but its excellence of execution is far too great for us to believe that it was not preceded by works of the same class, but of far ruder character.

The oldest brass in England is believed to be that of Sir John Daubernoun, in which chain-mail covers the body from head to foot, the knee-caps, in our opinion, forming the only exception. These are, we believe, of highly ornamented wrought steel; the author, however, thinks they are of the tough hide known as *cuir-bouilli*. The second Sir John Daubernoun, son of the earlier, certainly wore metal knee-caps, as well as having the front part of his legs protected by curved steel plates. The date given for the first Sir John is 1277, that of his successor 1327. In both cases the shield charged with their simple arms—Argent, a chevron azure—is carried in front, the son having the chevron somewhat less acutely pointed than the father.

To trace the development and decay of the brasses that still remain would be a laborious work, almost impossible to achieve in full unless each shire was treated separately, and each brass figured, with its dimensions given. The cross in some form or other is engraved on many of the later brasses, but rarely on those of early date.

We cannot conclude without some reference to the brass at Grainthorpe in Lincolnshire. Though mutilated now, it must have been one of the most beautiful works of the kind in England.

To *The Cornhill* for October the Master of Peterhouse contributes an excellent paper 'In Memoriam: Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell,' which is much more trustworthy than the casual surmises and conclusions of other writers. Mrs. Woods's 'Pastel' deals with the ruins of Zimbabwe in a picturesque style. 'Hiram P. Blick and the Goblins,' by Mr. George Young, is a short story describing a trick played on an American by a lively young girl of mixed Irish and Castilian parentage. Mrs. S. A. Tooley has another centenary sketch in 'Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh.' It is pleasant, but contains much matter that is familiar to the lover of literature. Capt. Alan Field writes on 'Sea Training,' a form of education we would willingly see more frequently applied. 'Jewels of Gold,' by Mr. W. H. Adams, is a curious story of an old man's sacrifice which is rather spoilt by its cynical tone. Mr. A. C. Benson begins a series of essays entitled 'The Leaves of the Tree,' which are to be concerned with depicting characters which have influenced him, and have led to lives in which there have been "both aim and execution." His first essay is introductory, and chiefly concerned with his own position and beliefs. Mr. Benson has reached a stage in essay-writing when he does not hesitate to give us intimate confessions concerning his own beliefs.

*The Nineteenth Century* offers us little of a literary sort except the continuation of the Rev. A. H. T. Clarke's views on 'The Genius of Gibbon.' His view of 'Gibbon the Historian' offers some criticism in detail which is worth consideration, but the tone throughout is unduly patronizing.

Goldwin Smith's 'Last Words on Ireland,' the record of a visit paid in 1862, and subsequent reflections, is admirably written, and contains some good stories of famous men. We can guarantee from an independent source, as current in Oxford years ago, the story that Bob Lowe, being very shortsighted, rubbed out some of his work in examinations with his nose. But we thought that Disraeli, and not Lowe, made the remark in the House about the deaf member who used an ear-trumpet throwing away his natural advantages. Goldwin Smith makes the significant remark that "there was no excuse for the neglect of Ireland by the Court during the late reign" (Queen Victoria's), and writes that he was backed by a high-placed personage in that view. The Abbé Ernest Dimnet on 'The Sillon,' and Mr. Harold Cox on 'The Story of the Osborne Case,' both deal ably with causes attracting a good deal of attention just now. But the most important article in the number, to our mind, and the most poignant, is 'The Bitter Cry of the Irish Home Worker,' by Miss Margaret Irwin. She speaks of "the strange and unaccountable omission of shirtmaking and finishing from the trades scheduled under the new Trade Boards Act." These cases of horrible "sweating" are difficult to deal with, owing to the power of the employer; but, once realized, they ought to put every honest man to shame, and induce such a state of public feeling as to demand immediate legislation.

In *The Fortnightly* there are the usual political articles from the pen of well-known writers, and several papers of literary or artistic interest. Mr. Hewlett in 'The Profaned Sacrament' gives us a further glimpse of the pair of lovers whose career is continued in his recent novel 'Rest Harrow.' Mr. Charles Zeffertt's 'Shakespere in Fairyland' is a little disappointing. One expects, nowadays, insight into the folk-lore side of the subject such as the late Alfred Nutt gave us when, a few years ago, he dealt with this very theme. Mr. F. M. Hueffer writes on 'Holman Hunt' with special reference to Madox Brown, his grandfather. This paper is striking, but rather casual in its style. Mr. Lewis Melville is amusing concerning 'A Forgotten Satirist, "Peter Pindar."' The paper is hardly for the expert student of literature, who will know a good deal of its contents, but it makes the best of a man who was rather a despicable figure. Mr. G. H. Thring's views on 'Imperial Copyright' deserve attention; and in 'The New Hellenism' Mr. Arundell Esdaile has an account of Oscar Wilde's work and career which is commended by good judgment, and, we think, essential fairness.

Mr. William Archer's analysis of the present state of our drama should not be missed by any serious student of present conditions and difficulties. Part II. of 'In Search of Egeria,' by Mr. Walter Lennard, is clever work. A union between a man and a woman older than himself, based on literary and artistic grounds, is depicted with a few telling touches. Mr. Lennard's name is new to us, and, if he has not already attained success in fiction, it seems within his reach.

The editorial articles in *The Burlington* deal judiciously with the National Gallery and Holman Hunt. It is pointed out that the ordinary public which visits the Gallery is confused by misleading labels which represent exploded opinions. Mr. Lionel Cust's 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections' are this month devoted to that distinguished painter Antonio Moro, and the account of his work and times which M. Henri Hymans has published this year, and which promises to be a standard work for some time to come. Moro painted at least five portraits of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. Mr. G. F. Hill's 'Notes on Italian Medals' deal with some beautiful specimens, and show admirable research. Mr. A. Clutton Brock has a striking article on 'The Weakness and Strength of Turner'; and M. Seymour de Ricci discusses various pictures by Francesco Napolitano, a North Italian artist who was not great, but has a curious interest as an obvious follower of Leonardo. The illustrations of his pictures show this influence clearly. M. Friedrich Perzynski begins a learned and well "documented" dissertation, 'Towards a Grouping of Chinese Porcelains'; and Mr. Campbell Dodgson notices 'An Early Dutch Woodcut of St. Christopher' which has recently been acquired by the British Museum, and is, as the illustration of it shows, most picturesque in detail. A mediæval chasuble recently restored to the church of St. Peter, Barnstaple, is also figured and described. In the notes on 'Art in Germany' it is said that the Berlin Secessionists have reached a disappointing stage, and are tending visibly to coarsen their methods.

### Booksellers' Catalogues.—October.

Mr. P. M. Barnard sends No. 11 of his Manchester Series. This is devoted to Alpine Books and Kindred Literature. A copy of the first edition of Shelley's 'Six Weeks' Tour,' London, 1817, is 1*l.* 5*s.* There are Alpine and Swiss prints and views, many being coloured.

Messrs. S. & E. Coleman's first Catalogue is devoted to Deeds, Old Wills, Charters, Court Rolls, &c. A deed between Charles Dibdin the younger of Sadler's Wells and William Siddons and others of the same theatre has a fine signature and seal of Charles Dibdin, jun., dated the 1st of January, 1813. Under London as It Used to Be is a Tax Law Ordinance and Decree of Sewers in 1722, in the City of Westminster, Aug. 12, 1722. There are deeds relating to Flower de Luce Court, in the parish of St. Dunstan's, Finsbury Manor, land in Cornhill, Fenchurch Street, Thames Street, &c. Many well-known family names appear in some of the deeds.

Mr. Gregory of Bath devotes Catalogue 194–5 to his Theological Department, Section I. The works are all at moderate prices, and include Richard Baxter, Bellew, Bonar, Bunsen, Chalmers, Hooker, Lightfoot, Pearson, Pusey, and many other modern theologians. There are some American items, including the first folio book printed at Boston, Samuel Willard's 'Body of Divinity,' 1726, 12*l.* Mr. Gregory states that "it is doubtful if another copy exists like this." The list of subscribers contains 462 names and addresses.

Mr. William Glaisher sends his List 373, containing Publishers' Remainders. The books are on every variety of subject, and offered at low prices. We notice Birrell's 'Life of Sir Frank Lockwood,' Budge's 'Book of Governors: the Historia Monastica of Thomas, Bishop of Marga, A.D. 840'; Maxwell's 'From the Yalu to Port Arthur,' and Sir Harry Johnston's 'Liberia: the Negro Republic of West Africa.' There are works under Education and Egypt. Under Foster are 'The True Portraiture of Mary, Queen of Scots,' by Mr. J. J. Foster, and works on Feudal Heraldry by the late Joseph Foster. Under Garnier is his 'History of the English Landed Interest.' Under India will be found Havell's 'Benares,' Keene's 'Hindustan,' and Lethbridge's 'Golden Book.' The books under Natural History include those by Aflalo and Aveling.

Messrs. Sotheran & Co.'s third and last part of their Clearance Catalogue, consequent upon their change of address in Piccadilly, is now issued, and forms No. 708 of their Price Current. The items in the three parts number almost nine thousand. We note a few: Charles II.'s copy of Prynne's 'Vindication,' 18*l.* 18*s.*; an original set of *Punch* to 1908, 32*l.*; Pyne's 'Royal Residences,' 22*l.* 10*s.*; and Racinet's 'Le Costume historique,' 18*l.* 18*s.*, which Mr. Sotheran describes as "the greatest work of the century on costume." An early English road-book unknown to Lowndes, Jacob van Langeren's 'Direction for the English Traviller,' 1643, is 9*l.* 9*s.* There is what the 'D.N.B.' describes as "the chief if not always trustworthy authority for the life of Mrs. Robinson." Perdita's 'Memoirs' by herself, extra-illustrated, 1803, 8*l.* The Catalogue is rich in Ruskin items. Under Scott is a complete set of original editions (except 'Guy Mannering,' which is the second, and 'Tales of My Landlord,' third edition), 74 vols., new half-morocco, 60*l.* Under Shakespeare we find the third Quarto of 'The Merchant of Venice,' the sixth of 'Pericles,' and the first of 'The Taming of the Shrew.' Under Izaak Walton is 'The Complete Angler,' edited by Bethune, large paper, 2 vols., royal 8vo, extended to 6 by the addition of about 400 illustrations, many being beautiful plates from Pickering's and Major's editions, crimson polished levant by Rivière, a most beautiful copy, New York, 1880, 65*l.* Until 30 November there is a discount of 25 per cent from the Catalogue prices.

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Major James Stuart King.—Oriental scholarship has suffered a great loss by the premature death of Major J. Stuart King, which occurred on 29 September, at his residence at Southsea, after a three days' illness.

Major King, before his retirement from the Army, had filled some responsible posts at Aden and on the Somali coast, and had acquired a scholarly knowledge of Arabic and Persian. On returning to England, he devoted his time to the elucidation of the languages and antiquities of South-Western Arabia, and especially to the study of Himyaritic, in which branch of learning he had probably no rival among English scholars. At the time of his death he was engaged upon the compilation of an *Index Geographicus* of all the local names occurring in the Sabæan inscriptions and in the works of the early Arabian writers and travellers.

A couple of weeks ago he informed the writer that he had become a regular subscriber to 'N. & Q.,' and hoped regularly to contribute articles to its columns. A short note on 'Ora =Noria,' which briefly but aptly exhibits his method, was printed in the number for 10 September (*ante*, p. 215). W. F. P.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

H. B., A. C. H., and M. P.—Forwarded.

W. Shacktady ('Modern Printing').—By John Southward, published by Raithby, Lawrence & Co., Thanet House, 231, Strand.

Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 243, col. 2, l. 32, for "Knide" read Knill.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## BATTLE OF DUNBAR: ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

History has, it seems to me, been too ready to take Cromwell's account of the losses at the battle of Dunbar. I give first two early accounts, and then a few comments. Heath's 'Chronicle,' 1663, p. 502, says:—

"On tuesday morning at four of the Clock, a Brigade of the English Army drew down to possess themselves of a pass upon the Road between Eden-burgh and Berwick, which being had, they might with the more ease, and advantage make their way home, and in order thereto pass over to the enemy, to fall upon them. This Brigade consisted of three regiments of Horse, of Major General Lamberts Commissary General Whalleys and Colonel Lilburns, and two of Foot. This gave the Scots a great Alarum, and a sore dispute happened about the pass, which lasted above an hour, the great guns playing in the meantime against both the bodies. At length the stout Brigade gained and possessed the pass, much gallantry and bravery being shewed on both sides.

"This pass lay at Copperspeth in the English way homewards, to impede which they had drawn off their best Horse upon the right Wing to receive the English, whose Word was the *Lord of Hosts*, theirs *The Covenant*.

"The Enemy charged hereupon with their Lanciers, so that the horse gave way a little, but immediately rallied, and the foot advancing to second them, the Scots were charged so home, that they put them presently to the rout, it being about six a clock in the morning, the left Wing of Horse without striking one stroke, following the same way; The Foot seeing this rout and flight of the Horse, and not able in any order by reason thereof to engage, were all of a sudden so confused and confounded, that without any resistance or offer of engagement, they threw down their Armes and fled, giving the English the full pursuit of them above eight miles beyond Haddington; the number of the slain were [*sic*] 4000, 9000 Prisoners, many whereof were desperately wounded, and 10000. armes, all their Ammunition, Bag and Baggage. Prisoners of Note were, Sir James Lumsdale, Lieutenant General of the Army, the Lord Libberton, imployed by the Estates to the King lately, and died of his wounds presently after the fight at Dunbar, Adjutant General Bickerton, scoutmaster Campbel, Sir William Douglass, Lord Cranston, and Colonel Gurden; 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 42 Captains, 75 Lieutenants, 17 Cornets, 2 Quarter-masters, 110 Ensignes, Foot and Horse Colours 200, 27 Guns, some brass, Iron and Leather, with the loss of not above 300 English, and one Major Rokesby, *Rokisly* [*sic*] who died after of his wounds: there was likewise taken the Purse to the great Seal of Scotland, which was presently sent up to London, and the Colours with those taken before at Preston, ordered forthwith to be hung up in Westminster-Hall."

The second account is from pp. 102–3. of "The Perfect | Politician, or a full | View | of the | Life and Actions | of | O. Cromwel. | The Third Edition Corrected and | Enlarged..... | London, Printed for I. | Crumpe, at the three | Bibles in St. Paul's Church | yard. MDCLXXXI.[22]":—

"All things being thus in a readiness, the Souldiers desired nothing more, than the coming of the time when they should fall in, that they might shew their Valour to purpose. It was resolved (Sept. 3) to fall on by break of day: but (by reason of some impediments) it was delayed till six of the clock; at which time, Major General Lambert, Lieutenant General Fleetwood, Commissary Whalley, and Colonel Twistleton (all stout and resolute Commanders) gave a furious charge upon the Scots Army, who stoutly sustained the same, and gallantly disputed the business at the Swords point. The English Foot in the meantime fired roundly upon the Enemies Foot, but with more courage than success; for being overpowr'd, they were forced into some disorder; notwithstanding, they soon recovered their Ground, being reinforced by the Generals own Regiment.

"And now the Fight grew hot on all sides. The English Horse flew about like Furies, doing wonderful execution, insomuch that the place soon became an *Aceldama*, or field of blood. The Foot were not behind in their capacities:

for the Pikes gallantly sustained the push of their Enemies, and the musquets seemed by their often firings to have a design to alter the property of the Climate from the Frigid to the Torrid Zone. Neither were the English more free of their powder, than the Scots (especially Lawyer's Regiment of Highlanders) were of their bullets, until their Horse being totally dispers'd, and enforc'd to quit the Field, left the foot exposed to all dangers: which they seeing began to shift for themselves as well as they could, throwing away their Arms, and betaking themselves to their heels: a poor shift! it being better to fight a day, than run an hour. To be short; the English at last so far prevailed, as to give a compleat Overthrow, by the utter routing of that Army, which had but lately triumphed in a confident assurance of Victory.

"This was the work of one hour; but it ended not here: for the Rout begetting a Run, the fugitives were pursued eight miles from the place. Of the Enemy were slain in all about 3000; 10000 taken prisoners, many whereof were desperately wounded; and 15000 Arms, all their Ammunition, Bag and Baggage. Prisoners of Note were Sir James Lumsdale, Lieutenant General of the Army, the Lord Libberton (who shortly after dyed of his wounds), Adjutant General Bickerton, Scout-master Campbel, Sir William Douglas, Lord Cranston, and Colonel Gurden; 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 42 Captains, 75 Lieutenants, 17 Cornets, 2 Quarter-Masters, 110 Ensigns, Foot and Horse Colours 200, 27 Guns, some Brass, some Iron, and some of Leather, with the loss of not above 300 English. There was likewise taken the Purse to the great Seal of Scotland; and for standing Trophies of this great victory, 200 of their Colours were sent up to the Parliament at London; who caused them to be hung up in Westminster-Hall, where they remained a long time."

It appears from comparing both these accounts that the English loss was about 300 (by loss evidently, I think, is meant the number of killed: Major Rokesby is mentioned as having been wounded, but then he shortly after died of his wounds). I cannot say whether one account has been copied from the other, but I should hardly think so because the number of killed and prisoners differs in the two accounts. If I remember right, Carlyle, in a note to his account of Dunbar fight, puts the query whether Fleetwood was present. It will be seen from the second account (Henry Fletcher's: his name, by the way, is not on the title-page) that Fleetwood was present. The accounts, it may be noted, agree in admitting the stiffness of the contest, Heath says "much gallantry and bravery being shewed on both sides." The number of men engaged and the nature of the fighting clearly prove the estimate of from twenty to thirty English killed to be positively ludicrous. Cromwell in a letter after the battle put the number at not above twenty, if I remember right. Elsewhere I have seen it mentioned as being up to thirty. Cromwell made the statement, doubtless, for political reasons. Serious historians however, appear to have accepted the number given by Cromwell as correct, though they have nothing to fear from Cromwell. ARDEA.

[A letter written by Cromwell the day before the battle, and showing his anxiety with respect to his position, was printed by MR. LINDSAY HILSON at 10 S. xi. 72.]

## "STENCIL": ITS DERIVATION.

PROF. SKEAT conjectures that "stencil" is derived from O.F. "*estinceller*, to sparkle, ....to powder, or set thick with sparkles" (Cotgrave). He quotes from the 'Aunters of Arthure' "with his sternes (stars) of gold, *stanseld* on stray," *i.e.*, "stencilled at random." In the Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. III. occurs "harnesium de bokeram albo, *extencellato* cum argento," which PROF. SKEAT renders "starred with silver."

The objections to this etymology are three: (1) there is no reason for assuming that the word in the above contexts means anything but "sparkling" (cf. "tinsel"); (2) there is a tremendous gap between Edw. III. and the modern word *stencil*, which appears to be first booked by Webster; (3) the *-s-* of *estinceler* was mute by about the end of the thirteenth century, hence the E. form *tinsel*.

The Rev. Percy Smith in his 'Glossary of Words and Phrases' suggests a more plausible etymology from G. "*Stanze*, mould, metal-stamp, die, punch" (Flügel-Schmidt-Tanger). This does not, however, account for the form, nor does it quite suit the sense, although there is a certain affinity between the two ideas, and "stencils" are, I suppose, cut out with such an implement. *Stanze* is given by Grimm as a modern word of unknown origin. It may be ultimately connected with its F. synonym *estampe*; cf. also G. and Du. *stempel*.

Kilian (1620) has a word which may be the origin of "stencil," viz., "*stemsel, stimsel*, ora sive limbus calcei, orbiculata calcei exterior sutura." This appears to suggest a fixed pattern. It occurs also in an earlier dictionary, viz., 'Trium Linguarum Dictionarium' (Frankfurt, 1587), "*stemsel*, forma, formula, baston sur quoy ils cousent les souliers." So also in Binnart's 'Biglotton' (Amsterdam, 1686), "*stemsel*, forma, formula; ora calcei." It does not appear in Hexham (1672) or Sewel (1727), and I do not know whether it exists in Mod. Du. A "stencil" may very well be described as

*forma, formula.* E. (shoemaker's) "last" and its Teutonic cognates mean ultimately "footprint, impression" (Skeat, "last"; Kluge, *Leisten*); while the Romance equivalents for "last" are F. *forme*, It., Sp., and Port. *forma*. It may be noted that G. *Schablone*, stencil, is also from Du. (Kluge), and that it is used, like *Leisten*, figuratively, *e.g.*, "Sie sind alle über einen Leisten geschlagen, they are all of a kidney; they are all of one cut" (Ludwig, 1716), "Ils sont tous frappés au même coin" (Schwan, 1784), "They are all of a kidney, all of one cut, of the same stamp, wedge, or coin" (Ebers, 1798). In less homely mod. G. one would say "Sie sind alle nach der Schablone (*stencil*) gemacht." There is, of course, a considerable gap between this archaic Du. word and E. "stencil," but the 'N.E.D.' will probably show that the latter was in use for some time before being booked. It may turn out to be Dutch-American.

I can find nothing about the origin of the Du. word. The sense suggests that it is **stemp-sel* for *stempel*, formed like *decksel*, *stopsel*, &c.; or it may be connected with "*stemmen*, firmum reddere" (Kilian), or even with "*stemmen*, scalpro æquare" (Kilian). Cf. the relation of "*schampelioen*, scalprum, cælum" (Kilian), and "*schampelioen*, specimen, exemplar, &c." (Kilian), from which Kluge derives G. *Schablone*. I do not think, however, that the semantic development of the two words is similar. *Schablone* seems to have acquired the special meaning of "stencil" in German, the Du. word meaning probably a piece cut off as a sample. Kilian gives for it F. *échantillon*. Cf. It. "*scampolo, scampolino, scampoletto*, a scantlin, or shred of anything, especially being cut from some piece, a pattern, remnant" (Torriano, 1659), which appears to be cognate with the Du. word.

Ernest Weekley.

Nottingham.

## FAIR ROSAMOND: SAMPLER WORK.

It is very possible that the romantic story of Fair Rosamond and King Henry II., and of the decisive action taken by his jealous consort, Queen Eleanor, has been told in other ways than in chapbooks (see 10 S. xii. 209, 298, 452).

I have in my possession (in England) a very interesting and nicely worked embroidered picture, which evidently portrays the above drama, in which (though I have not scrutinized it for some years and therefore my description is from memory only) I seem to see, as stated at the last reference by Mr. Walter Scott,

> "the Queen, dagger in hand, standing in front of Rosamond, who, on her knees,* with ludicrously woebegone visage, and holding the cup of poison, evinces marked repugnance to swallow the deadly draught."

The whole forms a panel of some 15 in. by 10 in., and is very finely embroidered in various coloured silks, enriched with gold and silver thread or wire over raised work.

Additions have evidently been made to it by a later and, apparently, coarser hand, and parts of the figures are so filled in.

In the centre the labyrinthine bower at Woodstock is well indicated, and in the lower part of the panel is shown what appears to be a royal crown—though certainly not a Plantagenet one—together with lions and those other animals which are usually introduced into this kind of work, though they have nothing to do with the main subject. In an oval inset is a portrait of a personage in what would seem to be a wig of the Stuart period, something after the fashion of the portraits of Charles II. or his ill-fated son the Duke of Monmouth.

Tradition has it that this picture was worked by a member of the family in Dorset when a girl at school in Weymouth (I think), and was left unfinished owing to the breaking out of the Monmouth Rebellion. Whether these Dorset schoolgirls were desirous of emulating the deeds of their Somersetshire friends "the Fair Maids of Taunton," or whether they were afraid of the same treatment being meted out to them, history telleth not. But inasmuch as this rebellion occurred in 1685, and as I have also one of the usual long samplers worked in geometrical designs, letters of the alphabet, and numerals, followed by the initials "E. V." and the date "1678"—which would evidently be the work of a younger child—I am disposed to think that the above tradition may have been well founded, and that it was the same hand—when somewhat older—that sought to weave in fairly imperishable material (if well taken care of) the loves of one of the most powerful of the Plantagenet sovereigns and his so-called "concubine."

If this be so, my picture would certainly be earlier in date than any of the chapbooks referred to by your correspondents. Can any of them tell me if this particular

* I am not sure that she is not standing confronting the Queen in my version.

story has ever formed a popular subject for tapestry or embroidery work ?

Examples of this kind of work, of course, existed many years prior to the period I have mentioned, being, one may say, succeeded by sampler work, even as samplers in their turn gave way to those abominations of pictorial needlework of the Early Victorian era, only to be superseded, thank goodness ! by the excellent productions of modern Schools of Art Needlework.

But I can scarcely think that this nimble-fingered ancestress of mine evoked the idea or the drawing out of her own head. One is fain to believe that the subjects chosen or allowed to be selected by schoolgirls were rather religious than classical ; and more often portrayed the wellworn Biblical stories of Adam and Eve, Hagar and Ishmael, Joel and Sisera, or Jehu and Jezebel, than the illicit loves of heathen gods and goddesses or those of our own royal personages.

I have myself never come across this subject so illustrated before ; neither do I remember to have seen anything like it at the very interesting exhibition of old English tapestry and embroidered and sampler work which was held at the Fine-Art Society's rooms in New Bond Street at the end of the last century. J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

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'Renascence : the Sculptured Tombs of Rome.'—It may seem ungracious to take exception to any blame occurring in a review written in so sympathetic—I may even say generous—a spirit as that in 'N. & Q.' for 24 September upon my book, 'The Renascence Tombs of Rome.' Yet it is just that spirit which emboldens me to crave a hearing.

Your reviewer quotes a "picturesque statement" which he says, if it came from a French or German author, might tempt him to throw the book aside as worthless. It occurs on p. 321 : "at his [Boniface VIII.'s] Coronation [in 1295] Charles II. of Anjou, King of Naples, and Charles Martel, King of France, in fact though not in title, walked on either side of his white palfrey." I lament that the word France was by a slip written instead of Hungary, and not observed by me in revision. This Charles Martel was Charles Robert of Anjou (grandson of Charles I. of Naples), who when he walked by the bridle of Boniface was already, in the lifetime of the childless Andrew III., a claimant for the throne of Hungary, by virtue of his mother, daughter of Stephen V. of Hungary. He eventually established his title, and was father of Louis I., called the Great, King of Hungary, and also of Poland. My readers, I hope, will have seen that I could not have meant any one else ; certainly not the great Charles Martel, son of Pepin, Mayor of the Palace, who died in France 550 years earlier. A less obvious slip of the pen would have been more dangerous, as an inaccuracy. The man, his title (Charles Martel), and the picturesque incident are recorded in Gregorovius (ed. Bell, 1900, vol. v. p. 532).

Again, the reviewer says that the accurate person may be annoyed at my calling a Cardinal General of the Franciscans. I did so in the case of Cardinal Matteo d'Acquasparta (p. 245). Cardella (ii. 28) is my authority. He states that for his virtues and learning Acquasparta was elected General of his order (the Franciscan) in the chapter held at Montpellier in 1287, and then nominated Cardinal of San Lorenzo in Damaso. "Although he was a Cardinal, the Pontiff wished that he should, after the example of S.* Bonaventura, continue in the government of the order to the date of the next 'Comizi.'" Vadingo, the Franciscan historian, adds that as General he was injurious to the order because of his exceeding kindness of heart.

In another case I have stated, also on the authority of Cardella (vol. iv. p. 267, ed. 1792), that Francesco della Rovere (Sixtus IV.) was General of the order of Franciscans (elected at Perugia 1464). Pastor, 'Lives of the Popes,' says the same, adding that he was engaged in reforming the discipline of the order when he received the news of his elevation to the purple.

Gerald S. Davies.

Master's Lodge, Charterhouse, E.C.

"Fere."—Perhaps I ought to have included *fere*, "a travelling companion," hence a companion in general, a mate, and the like, in my 'Etymological Dictionary.' It is given in Mayhew and Skeat's 'Middle English Dictionary,' and in Morris's 'Specimens of English,' Parts I. and II. ; also (of course) in the 'N.E.D.' and 'E.D.D.' The A.-S. form is *gefēra*, where the *ē* is due to the *ō* in the form *fōr*, which occurs as the pt. t. of *faran*, to fare, to go, to travel, from which it is derived.

Walter W. Skeat.

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* S. Bonaventura was also General of the order, and afterwards Cardinal. Cardella implies that he was both concurrently.

'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.'—I have just been reading with much interest Mr. J. C. Francis's 'Notes by the Way.' The writer's reminiscences awaken old memories of 'N. & Q.,' *The Athenæum*, *The Saturday Review*, &c.

With regard to *The Saturday*, I should like to place on record the names of four other writers (not mentioned in the book) who wrote for that prominent weekly in the 1855–7 issues, viz., Lord Salisbury, Vernon Harcourt, the just deceased Goldwin Smith, and the Rev. Mr. Scott of St. John's, Hoxton (father of the late Clement Scott, the dramatic critic). I wonder if there are any who can recall Mr. Scott's microscopic calligraphy, to deal with which a magnifying-glass was often necessary. The editorial offices were at Mr. Beresford Hope's chambers in the Albany, and the publishing office was in Southampton Street, Strand.

W. J. FITZSIMMONS.

Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.

"REGISTRY OFFICE": "REGISTER OFFICE."—The earliest mention in the 'H.E.D.' of a registry office is 1836; but the following is from *The Whitehall Evening Post*, 8 May, 1756:—

> To CARTERS and LABOURERS in the Country who come to London.
>
> If any Carter, Labourer, or any other Servant come to London, either from Curiosity or want of Work, if they will call at Mr. Fielding's Universal Register-Office in the Strand, or his Universal Registry-Office in Bishopsgate-Street, as soon as they come to Town, they will meet with immediate Employment, and be recommended to some honest House, where they may lodge till they get a Master, which will prevent their falling into bad Company.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. MACMICHAEL here also supplies an instance of "register office" four years earlier than any in the Oxford Dictionary.]

SEVEN AS A MYSTIC NUMBER IN PAPUA.—In *The Observer* of 18 September is a report of an account of the "Man-eaters of Papua" given by Mr. J. H. P. Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of our part of the island of New Guinea. Of a particular tribe, apparently when engaged in fishing away from home, he says:—

> "Disaster would overwhelm the entire tribe if, in an unguarded moment, any one mentioned the number 'seven.' Why the demons of distraction should be liberated by so simple an utterance does not permit of explanation, even by the most profound Papuan, but the awe inspired by the mystic word is very real indeed."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LORD BERKELEY AND HIGHWAYMEN.—Two years after his adventure with the highwayman, which has been described previously in 'N. & Q.' (see 10 S. iv. 349, 415, 495), Lord Berkeley seems to have had another encounter with a gentleman of the road. In vol. xlvi. pp. 480–81 of the *Gent. Mag.* the following paragraph appeared:

> *Fri., Oct. 18* [1776].—"Lord Berkeley was robbed near Salt Hill on the Reading road; but his servant soon coming up, pursued the highwayman, overtook him, and shot him dead."

Horace Walpole speaks of "Earl Berkeley, who shot so many highwaymen near his own house" ('Letters of Horace Walpole,' ed. Mrs. Toynbee, xv. 216).

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

"TRANSCENDANT." (See 9 S. x. 428; xi. 15, 71.)—In *The Edinburgh Review* for October, 1902, there was an allusion to "the transcendant financial genius of Mr. Gladstone." This prompted a query at the first reference regarding the form "transcendant," which the querist was disposed to deprecate, and which was not favoured in the replies that supervened. Apparently the word as it stood was considered an interloper, and nothing was advanced in support of its use by the *Edinburgh* reviewer. If one may trust a reprint—an hypothesis of deep and poignant significance—it is possible to offer two illustrations now. According to a version of Coleridge's 'Table-Talk' which is undated, but otherwise of quite respectable presence, the philosopher, on 8 April, 1833, thus soliloquized on the qualities of Edmund Burke:—

> "Burke was, indeed, a great man. No one ever read history so philosophically as he seems to have done. Yet, until he could associate his general principles with some sordid interest, panic of property, jacobinism, &c., he was a mere dinner bell. Hence you will find so many half truths in his speeches and writings. Nevertheless, let us heartily acknowledge his transcendant greatness."

At a sitting about a fortnight later—on 24 April, 1833, to be quite precise—the two themes under consideration were 'Wedded Love in Shakespeare and his Contemporary Dramatists' and 'Tennyson's Poems.' In passing it may be noted that in regard to his youthful contemporary's metrical skill the sovereign melodist of his age made some relevant and notable observations. As usual with him when concerned with Shakespeare, what he said was at once enthusiastic and discriminating. In all our old dramatists, he warmly averred, you will find in the supreme master alone any such thing as a pure conception of

wedded love. "In this, as in all things," he finally exclaimed, "how transcendant over his age and his rivals was our sweet Shakespeare!"

S. T. C., of course, is not responsible for the orthography of 'Table Talk,' which has to be credited to his sponsor, H. N. Coleridge, and in the present case, alas! to him under the supervision that compasses the evolution of a reprint. Together, in the preface to the invaluable miscellany, the united authorities not only refer to "Mr. Dequincey," but characterize Coleridge's "exhibition of intellectual power in living discourse" as "unique and transcendent."

THOMAS BAYNE.

GERMAN SPELLING: OMISSION OF H AFTER T.—For some years past German writers have dropped the silent *h* after *t* in such words as *Tau*, *Teer*, and *Teil* (formerly spelt *Thau*, *Theer*, *Theil*). But this seems to be overlooked by English writers, even philologists. In the last edition of Prof. Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary' we find under 'Dew' the German given as *Thau*, and under 'Tar' the German as *Theer*.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

GIBBON AND HIBGAME.—A closer examination of the surname of the copyist of Gibbon's MS. notes in Harwood's 'View of the Greek and Roman Classics' (see *ante*, p. 188) clearly reveals the fact that it is Hibgame, and not "Hibjame." Gibbon's copyist, it is also interesting to note, is the great-uncle of a contributor to 'N. & Q.,' Mr. Frederick T. Hibgame.

Edward Hibgame was the son of John Hibgame and Catherine Thurlow, and was born at Burnham Norton, Norfolk, in 1737. (His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Rector of the Worthams, Suffolk, and her brother was the father of Lord Chancellor Thurlow.) Edward went up to Cambridge at an early age, and was entered at Corpus College. His name occurs in the List of Junior Optimes in 1760. He took orders, and in 1762 purchased the advowson of the benefice of Stratton St. Michael, Norfolk, to which he presented himself in the same year. He lies buried under the Communion table of his church.

Edward South Hibgame, his son, was educated at the Charterhouse, and went up to Cambridge, and ultimately became a Fellow of Jesus College in 1798. Both father and son were men of learning, and the son greatly distinguished himself as a Greek scholar. A query as to a Greek Grammar said to have been brought out by him appeared in 'N. & Q.' several years ago. Edward South Hibgame died holding the livings of Whittlesford, Cambs, and St. George Colegate, Norwich, in 1861.

The elder Hibgame, who lived in an age of great private libraries, evidently had a large library for a country clergyman, and his books seem to have been dispersed all over Europe. The present writer, in his book-hunting "expeditions" around London in former years, has seen numbers of leather-bound volumes with the signature of "Edwd. Hibgame" on the fly-leaves and with MS. notes; he has also found them in the boxes along the quays of the Seine in Paris, the side streets of Brussels and quaint old Bruges, and even in the "antiquarian" shops of Germany's leading book-mart, Leipzig. Some volumes from Hibgame's library have MS. notes, the perusal of which proves that he was personally acquainted and corresponded with a number of distinguished literary men of the eighteenth century. Edward Hibgame, like Beckford and Horne Tooke, had the habit of writing his recollections in his books, and if his entire library could be brought together again no doubt a very entertaining volume could be compiled from the MS. notes, on 'The State of Learning and Literature in England in the Eighteenth Century.'

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

25, Speenham Road, Brixton, S.W.

BOHEMIANS AND GIPSIES. — In the 'Memoirs of the Princess Daschkaw' (Dashkova), edited by her friend Mrs. W. Bradford (Miss M. Wilmot), and lately the subject of inquiry in 'N. & Q.,' there is an amusing passage in vol. i. p. 42, illustrating a popular error not yet entirely dead, besides showing the audacity of the youthful lady of Court:—

"I happened to find myself behind his majesty's [the luckless Peter III.] chair during the course of some conversation which he particularly addressed to the Austrian ambassador, Count Merci. He was recounting a story of his having been sent by his father when at Kiel, in Holstein, on an expedition against the Bohemians, whom he in a moment put to flight with a troop of carabineers and a company of foot. During the relation of this exploit, I perceived the Austrian ambassador several times change colour, apparently at a loss how to understand his majesty, whether as speaking of the wandering Bohemians or gipsies who live by fortune-telling and depredations, or of the Bohemians, subjects of the empress king.....Standing, as I was at this moment, behind his majesty's

chair, I leant over, and in a half whisper in Russ, humouring his notion of me which I have described, I begged him not to tell such stories to foreign ministers, for had there been any Bohemian vagabonds at Kiel his father would certainly have employed the police officers to have turned them out, and not his highness, who was but a child at the period alluded to."

The Cechy, as Count Lützow and other authorities have pointed out, have as little connexion with the Tsigany as the inhabitants of the other numerous countries through which Borrow's friends wandered. It is difficult to account for the origin of the term "Bohemians" used in this way. At this time Dobrovsky, Jungmann, and their friends had not yet begun the work which was eventually to raise Bohemia from the slough of despond succeeding the Thirty Years' War. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"RALLIE-PAPIER." — This is given in Littré's Supplement of 1877 as the French name for a "paper-chase." I find that many French people think that *rally-paper* or *paper-rally* is or has been the English name, whence the French is derived; but I have failed to find any trace of this. Does any reader of 'N. & Q.' know of any such English name? One thing that seems to favour the notion is that *rallie* alone is not itself a French word, while *rally* as a sb. is English. J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

ALLUSIONS IN AMERICAN AUTHORS. — I am preparing a student's edition of 'Tales by American Authors' in "Freytag's Sammlung französischer und englischer Schriftsteller," Leipzig and Vienna, with an introduction and notes, and shall feel very much obliged for information about some matters, the explanation of which I cannot get through any of the reference books that are at my disposal.

The matters in question are:—

1. E. A. Poe in 'A Descent into the Maelström,' writes:—

"I looked dizzily, and beheld a wide expanse of ocean, whose waters wore so inky a hue as to bring at once to my mind the Nubian geographer's account of the Mare Tenebrarum."—Sixth passage.

Who was the Nubian geographer? What is the Mare Tenebrarum?

2. Hawthorne, in 'Peter Goldthwaite's Treasure,' speaks of "the man who jumped down his own throat."[2] To what does the phrase allude?

3. Thomas Bailey Aldrich quotes in 'Père Antoine's Date Palm':—

Entre or et roux Dieu fit ses longs cheveux.

What is the origin of the verse?

DR. MAX LEDERER.

Bielitz, Austria.

[2. "To jump down a man's throat" is to reply very quickly to some statement he has made, or to interrupt him with a contradiction before he has had time to finish an assertion. Hawthorne appears to mean that the man was very angry with himself.]

GUTENBERG'S 42-LINE BIBLE. — In Von der Linde's 'History of the Art of Printing,' vol. iii. p. 879 (in German, Berlin, 1887), is mentioned a lithographic facsimile reprint of the 42-line Gutenberg (or Mazarin) Bible, announced at that time by an English publishing firm at the price of ten guineas. Can somebody tell me where a record of this (never-issued) publication, or an announcement of it, is to be found, or who was the publisher who projected it?

H. WELTER.

4, Rue Bernard-Palissy, Paris.

PORTRAITS WANTED.—I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could give me information as to the existence or present owner of any of the under-mentioned portraits:—

George Fox, the Quaker, 1624–91.—One ascribed to Honthorst, and lent by Mrs. Watkins to the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866, and thus described in the Catalogue: "Bust, brown hat and dress, eyes and hands uplifted, canvas 28 in. by 23 in." The authenticity of this portrait has been doubted.

Sir Jacob Astley, Royalist, 1579–1652. — A portrait exhibited in 1866, the property of Mrs. Branfell; described as "Bust: cuirass, small white collar, left hand on sword-hilt"; canvas 30 in. by 27 in.

Daniel Defoe, 1661–1731.—A portrait by Kneller stated at 6 S. v. 465 to have been acquired by Mr. J. C. Laud.

James Edward Oglethorpe, 1696–1785, Colonist of Georgia, and afterwards M.P. for Haslemere.—There is an engraving given in Croker's edition of Boswell's 'Johnson' (1848).

Robert Raikes, 1735–1811, advocate of Sunday schools.—There is a stipple engraving said to be after "the celebrated Romney."

Sir George Yonge, 1731–1812, administrator.—There is said to be a portrait by Reynolds, sold in 1873 to Mr. W. L. Gauchez.

Are portraits known of Sir Arthur Hesilrige or Haselrig, Bt., Parliamentarian M.P. for Leicestershire, who died in 1661 in the Tower, or of Feargus O'Connor, 1794–1855 ? A lithograph of the latter is reproduced in Gammage's 'History of the Chartist Movement' (1894), p. 288.

Please reply direct. EMERY WALKER.
16, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

JAMES FEA, ORKNEY AUTHOR. — James Fea, Surgeon Royal Navy, was the author of two books on the Orkneys, viz., 'The Present State of the Orkney Islands,' printed in Holy-Rood House, Edinburgh, 1775, and 'Considerations on the Fisheries in the Scotch Islands,' "Printed for the author at Dover," presumably in London, 1782.

Can anybody kindly tell me the date of his death, and the place where he died ? When the books were written he had retired from the Navy. His name appears in the first list of surgeons published in 'Steel's Navy List,' December, 1793, showing seniority of 1781 ; and appears for the last time in Steel's list "corrected to April, 1796." It is strange, however, that in the Admiralty Books of Salaries and Pensions between the dates 1781 and 1804 the name nowhere occurs. The Half-Pay Registers, 1770 to 1800, and the Admiralty Indexes, Series III., 'Surgeons' Services,' 1742–1815, also have no record of the name.

ALLAN FEA.
South Lodge, Pinner, Middlesex.

"THE VATCH." — In an old pedigree appears "Catharine, daughter of....Fleetwood, of the Vatch, co. Hertford." Can any one tell me the meaning of the Vatch ?

R. C. D.

[Monuments of the Fleetwoods are to be found in Chalfont St. Giles Church, Bucks, and a little way from that village is the Vache, which belonged to that family, and "seems," says Mr. E. S. Roscoe in the Little Guide to Buckinghamshire, "to derive its name from the family of De la Vache, who acquired the property in 1360." We have always supposed that "the Vache" means the cow farm, from Latin *vacca*. Other authorities speak of the place as a dairy farm in the reign of King John, and the Vache family may have taken their name from the place, as Mr. C. K. Shorter suggests. See his 'Highways and Byways in Buckinghamshire,' p. 166.]

'THE BUCCANEER,' A TALE OF THE ISLE OF SHEPPEY.—Can any one give particulars of a story, published under this title about sixty years ago, dealing with the Isle of Sheppey in Cromwell's time ? It appears to be a different book from 'The Buccaneer,' written by Edward Howard, published 1842, which is an account of the career of the famous pirate Sir Henry Morgan.

E. A. B.
Central Public Library, Woolwich.

CLOCKS AND THEIR MAKERS. — I am engaged on a new edition of 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' and should be glad to have particulars of any additions or corrections. Please reply direct.

F. J. BRITTEN.
1, Silverdale Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

ST. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: ITS ARMS. — Can any of your readers give the authority for the statement in Le Neve's 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ' (Oxford, 1854), vol. iii. 687, that "the arms of" St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, "are thus blazoned: Sable, a catharine wheel or" ? J. B. B.
Cambridge.

SIDNEY CASTLE.—Can any one tell me where Sidney Castle is ? I have looked up many books on the castles of England, but cannot find it. I do not think it is an historical castle. Any information about it will be greatly appreciated.

H. F. MARTYN.

'THE HEROINÆ.'—A poem (*c.* 1635–55) entitled 'On the Heroinæ' begins :—

Here's a brave looking-glass, where we may see
Death swallow'd up by Fame's Eternitie :
This is the conjuring Mirrour, that presents
Our Dying Dames with living Monuments.

What work is referred to ?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

'LITTLE BOOKE OF THE PERFECTION OF WOEMEN.'—Can any one identify the above work, referred to in a letter *c.* 1651, and there said to be written "by a learned Gentleman, now in Heaven" ? G. C. MOORE SMITH.
Sheffield.

"PEONY-ROYAL."—I do not find this (apparently a form of "pennyroyal") in the 'N.E.D.,' but it occurs several times in an anonymous work, 'Notable Things ; or, New Curiosities of Art and Nature,' bound up with a larger work, 'Arcana Curiosa' (purporting to be a translation from Lemery), published in 1711. Is it known to occur elsewhere ? C. C. B.

CALAIS LOST FOR LACK OF MUSTARD.—In looking through a number of seventeenth-century books the other day, I came across an expression which seemed new to me, but I neglected to note the book.

Speaking of the two sorts of sieges, one when the place is taken by storm, and the other when it is surrounded so carefully that the garrison capitulate through lack of food, the author adds, with reference to the latter case, "as Calais (so the French say) was lost for lack of mustard." Is this proverbial ?

DIEGO.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND THE DUKE OF WHARTON.—It is stated in 'The Romance of the Oxford Colleges,' by Francis Gribble (published 1910), that Blackstone, author of the Commentaries, Fellow and Bursar of All Souls, "served his College by compelling the executors of the Duke of Wharton to pay over to it a donation promised by him at the instance of Edward Young" (author of 'Night Thoughts,' and also a Fellow of All Souls). It is generally surmised that the Duke died penniless in a Spanish monastery, and that his estates were forfeited; but it appears otherwise from Mr. Gribble's statement. What was the amount of the donation received by the College ? Where may the will of the Duke of Wharton be found, and who were his executors ?

CURIOUS.

LESNES ABBEY: ABBOT ELYAS.—I have just returned from a visit to the most interesting remains of this ancient building, which have been laid bare by the intelligent operations of the Woolwich Antiquarian Society. Many of the "finds" are of a most important character, showing the church to have been very nearly of the size (in width at all events) of Westminster Abbey, whilst Dr. Stukeley in the middle of the eighteenth century issued a plan showing as the church a building which was really the refectory of the abbey.

A cross-legged effigy of a member of the De Lucy family of Newington, and of founder's kin, has been discovered. The surcoat denotes its period, and I am of the opinion that it represents one of three brothers, sons of Geoffrey de Lucy, who fought at the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300. This still retains considerable traces of the original gilding and brilliant colouring.

Another interesting recovery is that of the stone coffin-lid of an early abbot. In the centre is deeply sculptured an abbot's crosier, having on one side, in Lombardic characters, the word "Abbas," and on the other "Elyas."

There have also been brought to light many fragments of ancient coloured glass and scores of mediæval glazed and ornamental tiles. I should be glad to have some particulars of Abbot Elyas, and also of the original of the knightly effigy, if such are available.

WM. NORMAN.

Plumstead.

SAINT'S CLOAK HANGING ON A SUNBEAM.—Where can I find the story of the saint who hung his cloak on a sunbeam ? Leland alludes to it at p. 7 of his 'Gypsy Sorcery' (1891), but gives no details.

P. ZILLWOOD ROUND.

8, Linden Mansions, Hornsey Lane, N.

CARLYLE ON SINGING AT WORK.—Where can I find in Carlyle's works "Give, O give me, the man who sings at his work !" ?

THOMAS FLINT.

BIRDS FALLING DEAD AT SOLDIERS' SHOUTS.—General Bardin in his work on the Army, 17 vols., under "cri" in vol. iii., wrote this :—

"Tite-Live répète l'histoire invraisemblable de l'historien Cælius, qui prétend qu'aux cris des soldats de Scipion les oiseaux qui volaient au-dessus de l'armée tombaient morts."

Is this not a confusion of Plutarch's story in his life of Flamininus with something else, a mere blunder which Larousse took seriously ?

THOMAS FLINT.

Paris.

MILTON ON PLAGIARISM.—Where can I find a somewhat lengthy passage in which Milton gives his views concerning literary plagiarism ?

ALDOBRAND OLDENBUCK.

SHAKESPEARE: ALEXANDRINES. — Prof. Saintsbury, in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' vol. v., says that alexandrines are frequent in the mature plays of Shakespeare, *e.g.* in 'Hamlet.' But is this so ? In 'Hamlet' are there more than four alexandrines at the very most, viz., I. ii. 90, I. v. 93, IV. v. 82, V. ii. 68 ? And in the other plays, apart from verses that are represented, by dramatic supposition, as quotations, or are composed with a view to stiltedness, are not alexandrines exceedingly rare ? It appears to me that, so far from being frequent, they are persistently avoided by Shakespeare.

EURIBEK.

LONGFELLOW'S 'EXCELSIOR' IN PIGEON ENGLISH. — A very clever translation of Longfellow's 'Excelsior' into Pigeon English was published in the newspapers some years ago, the refrain "Excelsior" being rendered "Topside galore."

I should be very grateful to any one who would help me to trace it, and let me know how it can be obtained.

J. F. F.

BUILDERS IN DEVONSHIRE, 1812–30.—I shall be much indebted to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can suggest a source from which can be learnt the names of the contractors who built the Military Hospital at Stoke Devonport, barracks, dockyard, and other public works *circa* 1812–30, in Plymouth, &c. DEVONIAN.

CROSSES.—I beg that some person will tell me the title and the publisher of a book describing and naming various kinds of crosses. JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Aberdeen.

[Parker's 'Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry' has a list, with illustrations.]

SIR PATRICK TRANT, BT., was Commissioner of Revenue, Ireland, and accompanied James II. to France. Can any reader give me information about his descendants? His eldest son John is said to have been murdered in London in 1702, and a son James killed at the siege of Cork. His widow Helen in her will, dated 1721, mentions a son Lawrence. Did the latter go to the West Indies? and did any of these or other sons leave any issue?

I have collected a great deal of information about this family, but cannot trace any of them back quite so far. Please reply direct. (Miss) L. MORIARTY.

35, Manor Park, Lee, Kent.

'MONSIEUR TONSON': ITS AUTHOR.—John Taylor on the title-page of 'Records of my Life,' 1832, is given as the author of 'Monsieur Tonson,' and of course W. T. Moncrieff had a farce of that title done at Drury Lane Theatre, 20 September, 1821. At least it is credited to him, and on the printed play his name alone stands. Moncrieff was a notorious purloiner of other men's works, and it would be interesting to know whether or not John Taylor, a journalist and editor of unimpeachable reputation, really was the writer. S. J. A. F.

OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.—I should be much obliged for the information where the exact wording of the oath of Hippocrates framed for the healer of human ailments before commencing his duties can be found.

(Dr.) H. HOOLE.

LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM'S FIRST WIFE.—The first wife of the first Lord Howard of Effingham was Anne, sister and co-heir of John de Broughton, or Boughton. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply her arms and the quarterings she was entitled to transmit, if any? J. E. T.

## Replies.

### QUEEN VICTORIA AND GEORGE PEABODY'S FUNERAL.

(11 S. ii. 247.)

THE American booklet entitled 'Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Business Men' does not contain a correct account of the funeral or embarkation. The Queen did not attend the funeral in person, but was represented in Westminster Abbey by General Grey. The body was not attended to the Abbey by the Royal Guard.

It is as well to correct other errors. Peabody died on 4 November, 1869, at Eaton Square, the residence of Sir Curtis Lampson, one of his executors. It was well known to his executors that he had given directions that his body should be taken to America, and laid in the tomb which he had built in Danvers, and in which he had placed the body of his mother. On his death there was such a strong public feeling expressed in all quarters that there should be a funeral service performed over his coffin in the Abbey before its removal to America that the executors gave their consent. The carriages of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and of a large number of others, followed the hearse from Eaton Square to the Abbey. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their official robes, Gladstone (then Prime Minister), the Earl of Clarendon (the Foreign Secretary), and, as I have said, General Grey in private dress, and a large number of other distinguished persons, attended the funeral. The coffin was put into an opening in the ground only three feet deep merely as a resting-place while H.M.S. Monarch was being got ready to take the body to America. The Monarch was accompanied by the United States corvette Plymouth.

The greatest honour was paid by all classes to the remains of this distinguished American citizen, not only in London, but at Portsmouth also. If C. E. R. has not *The Times* or other newspapers of the day to refer to, he will find an account of the funeral and embarkation in 'The Annual Register' for 1869—'Chronicle,' pp. 128 and 144. I have referred to *The Times* of 13 November and 13 December, 1869. In *The Times* of 13 December there are letters from Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc eulogizing the character of George Peabody, and the latter stated that his death was a "public calamity in which the whole

civilized world ought to share." I can find no mention of any French gunboat having accompanied the other two vessels. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary did not go to Portsmouth.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

The "American booklet" is clearly inaccurate in some of its statements. Queen Victoria did not attend the funeral in person though she sent her carriage, and was represented by General Grey in plain clothes. Both Gladstone and Lord Clarendon were present, but not as pall-bearers so far as I can discover. They and General Grey, together with the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs, sat inside the rails of the Communion table. The other mourners sat on each side of the Sacrarium.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Peabody's remains lay for a month in the west end of Westminster Abbey nave (close to the site where the statue of his supporter, the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, now stands) before being removed for reinterment in Massachusetts. A stone in the floor of the nave marks the spot. A. R. BAYLEY.

[SCOTUS and MR J. B. WAINEWRIGHT also thanked for replies.]

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BEAVER-LEAS (11 S. ii. 263).—Permit me to add a few remarks upon this interesting article. The explanation by Isaac Taylor in 'N. & Q.' (9 S. vi. 6) is certainly wrong. See Taylor's 'Names and their Histories,' 1896, p. 68, where no fewer than *four* origins of the name are suggested, of which three are wrong, and the fourth gives only the Icelandic, not the Anglo-Saxon form.

Taylor suggests (1) *lacu*, a pool; (2) *lagu*, a stream; (3) Icel. *lœki*, a brook; (4) *leá* (error for *léah*), a field.

(1) The A.-S. *lacu*, a pool (rather a lake), is not a Teutonic word, but merely the L. *lacus* in English spelling. In French it was spelt *lac*, and our present E. *lake* is the same word, either from A.F. or A.-S., but in either case from Latin; see *Lake*, sb. (4), in the 'N.E.D.'

(2) The A.-S. *lagu*, sea, stream, is the Teutonic equivalent of the preceding, and usually became *law* in Middle English. But sometimes it became *lay*, as in modern East Anglian. Nevertheless, it is not the *-ley* in Beverley. It is discussed under *Lay*, sb. (1), in the 'N.E.D.'

(3) The Icel. *lœki* is a mistake for *lœkr*, a stream; it is cognate with another A.-S. *lacu*, a stream, which is quite distinct from the borrowed *lacu* noted above. It is a true Teutonic word, allied to the verb "to leak," and meant a stream issuing from a mere. This is the word we want; it is *Lake*, sb. (3), in the 'N.E.D.' Prof. Earle ('Land Charters,' p. 465) says: "This *lake* for running water is a genuine English word, and is still widely current in the West of England, in Devon and Somerset, and probably Dorsetshire." In the 'E.D.D.' it is *Lake*, sb. (2), a brook, rivulet, or stream (allied to *lache* in sense 3), and is known in Hants, Wilts, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall, as well as in Devon and Somerset; and even in Cumberland and South Wales. It is usually applied to small streams and brooks.

(4) The form Beverley is certainly modern, due to the substitution of *lea* or *ley* (A.-S. *lēah*) for the older suffix *-lac*, which happens to be correct. I find Beverlac several times in the Inquisitiones post Mortem, which is quite right as it stands. It does not mean either "beaver-pool" or "beaver-lea," but stands for "beaver-brook." And surely beavers preferred a brook to a pasture.

It will now be seen that Beverley Brook really means "beaver-brook brook," the "brook" being added, as in very many like instances, when the suffix came to be no longer intelligible.

It is impossible that the A.-S. *lēah* (gen. *lēages*) could ever have been represented by *lac*. It is thus that Canon Taylor's etymologies break down. He had no knowledge of the history of English sounds; and there are many others who are in a like case. WALTER W. SKEAT.

GLADSTONE AT WILMSLOW (11 S. ii. 224).—DR. FORSHAW quotes, among "some of the misstatements" to which he alludes in connexion with the brief sojourn at Wilmslow Rectory of Mr. Gladstone when a young man, the following:—

"'On January 13th, 1828, 'Gulielmus Ewart Gladstone' was admitted as a commoner of Christ Church....For some months, however, after leaving Eton, he resided and read at the Cheshire rectory of Wilmslow with Dr. Turner, himself a Christ Church man; but in October, 1828, he went up, and then commenced the 'University Career.'—Sir Wemyss Reid, 1899."

This quotation is from "The Life of William Ewart Gladstone, edited by Sir Wemyss Reid," and written by various hands, whose names are fully set forth on the contents pages. It was my lot to contribute the first chapter—'Mr. Gladstone's Ancestry and Early Years'—from which

Dr. Forshaw has taken this extract; and I much regret to be included among those who have made "misstatements" concerning this short but interesting episode in the great statesman's career. But am I guilty, even according to Dr. Forshaw's showing? He gives a letter from Miss Gladstone which states:—

"Mr. Gladstone left Eton December, 1827; matriculated at Oxford January 23rd, 1828; arrived at Wilmslow January 24th, 1828; left Wilmslow April 11th, 1828....began residence at Oxford October 10th, 1828."

In all these statements, only one conflicts in the slightest degree with mine, and that is the giving of 23 January instead of 13 January, 1828, as the date of admission at Oxford. But the alleged "misstatements" are in connexion with the Gladstone stay at Wilmslow, and none such were made by me.

It is interesting to add one further quotation on this subject from a Gladstone biography which Dr. Forshaw has missed, but which is of special significance because it contains the statesman's own account of the episode:—

"Gladstone left Eton at Christmas, 1827. He read for six months with private tutors, one of whom was Dr. Turner, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. With reference to this part of his life, he wrote:—'I resided with Dr. Turner at Wilmslow (in Cheshire) from January till a few months later. My residence with him was cut off by his appointment to the Bishopric of Calcutta....My companions were the present (1877) Bishop of Sodor and Man, and Sir C. A. Wood, Deputy-Chairman of the G.W. Railway. We employed our spare time in gymnastics, in turning, and in rambles.'"—George W. E. Russell (1891).

This will show that Lord Morley of Blackburn's alleged "misstatement" was textually derived from the written words of Mr. Gladstone himself—a fact assuredly to be pleaded in defence of the biographer.

Alfred F. Robbins.

Major Hudson or Hodson at St. Helena (11 S. ii. 169, 251).—Major Hodson, afterwards Colonel of the Company's corps of infantry at St. Helena, married a daughter of Sir William Doveton, to whose house at St. Helena — Mount Pleasant — Napoleon often went.

"A brow of the hill close to the Briars, to which Napoleon generally walked of an evening when he was staying there, overlooked Colonel Hodson's garden, and if the Hodsons were there by themselves he frequently came down to see them. Once he came the night of a ball at Government House, and expressed his surprise at Mrs. Hodson preferring to stay at home with her children. He complimented her on having such a fine-looking man for her husband (Col. Hodson was 6 foot 4 inches, and broad in proportion), and played with the children, for whom he had brought sugar-plums in his pocket. A short time after, Napoleon invited the Hodsons to dine with him at Longwood....Mrs. Hodson sat on his right hand, and he was very polite to her, and during the dessert he collected a number of good things before him and desired Las Cases to send for a sheet of paper and fold them up for her to take to her children."

These details are taken from Sir Henry Russell's account of his visit to St. Helena in 1821, which I have given in my 'Swallowfield and its Owners.' Sir William Doveton, with whose family, including the Hodsons, Napoleon was so intimate, was a connexion of Sir Henry Russell's wife.

Constance Russell.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Herb-woman to the King (11 S. i. 265, 373; ii. 256).—In 'Coronation Anecdotes,' by "Giles Gossip" (1823), we read:—

"The herb-women entered the Hall from the south end before Eight o'clock. Miss Fellowes, the principal herb-woman, was led in by Mr. Fellowes; and the six young ladies, her assistants, followed two and two....They were elegantly dressed in white, tastefully decorated with flowers. Miss Fellowes wore, in addition to the same dress, a scarlet mantle. At eight o'clock three large baskets were brought into the Hall, filled with flowers, for them to bear."

G. W. E. R.

"Tenderling": 'Babe Christabel' (11 S. ii. 267).—The stanza,

They snatched our little tenderling,
So shyly opening into view,
Delighted, as the children do
The primrose that is first in spring,

which does not occur in the early editions of 'Babe Christabel,' is to be found in the collected edition of Massey's poems, 'My Lyrical Life' (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1889), First Series, p. 13.

M. A. M. Macalister.

Cambridge.

Guildhall: Old Statues (11 S. i. 208, 333, 376; ii. 252).—Thomas Banks, the sculptor, was the eldest son of William Banks, the land steward and surveyor of the Duke of Beaufort; and I presume there was no relationship between him and the Bankes family of Kingston Lacy.

Corfe Castle surrendered at 8 o'clock in the morning of 27 February, 1645/6, to Col. John Bingham, Governor of Poole for the Parliament. The fortress fell at the last through the treachery of one of the garrison, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pittman, who hoodwinked Col. Henry Anketell, D.D., the

Royalist governor, into admitting 50 of the Weymouth garrison under the impression that they were loyal men of Somerset. Oliver Cromwell was not himself present at Corfe; but before 14 February a party of 120 Cavaliers under Col. Cromwell (probably James Cromwell, eldest son of Henry, Oliver's senior first-cousin) had made a gallant attempt to relieve the castle. They marched through Col. Cooke's quarters undiscovered, and came to Wareham. Pretending to be a troop of Fairfax's Horse, whose scarves they were wearing, they rode into the town to the governor's house. Col. Robert Butler, the governor, was ultimately captured, and sent captive to Corfe, whence he soon escaped. But the victorious Royalists were in their turn beaten out of Wareham by Cooke, who took their commander-in-chief and some others prisoners.

A. R. Bayley.

Greenwich Market, 1740 (11 S. ii. 209).—The old oil painting in the possession of the Rev. Henry Hughes Crawley is, I think, unique, and I am fairly well up in Greenwich bibliography. Unfortunately, the date is an awkward one for local history. In the list of freeholders taken in 1697 the name of James Walker does not occur, or any one of that common surname. In a Chancery suit of 1693, in which the names of those rated to the poor appear, there is no Walker. The rate-books do not begin till 1755, and among twelve ratepayers in "The Market Place" there is no Walker. I have consulted several lists of names, but without success. There remain the church registers and the wills in Somerset House. Should I discover any evidence, I will forward it to Mr. Crawley direct. A. Rhodes.

The woodcuts in old guide-books are sometimes useful, as representing paintings which have disappeared. Two such guide-books might be referred to, namely, Richardson's 'Greenwich: its History,' London, 1834, and 'The Pictorial Guide to Greenwich,' London, 1844. In addition to these, articles in *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1842, vol. xi., and *The Antiquary*, 1884, vol. x., might be consulted. W. S. S.

Prinknash (11 S. ii. 228).—Hall, in his 'Local Names of Gloucestershire,' gives "Prinknash. Point Nose, the ridge south of the present residence." Canon Bazeley, in his 'History of Prinknash Park,' states:—

"Prinknash is also written Prinknesse, Prinkenesche, and Brinknash in the abbey records. P and B are always interchangeable, especially in parts of England bordering on Wales. The first syllable suggests the brink of the hill; but whether the latter syllable is 'ash' and refers to some 'ash grove' in the midst of the surrounding beeches, as the spelling seems to imply, or 'edge,' as the pronunciation suggests, I must leave to better judges. .....I believe that 'Prinknash,' in 1129, was the name of the ridge between High Broadridge and Kymsbury, and that it was in later times that it came to be applied to the land on the northern slope."

Roland Austin.

Public Library, Gloucester.

Among the earliest forms of this local name are Prinkenesse and Prinkenesche, which occur (*c.* 1125) in a list of donations to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester. Variant corruptions, such as Prynkemarsh, are to be found in 1527. In letters of 1643 Princenage and Prinknedge occur. Although the ash tree rarely develops well in the locality nowadays, and the beech is lord of this portion of Cotteswold, the ash may have been more remarkable in other days. Neighbouring fields are called "The Nash" and "Great Nash." Further off we have Nash quarry, near Brockhampton. Some have, however, suggested Ness and Nass (A.-S. *Næs*), owing to the projecting escarpment-line here, and to the fact of the term occurring in this sense further down the Severn valley. It is locally pronounced precisely as if it were spelt Prinich, Gael. to pin. St. Clair Baddeley.

In Nash's 'Worcestershire,' ii. 19, the following appears under Kempsey:—

"John, the son of Rafe de Ashe, held three yards (*sic*) of land in Kereswell; which lands were vulgarly called 'The Nash.' The name of Nash hath been of great antiquity in this parish. In the Bishop's Domesday, Robertus de Fraxino, in English, Robert of the Ash, otherwise Robert Nash, held lands in this manor."

Bardsley, in his 'English Surnames,' states, under 'Local Surnames,' that "'Nash' is but put for 'atten-Ash.'"

On another page he writes:—

"'Atte' (Saxon) was 'at the,' answering to the Norman 'de la,' 'del,' or 'du,' and was familiarly contracted, by our forefathers, into the other forms of 'ate' and 'att,' or, for the sake of euphony, when a vowel preceded the name proper, extended to 'atten.'"

The foregoing explains the derivation of "Nash" from "atten-Ash."

Lionel Schank.

Situated as the mansion of Prinknash is, "in a pleasant part, on the acclivity of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect over a fertile and well-cultivated district," would not this extra-parochial park have received

its name originally from the circumstance, as in so many other instances of place-names, of an ash tree, or ash trees, having adorned the hill? To "prink" in Gloucestershire, as in other counties, means to deck, array, decorate, or "prank." Hence "prinkin" or "prenkin" in the dialect of North and West Yorkshire means forward, proud, &c.; and a "prink(e)nash" would appear to have meant an ash tree beautifully or proudly situated (probably a mountain ash) on the slope or at the summit of the hill. There is a mining town named Mountain Ash in Wales; but whether this was originally named from a hill with an ash tree one cannot say. Ashiesteel in Melrose is thought by Johnston, in his 'Place-Names of Scotland,' to be the "place of the ash trees"; and Ashkirk in the county of Selkirk is said to have derived its name from the ash trees with which the neighbourhood abounded, and of which a considerable number were still remaining in 1851.

J. Holden MacMichael.

Spelman's 'Villare Anglicum,' 2nd ed., 1678, gives the name Prigney, Dudstone hundred: possibly this is an older spelling of Prinknash. Cary's Atlas, 1793, spells it Prinkash. These notes may perhaps assist G. M. T. John Hodgkin.

Minster: Verger (11 S. ii. 130, 274).—A verger is a man, usually gowned, whose business it is to carry the verge or mace before deans, canons, parsons, or other dignified persons. He may hold other offices, *e.g.*, that of sub-sacrist, as at Durham, or parish clerk, as at Ripon. An archbishop has his archiepiscopal cross borne before him, and carries his crosier in his hand, unless it be borne before him by his chaplain. A bishop carries his crosier in like manner, unless it be borne before him by his chaplain. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

"Vergers go before their deanes with little staves tipped," quotes W. S. S. The handsome, autumn-flowering, herbaceous plant *Solidago virgaurea* is popularly known as "golden rod"—a good description of the plant, as its inflorescent spike or spray is as if it were tipped with golden yellow.

Andrew Hope.

Michael Wright, Painter, 1660–1700 (11 S. ii. 228).—According to Bryan's 'Dictionary,' this artist made use of many pseudonyms. His favourite signature seems to have been "J. M. Ritus." Joseph Michael Wright was his real name, but in Italy he was generally known as "Michael Ritus." Is it not conceivable that the letters printed as his artistic signature in the query may stand for mjr, that is, "J. M. Ritus"? W. Scott.

Anglo-Spanish Author (11 S. i. 349; ii. 119, 171).—I am obliged to Mr. W. Scott and Mr. F. Sydney Eden for their informing and painstaking replies to my query, although their sum total represents little more than surmise. Even this, however, is preferable to indifference, and these columns are all the richer for it. Small, in the hope of larger, mercies must content me for the nonce, wherein my quest resolves itself perforce, into the pertinent query of Mr. Eden: "Ought we, however, to look for much from Borrow in the way of verification of references?" J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

Carlin Sunday and "The Hole" in Fleet Street (11 S. ii. 229).—Pancakes composed of steeped pease fried in butter, with pepper and salt, passed by the name of carlings; and so conspicuous was this article that from it Carling Sunday became a local name for Mid-Lent or Mothering Sunday.

Tid, Mid, and Misera,
Carling, Palm, Pase-egg Day,

was still in 1864, in the North of England, an enumeration of the Sundays of Lent.

Chambers's 'Book of Days,' ed. 1864, says that Peele's Coffee-House in Fleet Street at the corner of Fetter Lane, had then been established more than 150 years. It also says that "The Hole-in-the-Wall," near it, is a characteristic house, behind the main line of building, approached by a passage or hole in the wall of the front house; "this is the case with most of the old inns here, which had originally ground in front of them, afterwards encroached on by building." See under 6 March and 22 April respectively. A. R. Bayley.

I do not think there ever was such a sign in Fleet Street (except by way of abbreviation) as "The Hole." "The Hole-in-the-Wall" is evidently the tavern that is meant in connexion with the observance of Carlin Sunday. It was on the east side of Mitre Court, No. 45, Fleet Street, now, I believe, the office of *The Scotsman*. Here the society called the "Free-and-Easy Johns" were accustomed to meet, a society appa-

rently composed of compositors, where they "have long held their orgies, and where many a portentous question relating to the price of their labour has been debated in full conclave" ('Tavern Anecdotes,' 1825). It was this society that probably kept Carlin Sunday, *i.e.*, the fifth Sunday in Lent, or Passion Sunday, on which it was customary, especially among the working-classes of the North of England, to eat parched grey peas, formerly in token of fasting in Lent. The custom is still so far retained in North Yorkshire that, as the day approaches, bags of grey peas may be seen exposed for sale in the shop-windows.

J. Holden MacMichael.

Carlin or Carling Sunday is the fourth Sunday in Lent or Mid-Lent Sunday. A brief account of the custom from which it took its name will be found in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' i. 336. See also an article in 'The Gentleman's Magazine Library: Popular Superstitions,' 1884. W. S. S.

Carling Sunday was the fifth Sunday in Lent, when it was customary to entertain your friends with carlings. The right way to celebrate Care or Carle Sunday was to steep grey peas all night in water, fry them in butter, and then eat them in the company of those you loved best. The entertainment does not sound inviting, but to neglect the carling meant to be unlucky in your undertakings for the rest of the year. The word has been derived from Karr or Carr Freytag, the old German for Good Friday. *Karr* meaning a satisfaction for a fine or penalty; but how the word came to be applied particularly to the fifth Sunday in Lent is not known.

In Yorkshire it was the custom for the rustics to go to the village inn on Care Sunday to spend their "Carling groat" in drink; and a Nottinghamshire couplet runs:—

> Care Sunday, care away:
> Palm Sunday and Easter Day.

Not much clearer is the old Scottish song:—

> Fy! Let us all to the Briddell!
> There 'll be all the lads and lasses
> Set down in the midst of the ha,
> With sybows and rifarts and carlings
> That are both sodden and ra.

"Sybows" are onions, and "rifarts" are radishes. T. W. Tempany.

Richmond. Surrey.

[The 'N.E.D.' says of the derivation of *carling*: "possibly f. *care* in Care-Sunday+-ling." Carling Sunday it describes as the *fifth* Sunday in Lent. See also 10 S. ix. 281, 374, 412.]

Snails as Food (11 S. ii. 125, 175, 218).—I can recommend the eating of snails to epicures as a lunch, like whelks or periwinkles. The only way I have tasted them was served as they are at Brussels, that is, cooked in the shell, the orifice being closed with a light forcemeat. The strength imparted to the gasteropod by being fed on vine-leaves exercised such a *fortifiant* effect on my head, I remember, that I could partake of only three or four at a time. When taken out of the shell with a two-pronged fork they were hard like a prune, and black; there was nothing viscid about them. N. W. Hill.

New York.

Now, in Ceylon, is the gastronome's gastropodical opportunity! *The Morning Post* informs me that there is a plague of snails in the island, and that some specimens of the creatures are as much as a pound in weight.

I have been twice at Bourges, and well remember having seen a fine *escargot passant* depicted on the window of a shop or restaurant. Mr. John Ward's recommendation stirs me; but I am afraid I shall not be able to follow it. In Provence the peasants use a long nail to extract the dainty from its shell. These implements may be seen in the life-sized group of peasants celebrating Christmas that one finds in the museum at Arles, which illustrates the folk-life of the region. St. Swithin.

"Game leg" (11 S. ii. 229, 296).—In 'E.D.D.' (*s.v.* 'Gammy') we find "a gammy leg," in the sense of a crooked, deformed leg, occurring in many dialects in various parts of England from Northumberland to Devonshire. There is no doubt that this is the better etymological form, and that the phrase "a game leg" is due to the influence of the common word "game."

The word "gammy" is probably of French origin, and identical with Fr. *gambi*, bent, crooked (Cotgrave). The word *gambi* is still in use in many French dialects, in Normandy, the Jura and Languedoc. For references, see the etymological note in 'E.D.D.' The French word is probably cognate with Gr. σκαμβός, "having a crooked leg," and Ital. *sgambo* (Florio), and derived from Old Celtic *cambos*, crooked, whence Breton *cam*, "boiteux." A. L. Mayhew.

Oxford.

Capt. Pottinger or Porringer (11 S. ii. 248).—If W. J. C. will refer to the 'D.N.B.' under James Ferguson (d. 1705), he will find

mention there made of Capt. Pottinger. He is stated to have been in command of the Dartmouth frigate, and to have co-operated with Major Ferguson in the reduction of the Western Isles in 1690. The authorities cited in the 'D.N.B.' may possibly furnish additional information. Browne's 'History of the Highland Clans' contains a few references to Ferguson and his expedition. It may also be added that Major Ferguson was the brother of Robert Ferguson the Plotter, whose 'Life' might advantageously he consulted for further details. SCOTUS.

SYDNEY SMITH ON SPENCER PERCEVAL (11 S. ii. 267).—Sydney Smith dealt with Spencer Perceval's domestic virtues and their political non-importance in two of his 'Letters of Peter Plymley.' The better-known passage is from Letter II., in which he wrote :—

'You spend a great deal of ink about the character of the present prime minister. Grant you all that you write—I say, I fear he will ruin Ireland, and pursue a line of policy destructive to the true interest of his country; and then you tell me, he is faithful to Mrs. Perceval, and kind to the Master Percevals! These are, undoubtedly, the first qualifications to be looked to in a time of the most serious public danger; but somehow or another (if public and private virtues must always be incompatible), I should prefer that he destroyed the domestic happiness of Wood or Cockell, owed for the veal of the preceding year, whipped his boys, and saved his country."

The other is from Letter IX. :—

"I cannot describe the horror and disgust which I felt at hearing Mr. Perceval call upon the then ministry for measures of vigour in Ireland. If I lived at Hampstead upon stewed meats and claret; if I walked to church every Sunday before eleven young gentlemen of my own begetting, with their faces washed, and their hair pleasingly combed; if the Almighty had blessed me with every earthly comfort,—how awfully would I pause before I sent forth the flame and the sword over the cabins of the poor, brave, generous, open-hearted peasants of Ireland!"

In Letter VII. it is to be noted, he turned a similar shaft towards Canning, whom he distrusted as deeply as he scorned Perceval, saying :—

"The Foreign Secretary is a gentleman, a respectable as well as a highly agreeable man in private life; but you may as well feed me with decayed potatoes as console me for the miseries of Ireland by the resources of his *sense* and his *discretion*. It is only the public situation which this gentleman holds which entitles me or induces me to say so much about him. He is a fly in amber, nobody cares about the fly: the only question is, How the Devil did it get there?"

(I may observe, in parenthesis, that this "crystal" of Pope's famous lines in the 'Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot,' was almost precisely repeated by Disraeli in a speech in the House of Commons on 24 July, 1839, when attacking Spring Rice, the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, just before his elevation to the peerage as Lord Monteagle: "How he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and how the Government to which he belonged became a Government, it would be difficult to tell. Like flies in amber, one 'wondered how the devil they got there.'")

It is of interest to add that Macaulay, in his first famous essay for *The Edinburgh Review*—that on Milton—employed with regard to Charles I. a similar argument to that Sydney Smith had earlier used in connexion with Spencer Perceval. Macaulay ridiculed the idea that being a good father and a good husband could be considered "ample apologies for fifteen years of persecution, tyranny, and falsehood"; and he submitted that

"if, in the most important of all human relations, we find him to have been selfish, cruel, and deceitful, we shall take the liberty to call him a bad man, in spite of all his temperance at table, and all his regularity at chapel."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[MR. N. HAYTHORNE, MR. M. A. M. MACALISTER, G. W. E. R., PRINCIPAL SALMON, and MR. F. C. WHITE also thanked for replies.]

"FARE YOU WELL, MY OWN MARY ANNE" (11 S. ii. 267).—The song for which your correspondent asks and which was entitled 'My Mary Anne,' is found in Davidson's 'Universal Melodist' (with tune), and is there stated to have been published, with pianoforte accompaniments, in Davidson's 'Musical Treasury' Nos. 839–40, price 6*d*., with character portrait. The later verses have a vulgarity not found in the first, and look as if they had a different origin.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

The verse quoted by MR. EDGCUMBE is the first of a song very popular in the days of my youth, but it was not a sea song or confined to naval forecastles; it was sung everywhere, and the tune played on military bands. It was a "nigger" melody, or "Yankee" song. It is to be feared that MR. EDGCUMBE'S memory has failed him, but that is pardonable, as there were several versions, all slightly varying, but all agree in the title "Fare you well, my own Mary Ann."

Numerous additions appeared—it was 1023 of *The Musical Bouquet*—all published in 1856. In the following year two editions

appeared, the words and music "revised and corrected" by Prof. Clark, who altered the third and fourth verses.

Speaking from memory, I should think the earlier version was the more popular, but the tune was heard everywhere, with 'Cheer up, Sam,' 'Bobbing Around,' and others of that kind. A. Rhodes.

This verse I knew full fifty years ago. The tune was one which was sung to many another ditty. The verse was sung in all sorts of places, and often helped on work in the harvest field when "leading" was on.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

[Prof. Moore Smith's copy of the ten verses from Davidson, and Mr. A. C. Jonas's four verses from another old song-book, have been forwarded to Mr. Edgcumbe. Mr. Harry Hems and Mr. A. Masson are also thanked for replies.]

Father Smith, the Organ Builder, and Upham (11 S. ii. 189).—Some account of Bernard Smith will be found in Hawkins's 'History of Music.' It is there stated that his two nephews, who came with him to England, and assisted him in his business, lived in the country, and occupied themselves more with repairing than with building organs. May not the presence of the nephews—possibly in Upham, at all events in the country—afford some explanation of the tombstone marking the spot where Mrs. Smith is buried? She may have been visiting them when she died. W. S. S.

Goldwin Smith's 'Reminiscences' (11 S. ii. 167, 277).—The Duke of Wellington's friend was Margaretta, second wife of David Jones of Pantglas, *née* Campbell. 'The Correspondence of Miss J.' had nothing to do with her. Constance Russell.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

The Mrs. Jones whom the Duke of Wellington admired was the one who was born Campbell. "Miss J." was a Miss A. M. Jenkins. See Sir Herbert Maxwell's 'Life of Wellington.' Genealogist.

'Edinburgh Literary Journal' (11 S. ii. 267).—The first number of *The Edinburgh Literary Journal; or, Weekly Register of Criticism and Belles Lettres*, was issued on Saturday, 15 November, 1828. The 155th, that for Saturday, 29 October, 1831, was the last published by Constable & Co. Nos. 156–166, Saturday, 14 January, 1832, were published by William Tait. It was then amalgamated with *The Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

Henry Glassford Bell was the editor throughout; and he was also one of the promoters, others being Henry Seward Constable and John Aitken. In addition to his editorial work Bell, under the pseudonym of "Old Cerberus," wrote the notices of the drama in Edinburgh; and he was wont to group miscellaneous contributions in prose and verse in the papers headed 'The Editor in his Slippers; or, A Peep behind the Scenes.'

Appended to No. 38, which was issued without any advertisements, was the following naive notice:—

"We have to apologize this week to our advertising friends for postponing their favours, being anxious to overtake several literary articles which have stood over too long. We shall not often infringe upon the space we set apart for them."

Aldobrand Oldenbuck.

Fairport.

'Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield' (11 S. ii. 268).—Written by Frank H. Hill, a brilliant journalist on the staff of *The Daily News*. I think that he ceased to write for that journal about 1886. He died recently. Thos. White.

Liverpool.

Mr. Frank Harrison Hill, for years editor of *The Daily News*, was the author of the 'Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield' as well as 'Political Portraits.' Interesting details may be found in Justin McCarthy's 'Reminiscences,' second edition, published 1899. Frederick Charles White.

26, Arran Street, Roath, Cardiff.

[The Editor 'Irish Book Lover' also mentions Mr. F. H. Hill.]

Dean Swift and the Irish War of 1688–1691 (11 S. ii. 269).—The satirist's grandfather—Thomas Swift, Vicar of Goodrich, near Ross—was descended from a Yorkshire family, one of whom, Barnham, called "Cavaliero" Swifte, of an elder branch, was created Lord Carlingford in 1627.

The troubles which followed the expulsion of James II. forced Jonathan Swift to leave Dublin. He retired to his mother's house at Leicester, her native place. Soon afterwards (1690 or earlier) Sir William Temple took Swift into his family at Moor Park, near Farnham in Surrey. A. R. Bayley.

Hobby-Horse (11 S. ii. 209, 257).—A useful summary of the subject, especially in France and China, will be found in 'Toys of other Days,' by Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson, chap. viii. Of course, as toys for

children are only rude representations of articles used by adults, it is shown that hobby-horses were known in the Celestial Land centuries ago. A. Rhodes.

In these parts—that is, the portions of the three shires which here adjoin—the Hobby-Horse went the round at Christmastime under the name of "T'owd Hoss." The north-east of Derbyshire sent out several sets of the "Owd Hoss," which was sometimes represented by a wooden head with a loose lower jaw, worked with a string to produce a champing noise. There were also some real heads—that is, a horse's head cured, with the hide on it, and by means of the string attachment it champed with the jaws. Several youths besides the one who carried the head formed the party. Some sang a ditty about "the poor owd hoss," whilst others gave a sort of "little act" as they called it. Of late years there has been none of it, and the custom is nearly dead. I remember when it was called "The Dobby Hoss." Children also rode about on a stick, and this too was a pastime known as "Ridin' t' owd dobby hoss."

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Matthew Arnold on Nineteenth-Century Eloquence (11 S. ii. 229).—Mr. G. W. E. Russell writes to me regarding this query as follows: "I *think*, but am not certain, that it was Emerson."

Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' will be able to trace the allusion. W. B.

Matthew Arnold's address on Milton was delivered in 1888. "The most eloquent voice of our century," referring to some person not long dead, was in all probability Victor Hugo, whose death took place in 1885. W. Scott.

Whyteheer or Whytebeer (11 S. ii. 228).—A whittawer was one who tawed skins for glovers. He is now, in many parts of the country, a harness-mender or -maker. I take "whyteheer" to be a phonetic attempt to represent the word.

St. Swithin.

'The Judgment of God': Woman throwing her Children to Wolves (11 S. ii. 228).—Mr. Arthur Symons in his 'Introduction to Browning' describes 'Ivàn Ivànovitch' as "founded on a popular Russian story." Other writers on Browning speak of it as a "Russian story" or "Russian legend." No author's name is anywhere mentioned. It is unnecessary, however, to suppose that Browning derived the hint for his poem from any English translation of the story. He spent some time in Russia in 1834, and may then have heard told by some Russian friend the tale which suggested the 'Ivàn Ivànovitch' of 1879. W. S. S.

Roma Aurea (11 S. ii. 248).—See Jean P. Masson's 'De Episcopis Urbis' (Paris, 1586) at p. 412. An account of this writer (born 1544; died 9 January, 1611) will be found in the 'Biographie Universelle,' which asserts that the 'De Episcopis' is in Muratori, vol. iii. part ii.

John B. Wainewright.

"Schelm"=Wild Carnivora (11 S. ii. 266).—This term is easily derivable. The word is common to the Dutch and German languages. Twenty years ago it was in frequent use in the Transvaal by those who spoke the "Taal"; it was pronounced "skellum," and was used to denote a rascal, or a knave. As applied to wild animals it had (and has) the exact significance of "rogue"—as they say in India "a rogue elephant." Further, "schelm" means distemper or pestilence among cattle; and I have heard Boer "*kurveyors*," or transport riders, refer to their oxen, ill from eating the poisonous "tulp," as "schelms" or "skellums." The use of the singular word as denoting a pack is unknown to me.

Frank Schloesser.

Kew Green.

Edna as Christian Name (11 S. ii. 268).—Edna was the wife of Raguel, a Jew carried captive from Jerusalem to Nineveh (see Tobit vii. 2). This is the first use of Edna as a feminine name that I am aware of.

W. W. Glenny.

Barking, Essex.

[J. T. F. and Mr. Holden MacMichael also thanked for replies.]

"Sparrow-blasted" (11 S. ii. 267).—This means dumbfounded:—

"'Eh! megsty me! I'm sparrow-blasted!' exclaimed the leddy, throwing herself back in the chair and lifting both her hands and eyes in wonderment."—Galt, 'Entail' (1823) lxxiii, quoted in the 'E.D.D.,' *s.v.* 'Sparrow.'

J. Holden MacMichael.

The term "sparrow-blasted" brings to my mind righteous Tobit sleeping in his court-yard, and having his eyes polluted unto blindness by the careless habits of sparrows, or, as the margin has it, swallows. See Tobit ii. 9, 10. St. Swithin.

Bell's Editions of the Poets (11 S. ii. 188).—It is perhaps a little misleading to speak of "Bell's editions." The Bell so referred to was a different person from the well-known London publisher who issued the "Aldine Series" of the poets. The publication termed "Bell's edition" is no doubt intended for "The Poets of Great Britain from Chaucer to Churchill." Edinburgh, printed by John Bell, 1777–92, 18mo, 109 vols. It was reprinted in London, 1807, 18mo, 124 vols. (but bound in 62 vols.), and was known as Bagster's edition.

Cooke's edition of the "British Poets," London, G. A. Cooke (undated, but *circa* 1798), 18mo, with plates, was published in 80 parts at 1*s.* 6*d.* each. The table of contents indicates that the 80 parts were printed in 82 vols., beginning with Chaucer in 14 vols., and coming down to Buckingham and Churchill in 3 vols.

What is called Johnson's edition is probably meant for "The Works of the English Poets" (with Prefaces by Dr. Johnson), London, 1779–81, 12mo, 68 vols., of which in 1790 an edition in 75 vols. was issued. This work is sometimes improperly styled "Johnson's edition." As Malone says, "He [Johnson] never saw a sheet of it, and had no other concern in it but the writing of the poets' lives." W. Scott.

Fairies: Ruffs and Reeves (11 S. ii. 265).—In an interesting "turnover" in *The Globe* (which I am sorry I have cut out undated) I find the following:—

"The ruffs have their regular fighting grounds, technically known as 'hills,' and thither they congregate in the spring to take their choice of brides by right of conquest. None of these battles royal have been witnessed in England for many years, and it is doubtful if any one now living has been the privileged spectator of such an encounter."

May not this fighting for a wife be akin to, or identical with, the "dancing on Brumby Common" referred to in Mr. Edward Peacock's note? Frank Schloesser.

Kew Green.

I might add as a rider to Mr. Peacock's interesting note that when a lad I heard folks say that they knew folks who had in some parts of Derbyshire seen fairies dancing. Their fancies went a long way towards faith in such cases; yet it was not uncommon to hear people speaking to the effect that they had seen the little people "ravellin'" about in out-of-the-way spots, where hill-sides opened to let them in when they had finished their dancing. Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Eugene Aram (11 S. ii. 105, 279).—I possess a second monograph on Aram by Scatcherd:—

"Gleanings after Eugene Aram.....unexpectedly gathered since the publication of his 'Memoirs' by Norrison Scatcherd, Esq^re.....Knaresbrough: Parr, Printer and Publisher, Stamp Office, High Street, 1860," pp. 64.

I believe the first edition of this pamphlet was published in 1836.

A fresh account of this remarkable case, based upon the documents recently sold at Sotheby's, would be welcomed by students of the period, but if such a one is written it is to be hoped that it will not be treated in the lazy, slipshod fashion in which such subjects are too often dealt with nowadays. It is absolutely essential that all the references in contemporary London and provincial newspapers should be carefully collated. Horace Bleackley.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Poems of Jonathan Swift, D.D.* Edited by William Ernst Browning. 2 vols. (Bell & Sons.)

This careful edition of Swift's verse is a natural and useful addition to the excellent volumes concerned with his prose, edited by Temple Scott. Both are part of "Bohn's Standard Library," the new issues of which are always worth the regard of scholars.

Mr. Browning's Introduction does not prepossess us in his favour as a writer, being somewhat dull and verbose; but his diligence as an editor in all that concerns the text is laudable, and numerous notes, both by older authorities and himself, assist readers towards a better comprehension of the text. Mr. Browning mentions specially that he has added classical references, a point of importance for the present race of readers. This feature has, it is hinted, demanded some research, and may be called exhaustive. But most of the references seem to us fairly obvious to an expert in the classics, and here and there it would be possible to add to them.

We offer a few notes on these and other points. In the first place, it is odd that neither this edition nor the earlier Aldine issue of Messrs. Bell states who the writers styled H. F. and S. in the notes are. This should surely have been explained. "Necessity, thou tyrant conscience of the great" (i. 6), and "Necessity, the tyrant's law," look like reminiscences of Milton's phrase in 'Paradise Lost,' iv. 393, "necessity, the tyrant's plea." In i. 27 the gods of Nile recall Juvenal's description. The "L. B., W. H., J. S., S. T." of 'A Town Eclogue' (i. 83) remain unexplained. Corydon's lines,

What I could raise I sent; a pound of plums,
Five shillings, and a coral for his gums:
To-morrow I intend him something more,

are amusingly near to the

Quod potui, puero silvestri ex arbore lecta
Aurea mala decem misi: cras altera mittam,

of Virgil's Eclogue, iii. 70. "The Flying footsteps of Camilla" (i. 167) are commemorated in the 7th Æneid rather than the 11th. In ii. 200 "natale solum" might have been referred to Ovid. The Latin epigram on Carthy's Longinus in ii. 280 is obviously based on the tree of Georgic ii. 292. Another (ii. 286) about Waterford shows how poor Swift's hold of scansion was, for if he had only written "semperque manebit," following his evident Latin model, he would have avoided a false quantity. In the next line Mr. Browning reads "Crabrones": "hornets who in his senses would wish to touch?" The Aldine edition we notice has "crabones," which looks like "carbones," "coals." But "crabrones" is preferable, because meddling with hornets is proverbial in Latin. Plautus in his 'Amphitruo' makes Sosia say "inritabis crabrones." In ii. 346 Scott oddly describes "rung" as "the Yorkshire term for the rounds or steps of a ladder; still used in every part of Ireland." Still used, we might add, in every part of England.

Mr. Browning quotes, we notice, from our own columns, but he might have used more from the same source with advantage. Johnson's 'Life of Swift,' admirably annotated by Dr. Birkbeck Hill with appendixes, is also a mine of information. Hence we learn (vol. iii. of the edition, pp. 73–4) that Swift "durst not insert" at first the lines given to Queen Anne in the poem 'On the Death of Dr. Swift,' and that he exaggerated when he spoke of "medals." Dr. Hill adds with his usual precision: "For the editions of this poem see 'N. & Q.,' 6 S. iii. 109; xii. 395."

Mr. Browning has provided an Index, chiefly of persons; but we find no list at the end either of first lines of poems, or of their titles—omissions which common sense should have supplied. Any one who has studied an author seriously ought to realize the waste of time involved in looking to and fro for a particular poem. When, as here, the chronological order is not adopted, such search is particularly irritating.

"J. K. S." hailed October as the real "spring of the year" for the undergraduate, who is eternally at this period filling the University with his eager youth. The University year ranges from autumn to summer, leaving a long vacation before autumn which many a busy man enviously recalls in later life. This arrangement, strange to the outsider, is all-important for the resident, and the Cambridge University Press have done well in producing a neat little *Cambridge Pocket Diary*, 1910–11, which begins with 20 September of this year, and includes a concise record of all the engagements which concern either don or undergraduate. We expect a success for the Diary.

*The National Review* opens, as usual, with 'Episodes of the Month,' which put politics in a pungent style that makes for good reading. 'Wanted a Lead and a Leader,' by "Ignotus." gives further expression to the feeling already emphasized by various journals. "Our bolder spirits have not been allowed to fight with the gloves off....the Unionist leader must be in touch with his followers, and not dwell alone on an Olympian height of detachment." Miss Edith Sellers has an interesting article on 'The Emperor and the future Emperor-King,' in which she deals with the fortunes of Austria and the indications of the future before that country. 'A Southend Pessimist: a Sketch from Life,' by Mr. P. L. Witherby, introduces us to a philosophic old fisherman who thinks that only "a catastrofe" will wake up the country and save it. Mr. Bernard Holland indites a series of sonnets supposed to be sent by 'The "Dark Lady" to Mr. William Shakespeare about 1605.' The general ideas of the verse are more convincing than its execution. After the opening sonnet, the lady begins the next,

That's not so bad, and now I'll try another,

and ends it:—

Thank you for nothing; when I sin at all
It is to rise myself, and not to fall.

Lady Leconfield has an amusing article on 'The Fifties' as mirrored in a widely read book of the period. It is a time over which there seems at present a tendency to be sentimental. Somebody should write a counterblast, showing the frequent existence of abuses that are not now tolerated. Lady Leconfield rightly calls attention to the immense dominance of Mrs. Grundy in those days. Dress was somewhat gaudy. What it should be nowadays may be gathered more or less from the hints of "Maud," who writes on 'A Week's Shopping in Paris,' and the superiority of Frenchwomen in selecting suitable gowns, &c. We are told of a French lady who "ordered in five minutes two hats costing over 20*l.* each." It would be interesting to know how much the materials used in this headgear cost. Mr. A. Maurice Low we read with pleasure, as always, on 'American Affairs.' Mr. O. M. Hueffer writes smartly on 'The Next Religion,' regarding Christianity as of little appeal to the half-educated, and some form of witchcraft more or less disguised as likely to dominate. The advance of superstition and the decay of belief in dogma of any kind have been noted more than once recently by people of intelligence, and one cannot read the papers without coming on a number of charms and mascots which are carried about and put forward as luck-bringers in all classes of society. Besides the articles we have mentioned, there are others dealing with national problems abroad and at home, so that the number is full of variety.

## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

W. H. Fox ("Carlyle: 'Thirty millions of the inhabitants of these islands, mostly fools'").—Carlyle put the number at twenty-seven millions; see 'Latter-Day Pamphlets,' Nos. V. and VI.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## "FRY" IN DRYDEN AND LEIGH HUNT.

ARE there really sufficient grounds, or any grounds, for assuming the existence of *fry* as a verb meaning "to swarm"? The 'N.E.D.' recognizes it as a rare verb, derived from the substantive *fry*, presumably in its collective sense of "(small) fry," "swarm of insignificant things." Only one actual instance of the use of the word was known to the editors of the Dictionary, in a passage of Leigh Hunt's 'Story of Rimini,' ii. 171, thus quoted by them:—

> Plashy pools with rushes,
> About whose sides the swarming insects fry,
> Opening with noisome din, as they go by.

This is, I suppose, the original reading of 1816.

In the edition of Hunt's Poetical Works published by Moxon in 1849, p. 15, the passage runs:—

> A heavy spot the forest looks at first,
> To one grim shade condemn'd, and sandy thirst,
> Chequer'd with thorns, and thistles run to seed,
> Or plashy pools half-cover'd with green weed,
> About whose sides the swarming insects fry
> In the hot sun, a noisome company.

Even as thus amended, the passage still contains the phrase "the swarming insects fry," which was the sole evidence relied on by the 'N.E.D.' for the verb *fry*, "to swarm."

There is, however, another example in Hunt's essay entitled 'A "Now,"' published in *The Indicator* (28 June, 1820), which seems to throw light on the word. One of the long string of sentences descriptive of a hot day, and all beginning with "now," is this: "Now grasshoppers 'fry,' as Dryden says." Mr. C. B. Wheeler in his recent edition (p. 625) of Peacock's 'Selected English Essays' (Frowde) glosses the word as "swarm," and adds: "I cannot find the word in Dryden. The 'New English Dictionary' gives no other author but Leigh Hunt as using the word in this sense." The mention of Dryden, is, however, all-important; for it shows, I think, that also in the 'Rimini' passage Hunt had Dryden in his mind. Instead of an obscure tautology, equivalent to "the swarming insects swarm," we have a reminiscence of Dryden's vocabulary: "the swarming insects 'fry,' as Dryden would have said." No doubt, as Mr. Wheeler might have found by the use of Christie's glossary to the "Globe" Dryden, Hunt was thinking of Dryden's rendering of the lines

> At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustro,
> Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis,

in Virgil's second Eclogue:—

> While in the scorching sun I trace in vain
> My flying footsteps o'er the burning plain.
> The creaking locusts with my voice conspire,
> They fried with heat, and I with fierce desire.

Dryden means no more by the expression than that the locusts or grasshoppers were exposed to the rays of a burning sun.

*Fry* in this sense of "burn" is frequent in Dryden. It may be transitive, as in 'Secret Love; or, The Maiden Queen,' iii. 1:

> Like water giv'n to those whom fevers fry:
> You kill but him, who must without it die.

But generally it is intransitive:—

> The ground below is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry.—Horace, Odes iii. 29, line 33 of translation.
>
> My men—some fall, the rest in fevers fry.
> 'Æneid,' iii. 196.
>
> Fierce Love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart;
> He fries within, and hisses at my heart.
> 'Palamon and Arcite,' ii. 112.

Dryden also uses it intransitively in the sense of "seethe," "boil," as thus in 'Æneid,' v. 186:—

> Lash'd with their oars, the smoky billows rise;
> Sparkles the briny main, and the vex'd ocean fries.

The 'N.E.D.' quotes, *s.v.* 'Fry, vb[1].,' 5, from 'Æneid,' vii. 737 :—

Thus, when a black-brow'd gust begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries.

Another example ('Æneid,' vii. 644), given in the Dictionary, but wrongly placed as an example of a transitive use under Section 2, properly belongs here :—

So, when with crackling flames a caldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise.

L. R. M. Strachan.

Heidelberg.

## CHARLES II. STATUE IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

In a reply *s.v.* 'George I. Statues' (*ante*, p. 99) Mr. Chas. H. Hopwood writes :—

"The statue of Charles II. that stood in the centre of the open area of the old Exchange was saved [*i.e.*, from the fire of 1838], and stands in the south-east angle of the ambulatory of the present building. It is said to be the only stone portrait figure carving of Grinling Gibbons."

It appears to be doubtful whether Grinling Gibbons was the author of the original statue of Charles II. in the Royal Exchange, and almost certain that he was not the author of the existing statue. I have collected a good deal of evidence on the matter from various books.

In John Chamberlayne's 'Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia; or, The Present State of Great Britain,' 22nd edition of the 'South Part call'd England,' 1708, pp. 333–4, the statue "erected at the Charge of the Society of Merchant Adventurers of England" is asserted to be "the Workmanship of the Famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. Grinlin Gibbons."

In Edward Hatton's 'New View of London,' 1708, p. 616, it is said that in the Royal Exchange King Charles II. is "lively represented by the Ingenious Hand of Mr. Gibbon."

William Maitland in his 'History of London' (ed. 1754, p. 900) copies Hatton verbatim.

Horace Walpole in his 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' 1871 reprint of the edition of 1786, p. 267, *s.v.* 'Grinling Gibbons' writes :—

"The base of the figure at Charing Cross was the work of this artist; so was the statue of Charles II. at the Royal Exchange."

Presumably he means "the base of the statue of Charles II.," for he continues :—

"But the talent of Gibbons, though he practised in all kinds, did not reach human figures, unless the brazen statue of James II., in the Privy Garden, be, as I have reason to believe it, of his hand."

And a foot-note says :—

"Vertue says, the King gave Gibbons an exclusive licence for the sole printing of this statue [*i.e.*, of Charles II.], and prohibiting all persons to engrave it without his leave; and yet, adds my author [*i.e.*, Vertue], though undertaken by Gibbons, it was actually executed by Quellin of Antwerp."

Thomas Pennant in 'Some Account of London,' 5th ed., 1813, p. 581, adopts Vertue's account as to who "did" the statue.

*The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1790, vol. lx. pt. ii. p. 888, has the following :—

"In the centre [*i.e.*, of the Royal Exchange] the statue of King Charles II. Cæsar-like, cut in marble, set on a pedestal, cut by the famous G. Gibbons, and graved and printed on a large sheet by P. Vanderbane."

The article which contains the above is a very interesting one on 'Curiosities in London at the End of the Last Century' (*i.e.*, seventeenth century). Note that apparently only the pedestal is attributed to Gibbons. In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1794, vol. lxiv. pt. i. p. 485, 'Obituary of Considerable Persons,' is the following, under date May 17, 1794 :—

"At Croydon, Surrey, in a deep decline, Mr. John Spiller, mason, of Temple Lane, Blackfriers, brother of the famous Architect. He was a pupil of Mr. Bacon, and carved the statue of Charles II. in the Royal Exchange."

In David Hughson's 'London' (no date, *circa* 1801), vol. ii. p. 110, is the following :—

"A very fine statue of Charles II. by Grinlin Gibbons, formerly graced the centre of the area [*i.e.*, of the Royal Exchange]; but this was replaced by another by Spiller; this is also habited in the Roman stile."

There is an interesting notice of the statue and its pedestal in 'Leigh's New Picture of London,' new edition, 1823, p. 240. Speaking of the Royal Exchange, the writer says :—

"The centre of this area is ornamented with a good statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit, standing upon a pedestal about eight feet high, enriched on the S. side with an imperial crown, a sceptre, sword, palm-branches, and other decorations with a very flattering inscription to the king. On the W. side is a Cupid, cut in relievo, resting his right hand on a shield, with the arms of France and England quartered, and holding a rose in his left hand. On the N. side is another Cupid, supporting a shield with the arms of Ireland; and on the E. side are the arms of Scotland, with a Cupid holding a thistle; the whole executed in relievo by that able statuary, Mr. Gibbon."

It will be seen that the author of 'Leigh's New Picture' attributes the carvings on the pedestal to Grinling Gibbons, but ignores the authorship of the statue.

In J. Britton's edition (24th) of 'The Original Picture of London,' dedication dated Jan. 1, 1826, p. 131, is the following, *s.v.* 'Royal Exchange':—

"The inner area....has a statue of Charles II., by Spiller, on a circular pedestal in the centre."

The 'National History and Views of London and its Environs,' edited by C. F. Partington, 1835, vol. i. p. 130, attributes the statue to Spiller.

In a narrative of the burning of the Royal Exchange, under date Jan. 10, 1838, in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1838, New Series, vol. ix. p. 203, is the following:—

"The statue of King Charles the Second (by Spiller) in the centre of the area remains uninjured, as did its predecessor (by Quellin) at the great fire of 1666."

Peter Cunningham in his 'Handbook of London,' new edition, 1850, p. 431, *s.v.* 'Royal Exchange,' mentions "the statue of Charles II., in the centre of the quadrangle, by Grinling Gibbons." A foot-note says:—

"Gibbons received 500*l.* for it. See Wright's 'Publick Transactions,' 12mo, 1685, p. 198."

Mr. H. B. Wheatley reproduces Peter Cunningham's statements in 'London Past and Present,' 1891.

William Gaspey in 'Tallis's Illustrated London; in commemoration of the Great Exhibition of All Nations in 1851,' vol. i. p. 267, writing of the Royal Exchange, says:

"In the middle of the court, placed on a pedestal, protected by an iron railing, was a statue of Charles II. in Roman attire, the work of Spiller."

It may be worth noting that whereas Chamberlayne (see above) says that the original statue was erected by the Merchant Adventurers of England, Maitland (as above), p. 484, gives the credit to the Hamburgh Company of Merchants Adventurers, adding:

"The King was so highly pleased with this Performance, that, by a special Order, he strictly enjoined all Persons, not to copy, publish or print anything thereunto belonging, without leave of the celebrated Statuary, Grinling Gibbons."

Maitland (p. 484) says that the statue was of grey marble. Chamberlayne (p. 334) says that it was of white marble.

I suggest that Grinling Gibbons contracted for the statue and the pedestal; that he executed the pedestal himself, and made a sub-contract with Quellin of Antwerp for the statue; that some hundred years later, in consequence of injuries done to the statue, perhaps, by the weather, it was found necessary to have a replica; and that John Spiller, "mason," who died in 1794 (see above), was employed to produce it.

It is not long since a replica of the statue of Queen Anne was erected at the west front of St. Paul's in place of the old statue, which had been injured, if I remember rightly, by a lunatic.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

## SIGNS OF OLD LONDON.

(See 11 S. i. 402, 465.)

THE following rather lengthy list of old-time City signs is drawn up from the Catalogue of Proclamations, Broadsides, Ballads, and Poems presented to the Chetham Library, Manchester, by Jas. O. Halliwell, F.R.S. 1851. This valuable work, remarkable for being printed upon a species of thin cardboard, consists of a substantial quarto volume of 272 pages, containing references to over 3,000 pieces. Unfortunately, however, it is entirely devoid of classification or arrangement, *and has no index*. This being the case, I have departed from my usual custom in communicating these sign-lists by prefixing to each reference the number of the proclamation, &c., wherein it figures.

17 and 92. Cross-Keys, Fetter Lane, 1682.
22. Black Bull, Cornhill, 1682.*
45. Adam and Eve, Little Britain, 1674.
58. Bible, Fetter Lane, 1683.
81. Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane, 1683.†
82 and 104. Lincoln's Inn Square, at Lincoln's Inn Back Gate (*sic*, a sign), 1706.
83. Golden Ball, near the Hospital Gate, West Smithfield, 1682.
107. King's Arms, without Temple Bar, 1683.
121. Angel, Duck Lane, 1684.
129. Black Bull, Old Bailey, 1690.‡
132. Golden Lion, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1681.
139. Raven, Paternoster Row, 1707.
152. Hand and Pen, High Holborn, n.d.
157. Judge's Head, Chancery Lane, 1682.
179. Bible and Three Crowns, Cheapside, 1697.
227. Queen's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, 1707.
244. Black Raven, Poultrey (*sic*), 1682.
354. Golden Lion, Ludgate Street, n.d.
425. Black Raven, Paternoster Row, n.d.
470. Faucon (*sic*), "Fletestrete," 1570.
480. Rose and Crown, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1689.§
508. Swan, Bishopsgate Street, 1689.
513. King's Arms, Poultrey (*sic*), 1690.
516. Shears, Little Lumbard Street (*sic*), n.d.
747. Wool-Pack and Crown, near Durham Yard, in the Strand, n.d.

* Also 51 and 163, date 1683; and 106, date 1684.

† Also 183, 1684, and 525, 1690 (and see 2533).

‡ Also 473–4, 1689; 487–8, do.; and 506 and 521, 1690.

§ Also 493 and 504, same date.

753. "Three Crowns, in Fleet Street, at Water Lane end," 1696.
759. Queen's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, 1699.
760. Sir Isaac Newton's Head, at Charing Cross, n.d.
772. King's Arms, South Audley Street, n.d.
805. "Ad insigne Horologii et Trium Coronarum," Fleet Street, 1690.
978. Bible, Chancery Lane, 1664.
983. Bible and Rose, Ludgate Street, 1706.
1016. Golden Lion, Fleet Street, 1741.
1032. Archimedes and Globe, near St. Ann's Church, Soho (*temp.* Geo. II.).
1044. Cap and Feather, Whitecross Street, next Old Street, 1687.
1046. Sir Edmondbury Godfrey's Head, near Fleet Bridge, 1689.*
1065. Two Swans, without Bishopsgate, 1689.
1078. Seven Stars, Ave Mary Lane (*sic*), 1690.
1088. Elephant and Castle, Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1680.†
1161. King's Head, west end of St. Paul's Churchyard, 1685.
1191. Adam and Eve, Little Britain, 1660.
1289. "Sphear and Sun-Diall, in the Great Minories, neere Aldgate," 1671.
1512 and 1853. Sun Tavern, near Holborn Bars, n.d.
1848 and 1887. Golden Viol, St. Paul's Churchyard, n.d.
1892. "Buck, just without Temple Bar," 1710.
1910. Golden Bass, north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, n.d.
2050. King's Head, Old Bailey, 1646.
2186. Royal Coffee-house in Buckingham Street in York Buildings, *c.* 1695.
2187. George, Fleet Street, 1685.
2233. Ship, on Tower Hill, 1699.
2525. Black Bull, Old Baily (*sic*), 1689.
2533. Oxford Arms Inn, Warwick Lane, 1691.
2536. Hat and Hawk in Bride Lane, 1700.
2543. "White Lyon by Temple Bar," n.d.
2555. Black Boy, Paternoster Row, 1710.
2640. Crown, Chancery Lane (qy. date).
2662. "Blew Ball over against Bridewell near Bridewell Bridge," 1697.
2745. Gun, Ivy Lane, 1660.
2747. Anchor Inn, Little Britain, 1660.
2761. Blue Ball, Thames Street, over against Baynard's Castle, 1685.
3068. "Flower-de-Luce, over against the May-pole in the Strand," n.d.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

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MRS. G. D. ELLIOTT'S 'DURING THE REIGN OF TERROR.'—I notice that in your impression of the 1st inst. there is a review of "During the Reign of Terror: Journal of my Life. By Grace Dalrymple Elliott. Translated from the French by E. Jules Méras." The reviewer adds: "The 'Preface to the First Edition' follows, but we find no statement as to when that edition appeared."

I can give some information on this point. I have before me now "Journal of my Life during the French Revolution. By Grace Dalrymple Elliott. London, Bentley, 1859." The preface states that

> "this narrative was composed at the express desire of King George the Third. Mr. (afterwards Sir David) Dundas, physician to the King, was also Mrs. Elliott's medical attendant, and was in the habit of relating, during his visits to the Royal Family, some of the incidents and anecdotes which that lady had communicated to him. The King became so much interested, that he desired Mr. Dundas to request Mrs. Elliott to commit to paper the story of her life in Paris, and to send it to him. With this intimation she readily complied, and accordingly the narrative was conveyed by Mr. Dundas to Windsor, sheet by sheet as it was written by her after her return from France, at the Peace of Amiens, in 1801."

The book is in English: this preface and the final pages are by another hand. It was she who obtained the release of Dr. Gem, but she only escaped death herself owing to the fall of Robespierre; her hair had been cut short ready for the guillotine. In later years she returned to Paris.

S. HARVEY GEM.

Oxford.

WORDSWORTH: 'THE CUCKOO-CLOCK.'—In 'The Eversley Wordsworth' (viii. 308) Prof. Knight has printed as if they were a fresh discovery the eleven lines beginning

> O Bounty without measure,

which are said to have been transcribed by Crabb Robinson in his copy of the edition of 1845; and Mr. Nowell Smith reprints them separately in his edition of Wordsworth (iii. 445), adding in a note (iii. 587) that they were "first published by Prof. Knight."

Obviously they were first published by Wordsworth himself, for, aside from three variations that may represent inaccuracies in the "Eversley" edition, they are word for word identical with the closing lines of 'The Cuckoo-clock,' which appeared in the year 1842. For "pleasures" (l. 3), "points" (l. 6), and "mighty" (l. 8) in 'The Eversley Wordsworth' (viii. 308), 'The Oxford Wordsworth' gives as the corresponding readings of 'The Cuckoo-clock': "pleasure," "founts," and "nightly"; there are several minor discrepancies in the use of capital letters and punctuation.

The date appended to these eleven lines by their author ("7th April, 1840. My 70th Birthday") gives what is missing in 'The Oxford Wordsworth,' namely, a conjectural date for the composition of the whole poem. The "Eversley" edition

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* Also 1097 and 1115–8, date 1690.
† Also 2628, a year later.

(viii. 151) assigns the composition of the poem to the year when it was published.

LANE COOPER.

Ithaca, New York.

ALLEGED MURDER BY CHELSEA PENSIONERS AT LITTLE CHELSEA.—In Mr. Lloyd Sanders's newly published 'Old Kew, Chiswick, and Kensington' is epitomized the story told by Crofton Croker in his 'Walk from London to Fulham' as follows:—

"Curiously enough, the gibbet standing in Fulham Road opposite the end of Walnut Tree Walk had not been taken down many years before his [Lochée's] death. On it in July, 1866 [*sic*], was hanged one of the two Chelsea pensioners found guilty of murdering James House Knights [Croker gives the name correctly as Knight] on the high-road in the vicinity of Little Chelsea, the other malefactor being suspended a little farther on at Bull Lane."

Though this is pure myth, it will, no doubt, be repeated from time to time on Croker's authority. Miss Horne in her revised edition (1896) of Croker gives it without note or comment. The facts, as shown by the 'Sessions Papers of the Justice Hall, Old Bailey' (1764–5) are that on the 16th of April, 1765, James Knight of Walham Green was murdered, and his body found on the steps of a lonely inn, "the Cow and Calf" in the Fulham Road by Chelsea Common; and that on the 7th of July following two Chelsea pensioners, named Gould and Stevens, were arrested and charged with the murder at the instigation of another Chelsea pensioner, one Robert Chambers. At the trial the evidence given by Chambers was proved to be utterly false, and both the accused were duly acquitted, instead of being hanged and their bodies left to swing on the gibbet. The Muster Rolls of the Royal Hospital for April, 1766, show that the informer Chambers's name had disappeared from the list, and that Gould and Stevens were still inmates of the Hospital.

There is little doubt that the rest of the story relating to the postboy and the drunken parsons has as little foundation in fact, and it is a pity such legends are repeated without examination. Unfortunately, there is much "local history" of this nature.

J. H. Q.

ORDINARIES OF NEWGATE. (See 10 S. vii. 408, 454; viii. 10, 278.)—In Knapp and Baldwin's 'Newgate Calendar,' iii. 47, there is a description of the execution of the Rev. Benjamin Russen on 12 Dec., 1777, and it is stated that he was accompanied to Tyburn by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the Ordinary. This person, therefore, probably succeeded the Rev. John Wood (appointed in June, 1769), and was succeeded by the Rev. John Villette.

The full list of Ordinaries from 1698 to 1831 is as follows: Paul Lorrain, —— Purney, James Guthrie, John Taylor, Stephen Roe, John Moore, John Wood, —— Hughes, John Villette, Dr. Brownlow Ford, Horace S. Cotton.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

THE COMMON HANGMAN. (See 10 S. viii. 244, 335, 353, 376.)—MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY, at the first reference, gave some account of a Newgate hangman who apparently held the office for nearly twenty years—from 1752 to 1771—and who is named Tallis in *The Covent Garden Journal* of 16 May, 1752, and Turlis in *The Public Advertiser* of 12 April, 1771.

A third variant of the name can now be supplied. There was advertised in *The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser* of 2 January, 1765, the first number of a sixpenny monthly, *The Newgate Magazine; or, Malefactor's Monthly Chronicle*, with which was "given a Print of Mr. Thomas Tullis, the present Executioner, commonly called Jack Ketch." ALFRED F. ROBBINS

SAMUEL PATERSON AND THE EARLDOM OF CASSILIS.—*The General Evening Post* of 1–3 January, 1793, contained the following:

"Mr. Samuel Paterson, Jr., a clerk in the Sun Fire Office and eldest son of the much esteemed Samuel Paterson, now Librarian to the Marquis of Lansdowne, is said to be the heir to the Earldom and estates of Cassilis. His claim is by the female line, which the Scotch law of inheritance sanctions."

This naturally excites interest in the lady who was the wife of the elder and mother of the younger Paterson—both of whom are in the 'D.N.B.' In *Ayre's Sunday London Gazette*, 19 December, 1790, appeared the following obituary notice, obviously inspired, if not written, by Samuel Paterson the husband:—

"A few days since [25 November], in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Hamilton Lewis Paterson, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Paterson, late of King Street, Covent Garden, after an union of 45 years, three months, and one day, and on Tuesday, sennight her remains were deposited in her husband's family vault, in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. She was a granddaughter of the ancient and noble houses of Kennedy and Cochran, in North Britain; niece of the late all-accomplished Susanna, Countess of Eglington, cousin germain to the present Earl of Cassilis and Eglington; and in near consanguinity with several other of the most noble and illustrious

families in Scotland — to wit: Hamilton and Brandon, Dundonald, Sutherland, Galloway, Strathmore, &c., &c.

The dark and silent grave
When we have wander'd all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days."

The younger Paterson, whose claim to the Earldom of Cassilis does not appear to have been prosecuted, or, at all events, was unsuccessful, was a minor artist, and exhibited a portrait of an artist at the R.A. 1789, No. 390. His address is given as Sun Fire Office, and this exhibit seems to have been his only one. He appears in Graves's 'Royal Academy Exhibitors' under 'Patterson.' W. Roberts.

Napoleon I.: Satiric Parody.—The following satire may be curious enough for preservation, if not generally known, as an indication of the feeling towards Bonaparte in England during the terrible French wars. It is confirmed by the fact that an ancestress of mine, with her brothers and sisters, when children, had regularly after dinner to drink a glass of wine, after repeating the toast "Confusion to Bonaparte!"

The satire is copied from a MS. volume in my possession, in the handwriting of W. G.; but whether by him, or merely copied from a paper, I am unaware. It is dated January, 1814:—

Napoleon the First and Last,
By the Wrath of Heaven
Emperor of the Jacobins,
Protector of the Confederation of Rogues,
Mediator of the Hellish League,
Grand Cross of the Legion of Horror,
And Commander-in-Chief
Of the Legion of Skeletons
Left at Moscow, Smolinsk, and Leipsic,
Head Runner of Runaways,
Deserter of Smorgsnic,
Burner of the Bridge of Leipsic,
Mock High Priest of the Sanhedrim,
Mock Prophet of Musselmen,
Mock Pillar of Christian Faith,
Chief Gaoler of the Holy Father
And of the King of Spain,
High Admiral of the Invasion Praams,
Cup-Bearer of the Jaffa Poison,
Arch-Chancellor of Waste-Paper Treaties,
Arch-Treasurer of the Plunder of the World,
&c. &c. &c.

D. J.

The 'Mistletoe Bough' Chest.—The following note may be worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.':—

"The Marwell Chest is said to be of the age of Henry VII. It formed a part of the curious furniture of Marwell Hall during the last century, and was purchased from thence at one of the sales by an inhabitant of Upham, from whom it came into the hands of the Rector, the Rev. John Haygarth, and afterwards passed to his daughter, Mrs. Eyre. Henry VIII., on his marriage with Jane Seymour, brought her as a bride to Marwell Hall, which had belonged to the Bishops of Winchester, but which Henry wrested from them and bestowed on the Protector Somerset.

"The story of the lady who had hidden in it and was unable to get out, owing to the spring lock, and was found dead—see the old song—was told of the chest when bought from Marwell. The Rev. John Haygarth is named in the 'P. and F. Dictionary' as owner of the 'very chest.'"

These particulars were furnished to me by Miss Eyre, who gathered them from the parchment kept in the chest by her grandfather. The "last century" means, of course, the eighteenth.

E. L. H. Tew, M.A.

Upham Rectory, Southampton.

Touching for the King's Evil in 1643.—In a paper on this subject published by the Stuttgart *Morgenblatt* of 8 August, 1829, and subsequent dates the following book is quoted: G*, 'Traité de la guérison des écrouelles par l'attouchement des septenaires,' Aix, 1643. L. L. K.

Ivanhoe: Cedric.—Both these forms are mere inventions; and it is not easy to see why it was worth while to invent them. Scott himself tells us that Ivanhoe was suggested by the place-name Ivinghoe (Bucks).

The absurd form Cedric is a perversion of Cerdic. Walter W. Skeat.

Pincushion Birth-Records.—It was a custom amongst the middle class a hundred and fifty years ago to record the births of girls by making a pincushion on which the name of the child was placed, together with the names of the parents and the date of birth. One such I have, and it is an interesting piece of work, the letters and figures done with wire-headed pins. The inscription is:—

Mary Daughter
of Abraham And
Frances Gregory
Born Aug 29.

On the other side are ornaments, a heart over a crown above the letters

1 7
M G
5 1

with the year at the corners, as shown. Two other crowns are at either end between the figures. The cushion is beautifully made, with silk tassels at each corner. The material is yellow brocaded silk, or "yellow silk brocade," as I am told is the present-day phrasing; and though faded, the colour is

good. These cushions were mostly made by that domestic institution "the maiden aunt."[12] The needlework is so good that it is difficult to say on which side the final sewing was done after the cushion was stuffed.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

GEORGE ELIOT.—I should be very grateful to be put into communication with the family of Mr. J. W. Cross (husband of George Eliot) or Mr. Charles Lee Lewes, as I require information on a few details in connexion with a special study I am making of part of George Eliot's life and works. Please communicate with me direct.

(Miss) MARY DEAKIN.

The University, Manchester.

REV. ROWLAND HILL'S AUTOGRAPH LETTERS. — Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to trace the autograph letters and MSS. of the Rev. Rowland Hill, sold by auction with other autograph letters at "The County Mart,"[11] Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, 25 November, 1896? The letters formed lots 343 to 381, according to the printed catalogue of the sale in my possession. A direct reply will greatly oblige.

ALFRED LEEDES HUNT.

Great Snoring Rectory, Fakenham, Norfolk.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD: LINES ON ENGRAVED PORTRAIT.—Can any one tell me if any engraved portraits of Laud are accompanied by eight lines beginning thus?—

> Great Metropolitan of Martyrs! This
> Is but thy Shadow's Metempsycosis.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

WALTER SMITH, *c.* 1650.—A poem of the period 1635–55 is addressed 'To Walter Smith, an Excellent Artificer,' and declares

> Thy narrow well-wrought mathematiques strike my heart.

Is anything known of him?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

The University, Sheffield.

"BLANKET" AS A VERB.—Speaking at Walthamstow on 10 October about the Osborne judgment, the Solicitor-General said it was a free country, and he had no intention to blanket his opinion. See *Times* report (11 October).

What does "blanket" mean in this connexion? Did Mr. Simon mean that he had no intention to conceal his opinion, to cover it as with a blanket? Is not this a very unusual use of the word? There is no quotation for such a use in 'N.E.D.'

A. L. MAYHEW.

Wadham College, Oxford.

WATERMARKS IN PAPER.—I shall be much obliged if any one can refer me to books describing watermarks in paper in early times, with names of paper-makers. I do not see any references to this subject in the last fifteen volumes of 'N. & Q.' E. A. FRY.

[See C. M. Briquet's 'Filigranes,' 4 vols., 1907; J. E. Hodgkin's 'Rariora,' vol. ii., 1902; and H. Bayley's 'New Light on the Renaissance.' A review of the last-named appeared in *The Athenæum*, 18 September, 1909, which should be consulted.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

> Knock, knock, but you cannot come in,
> For the door is brass, and the bolt is sin;
> Stand on the threshold trembling and cold,
> Beautiful angel with hair of gold.

J. D. M.

Philadelphia.

> They are but phantoms now, their day is done.
> They lived, and loved, and died, and now are dust:
> Shadows, and passed into their shadowy land
> Whence there is no return. This is long past,
> Yet not so very long but that a breath,
> A dreamy memory of them, lingers still
> On air that once they breathed.

F. J. COX.

"I would not wish thee riches, nor even the glow of greatness; but that wheresoe'er thou goest some weary face may brighten at thy smile, some aching heart know sunshine for a while."

R. M. SERJEANTSON.

St. Peter's Rectory, Northampton.

Writing about Dürer in 'Modern Painters,' Ruskin quotes a sentence beginning:—

"We had prayed with tears, we had loved with our hearts."

Where can I find the remainder?

J. D.

Camoys Court, Barcombe, Lewes.

> Perils stood thick through all the ground,
> And fierce diseases wait around.

A. RHODES.

"He sentenced the thief unheard rather than eat his mutton cold."

W. W. R.

'OLD WISHART'S GRAVE.'—Can any of your correspondents oblige me with the full text (or refer me to a source where I can find it) of 'Old Wishart's Grave,' a story

in verse which I heard recited many years ago? It illustrates satirically the (alleged) physical deterioration of the human race, and tells how Hodge the sexton, in digging a grave, lays bare a coffin-lid of huge size. From it proceeds a mighty voice, demanding,

Who dares
Disturb the quiet of Old Wishart's grave?

Hodge tremblingly states his vocation and errand, and a colloquy ensues in which the voice asks what year it is, and learns that some thousand years have passed since the voice (or its owner) was interred.

H. D. Ellis.

7, Roland Gardens, S.W.

Canons, Middlesex.—When was this famous eighteenth-century house begun? There seem to be two dates suggested, 1712 and 1715. But surely some contemporary whose word is trustworthy must have recorded the beginning of so important an affair. Authorities of later date are not so satisfactory. Nel Mezzo.

"Crusie," Scottish Lamp.—Information is requested on this subject, especially literary references and descriptions of the lamps called "crusies," formerly used in Scotland. Are there any books, such as archæological society proceedings, containing illustrations of the various shapes?

E. H. Lane.

[Four Scottish quotations will be found in the 'N.E.D.' for this sense.]

"Opusculum."—Can your readers give me the date of the earliest use of this word, and where and by whom so used? I have traced it back to Sir Francis Bacon, but not earlier. Jas. Curtis, F.S.A.

[The earliest quotation in the 'N.E.D.' is from Gayton, 1654.]

Nevill, Lord Latimer.—Can any reader inform me of the marriages, and consequently the quarterings, of the Latimer branch of the Nevills, up to the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Nevill, with Sir Thomas Willoughby, ancestor of the Willoughbys de Broke? J. E. T.

Knighthood.—Can any one kindly tell me where the following quotation referring to knighthood occurs?—

"That honour with which Sir Walter Raleigh was content, and for which Sir Isaac Newton was ambitious."

It is said to be in one of the early novels of Disraeli, but I have not been able to find it. George S. Seaward.

English Wine and Spirit Glasses.—Mr. W. E. Wynn Penny in a paper in *The Connoisseur* of March, 1902, on 'English Wine and Spirit Glasses of the Late Seventeenth Century,' writes:—

"Fifty years ago, in a small town in one of our Western counties, there resided two gentlemen with a very keen appreciation of these beautiful and delicate objects, and it is from the collection formed by one of them that the glasses illustrating this paper are taken."

Can any one say where this town was, who the collectors were, and where the collections now are? Is there any trustworthy text-book on these seventeenth-century glasses? I possess several of them.

T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

Corpse bleeding in presence of the Murderer.—Mr. John C. Francis in his article on the Plantagenet tombs (*ante*, p. 223) includes a quotation reporting that a stream of blood was believed to have issued from the nostrils of Henry II. when his son Richard stood before him, and to have ceased only when the son departed. This was considered to be a sign that the son was the father's murderer.

Are any earlier instances known of the presence of a supposed murderer causing a corpse to bleed afresh? Old people still remember that when they were young this was a prevalent superstition. Astarte.

Thomas Paine's Early Life.—Could any reader give information as to where Thomas Paine's early life was spent? An old Dover resident, who received the information from a still older resident, told me that before Paine went to America he had a shop, as a staymaker, at No. 6, Snargate Street, Dover.

John Bavington Jones.

Dover.

[Have you consulted Moncure Conway's 'Life of Paine,' in two volumes?]

Archbishop of Cologne: Two Tracts.—'The Edicte of the Archbishop and Elector of Cologne, touching the bringing in of the exercise of Christian religion,' London (1583), professes to be a translation from the High Dutch.

'The Declaration of the Archbishop of Cologne on the Deede of his Marriage,' London, 1583, professes to be a translation from a Latin proclamation of Gebhard of Cologne, together with a letter from the Pope to Gebhard, and Gebhard's answer to the same.

I should be much obliged for information which would enable me to trace the originals of these two tracts, both presumably by Thomas Deloney. F. O. M.

THE "HALLS" DISTRICT.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can obtain accurate information regarding the "Halls" district of Cheshire and Shropshire, more especially of old manor houses and townships round about Crewe, Nantwich, Madeley, Market Drayton, &c. ? I should like information regarding ecclesiastical antiquities, rural customs, natural curiosities, monuments, family seats, &c. I am aware of the county histories of Ormerod, Eyton, and others, but have no access to them, they being in limited editions and expensive. In the "Highways and Byways" series the district has not yet, I think, been overtaken.

WM. C. MITCHELL.

Greenock.

G. J. APPS: 'RETURNING FROM CHURCH.'—I have an oil picture, the canvas 4 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 8 in., representing a village church with graveyard, neighbouring barn, cottages, &c., and the people coming from church. It depicts the squire dropping a silver coin into a beggar's hat; his lady, one arm in his, and leading a wee girl; their two old servants following, besides other figures. From the costumes one would imagine the picture to be of the middle of the eighteenth century, but the name and date in the corner are "G. J. Apps, 1851." On the back of the picture there is inscribed 'Returning from Church, Loose, Kent.'

Do any of your readers know the history of this picture? Has it been engraved? Who was G. J. Apps?

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

STATESMAN IN 'FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.'—Who is the statesman alluded to in 'Friends in Council,' vol. ii. Series II. p. 169, who ought to have taken rides in an omnibus instead of going to Cabinet Councils? J. D.

Camoys Court, Barcombe, Lewes.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S GUN-BARREL, 1632.—I have an old gun-barrel which has evidently burst while being discharged. It is inscribed "Oliver Cromwell—Huntingdon—1632," and was for long in the possession of some descendants of Cromwell (on the female side), while I have every reason to believe in its authenticity.

Any readers of 'N. & Q.' who can inform me direct whether it was customary for country gentlemen of the period to have their guns so marked, or if anything is known of a gun accident to Cromwell or one of his family, will much oblige me. C. MOORE.

50, Preston Street, Brighton.

OTFORD, KENT: PERHIRR AND BELLOT.—Can any of your readers favour me with an interpretation of the following, which I have culled from the records of this parish?—"Duaid Perhirr aaus nulliod te Orizuboth Bellot, Jary the 31st, 1719."

The entry is in rather archaic handwriting, and I should be pleased to send a tracing of it to any one interested. C. HESKETH.

Shoreham Road, Otford, Kent.

POULTNEY: PULTENEY: POUNTNEY.—I should be glad if some reader of 'N. & Q.' would tell me when, and why, the name Poultney or Pulteney became changed to Pountney. The church of St. Lawrence Pountney has been so called, I believe, for several centuries, although the founder's name was Sir John Poultney. Replies may be sent direct.

MARGARET HARDISTY.

Sydney Lodge, Russell Terrace, Leamington.

LOVELL FAMILY.—I shall be glad of information about Thomas Lovell, Kt., and William Lovell, Esq., who were the Parliamentary representatives of Midhurst, Sussex, in 1553. Were they descendants of Henry Lovel of Harting, Sussex, Lord of the Manor of Little Preston in Northants, who died in 1501? THOS. H. WRIGHT.

DR. FRANCIS WRIGHT.—I seek information also about the Rev. Francis Wright, D.D., who died in 1655, and is said by Burke to be descended from John Wright of Plowland, Holderness, whose marriage with Alice, dau. of John Ryther, in 1390 is also given. Who were the descendants of the above Rev. Francis?

Please reply direct. THOS. H. WRIGHT.

142, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.

STERNE FAMILY.—I have in my library a Prayer-Book, Church of England, printed in French, 1706, and over the preface appears the name of "Agnus Sterne," the mother of Laurence Sterne. The book came from Halifax, where the family of the illustrious author resided. This branch of the family of Tristram Shandy became extinct in 1783. I should be pleased to know if any representatives directly descended from Archbishop Sterne are living.

R. M. HUTCHINSON-LOW.

70, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

## Replies.

### RICHARD CROMWELL'S DAUGHTER.
(11 S. ii. 287.)

ELIZABETH, the eldest child of Richard Cromwell the Protector and Dorothy Major of Hursley, Hants, was born in 1650. She is "the little brat" after whose welfare her grandfather Oliver inquires in a letter to Mr. Major of 17 July. On the death of their father in 1715, his only son Oliver having died ten years earlier, Elizabeth and her younger sister Anna, wife of Dr. Thomas Gibson, Physician-General of the Army (see 'D.N.B.,' xxi. 284), sold the family estate at Hursley to Sir William Heathcote for 34,000*l.* or 35,000*l.* The two sisters lived together in Bedford Row. Anna Gibson died in 1727, aged 68, and a marble monument in St. George's Chapel in the Foundling Hospital commemorates husband and wife. Thomas Hearne, under date 1719, says :—

"On Saturday, 5 September, came to Oxford two daughters of Richard Cromwell.....They are both Presbyterians, as is also Dr. Gibson, who was with them. They were at the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Oxford on Sunday morning and evening, and yesterday they and all the gang with them dined at Dr. Gibson's, the Provost of Queen's, who is related to them, and made a great entertainment for them, expecting something from them, the physician being said to be worth £30,000. They went from Oxford after dinner."

Mr. Hewling Luson (related to Henry Cromwell's line) says :—

"I have been several times in company with these ladies. They were well-bred, well-dressed, stately women, exactly punctilious; but they seemed, especially Mistress Cromwell, to carry about them a consciousness of high rank, accompanied with a secret dread that those with whom they conversed should not observe and acknowledge it. They had neither the good sense nor the great enthusiasm of Mrs. Bendysh [Bridget, third daughter of Bridget Cromwell and Henry Ireton, married Thomas Bendysh in 1669]. But as the daughters of Ireton had dignity without pride, the daughters of Richard Cromwell had pride without much dignity."

Elizabeth Cromwell appointed as executors Richard and Thomas Cromwell, grandsons of Henry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, desiring them to erect in Hursley Church a monument setting forth all the particulars of the Cromwell and Major alliances, a task which they piously performed.

Henry Cromwell, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, married on 10 May, 1653, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Russell of Chippenham, Bt. Their second son Major Henry Cromwell, born in Dublin 1658, married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Hewling, granddaughter of William Kyffin, and sister of Benjamin and William Hewling, all adherents of the unfortunate Monmouth.

Richard Cromwell, the fifth son of Major Henry, was born at Hackney in 1695, and became an eminent attorney and solicitor in Chancery. On 3 September, 1723, he married Sarah, the daughter of Ebenezer Gatton of Southwark, niece, and eventually a coheiress, of Sir Robert Thornhill, a wealthy attorney of Red Lion Square. The ceremony was performed in the chapel at Whitehall by Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, nephew of the Dr. Thomas Gibson who married Anna Cromwell. Richard Cromwell eventually removed to Hampstead, where he died in 1759, and was buried in the family vault in Bunhill Fields. He left two sons and four daughters, none of whom married.

Richard's younger brother Thomas Cromwell, the seventh son of Major Henry, and the only one of his eight sons whose descendants survive, was born at Hackney in 1699, and became a partner of his brother Henry, a wholesale provision merchant and sugar-refiner on Snowhill. On quitting business he retired to Bridgwater Square, and, dying in 1748 (or 1752 ?), was buried in Bunhill Fields. He was twice married: first to Frances, daughter of John Tidman, merchant; and secondly to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Skinner, merchant. By the first marriage he had three sons and two daughters, but only one left issue. This was Anne, who in 1753 was married to John Field, an apothecary (see 'D.N.B.,' xviii. 399, 402, 405). By his second marriage with Mary Skinner (who lived to nearly 105 years of age) Thomas Cromwell had three sons and three daughters. None of these had issue except the eldest, Oliver Cromwell of Cheshunt (1742–1821), author of 'Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell and of his Two Sons, Richard and Henry,' who, by his wife Mary Morse, left a daughter Elizabeth Oliveria Cromwell (1777–1849). She married in 1801 Thomas Artemidorus Russell of Thurston, co. Hereford, and left numerous descendants. (See 'The House of Cromwell,' by James Waylen, 1897, pp. 37–67.)

A. R. BAYLEY.

Thomas Cromwell, seventh son of Major Henry Cromwell, was a grocer at Snowhill. He married twice. By his first wife, Frances Tidman, he had five children. By

his second wife, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Skinner, who survived her husband, he had five more children. Of these children, Richard and Elizabeth died young; there was another daughter, Hannah Hewling; and two sons, Oliver and Thomas, went to St. Paul's School, London. The entry in the Admission Registers of that school reads:—

"1751, Dec. 4, Oliver Cromwell, aged 9, son of Mary C., widow, of Paternoster Row. Thomas Cromwell, aged 8, son of Mary C., widow, of Paternoster Row."

Oliver became an attorney in partnership with a Mr. Harrison, solicitor in Chancery, address Essex Street, Strand. He married in 1771 Mary, daughter of Morgan Morse, and had three children: a son, who died young; Oliver, b. 1782, d. 1785; and Elizabeth Oliverea, b. 1777.

Thomas was apprenticed to an ironmonger in the Strand. Later he was a lieutenant in the E.I.C.S., and died unmarried in 1771.

These particulars are from a manuscript note which I made to p. 97 of Gardiner's 'Admission Registers of St. Paul's School' about fifteen years ago. I have forgotten my "authority," but it would be probably Noble's 'House of Cromwell.'

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

The following obituary notice referring to another Richard Cromwell's daughter, also named Elizabeth, may perhaps prove of interest under this heading. It is taken from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1792 (p. 1058):—

"At Hampstead, Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, eldest daughter and last surviving child of Mr. Richard C., grandson of Henry, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Her sisters Anne died in 1777, and Letitia in 1789. She has left the bulk of her fortune to Mr. Oliver Cromwell, attorney, clerk of the Million bank, &c.; 500*l.* to the children of Mr. — Field, of Newington, late an apothecary, of Newgate-street, London, who married her cousin, her uncle Thomas's daughter; and a handsome legacy to Mrs. Moreland, relict of Richard Hinde, esq. whose mother was her maternal aunt, and who, with her brother, jointly possessed Cheshunt park, the moiety of which, on his death, devolved to them, subject to his widow's jointure."

I presume the Oliver Cromwell mentioned above was the builder of Cheshunt House, and also the author of 'Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell and of his Sons, Richard and Henry' (1820).

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

[LADY RUSSELL, MR. W. SCOTT, and MR. C. THOMAS-STANFORD also thanked for replies.]

SPEAKER'S CHAIR OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS (11 S. ii. 128, 177, 218).—My note on the preservation of the Speaker's chair of the old House of Commons, after the destructive fire of 1834, has been of interest to readers of Masonic literature as well as of 'N. & Q.' It was reprinted in full in *The Freemason*, where it initiated an interesting correspondence. But no information has been given as to the disposal of the Speaker's chair. The evidence is therefore all in support of the statement that the chair was sent down to Wearside, and used on the occasion of the Duke of Sussex's visit on 12 November, 1839. The extracts I gave in reference to the use of the chair, and its being the Speaker's chair of the old House of Commons, were taken from the columns of *The Sunderland and Durham County Herald* of 15 November, 1839, *The Morning Chronicle* of the same date, and *The Freemason's Quarterly Review* for 1839, p. 498.

My personal investigations have fully confirmed the accuracy of the reports quoted; and there is now no question that the original Speaker's chair of the old House of Commons is yet preserved, and used as the Worshipful Master's chair of the Phœnix Lodge of Freemasons, No. 94, Sunderland. I have been informed by the son of an old officer of the lodge that there has always been a tradition in his family that this chair was the one used by the royal duke at the public reception in the Exchange, and afterwards in the meeting of the Phœnix Lodge, where H.R.H. presided as Grand Master of England.

How it happened that so historic a chair became the property of a Masonic lodge in the North of England, may be explained by the fact that Sir Cuthbert Sharp, F.S.A., the well-known scholar, was a resident in Sunderland for twenty-two years as Comptroller of Customs. He was nephew of Brass Crosby, M.P., the famous Lord Mayor of London, who defended the liberties of the City in the conflict which took place between the House of Commons and the printers of London, because the latter had published reports of the proceedings of Parliament without permission. Sir Cuthbert Sharp was also Deputy Provincial Grand Master, under the Earl of Durham, for the Durham and Northumbrian Masonic lodges. The Duke of Sussex was not only Grand Master of the English Masonic Order, but also the most intimate friend and associate of the 1st Earl of Durham. It was, therefore, natural that Sir Cuthbert Sharp, with his antiquarian knowledge and taste, and being the third

highest official in Masonic circles, should strive to make the royal visit memorable in the history of Freemasonry in the provinces by providing a unique chair for the use of the Grand Master of England when he came into the county for a memorable ceremony.

The chair in the Phœnix Lodge answers to the description given of the original chair in the old House of Commons: a large, commodious chair with fluted Corinthian columns, surmounted by the royal arms with a canopy. The only alterations are that the royal arms are replaced by a shield with the Masonic Arms, and that Masonic emblems have been added to the framework of the back of the chair. By permission of the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, Mr. James Summers, I have secured an excellent sketch of this unique relic of the old House of Commons.

I may add that Sir Cuthbert Sharp was a correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, and was vice-chairman at the banquet given to the Duke of Wellington when the Duke paid a visit to his brother, the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, in 1827. Sir Walter Scott was the guest of Sir Cuthbert when the Duke was welcomed by banquet and ball. Some time afterwards, in some correspondence, the Wearside knight said he hoped Sir Walter had not forgotten his friends in Sunderland. In reply Sir Walter Scott sent the following lines to Sir Cuthbert:

Forget thee? No! my worthy frere!
Forget blythe mirth and gallant cheer?
Death sooner stretch me on my bier!
Forget thee? No.

Forget the universal shout
When "canny Sunderland" spoke out—
A truth which knaves affect to doubt?
Forget thee? No.

Forget my Surtees in a ball-room?
Forget your sprightly dumpty diddles
And beauty tripping to the fiddles?
Forget my lovely friends the Liddells?
Forget you? No.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Delaval House, Sunderland.

PLANTAGENET TOMBS AT FONTEVRAULT (11 S. ii. 184, 223, 278).—I visited Fontevrault nearly seven years ago, and saw the little town, but could not get a view of the tombs, which were within the big convict prison—"maison centrale de détention." I was warned in Saumur that visitors were not admitted unless an official was at liberty to take them round, and that although in summer, when there were numerous tourists, guides were always held available, in winter it was a case of taking one's chance. So it proved, for on making application I was informed, very courteously, that I could not be admitted, as there was no one to take charge of me, and I was shown the printed rule in question. Whether this precaution was taken to protect visitors or to prevent attempts at communication with the convicts, I did not discover.

There are illustrations of the effigies of Henry II. and Richard I. in the first quarterly volume of *The Ancestor* (in an article on the King's Coronation ornaments). Lord Malmesbury relates in his 'Memoirs of an ex-Minister,' that he visited Fontevrault in 1863, and wrote to Count Persigny from Saumur, asking if the Emperor would give up "ces derniers souvenirs de la grande race des Plantagenets" to Westminster Abbey. Owing to the ill-feeling caused by some recent dispatches of Lord John Russell, the French Government refused; but the Emperor promised to accede to Lord Malmesbury's request if his party came into power. In 1866 Napoleon prepared to fulfil his promise, but the people of the district showed such violent opposition to the removal of the monuments that he asked Lord Derby to release him from his promise; so the transfer was never carried out.

The Fontevrault charters included in Dr. Round's 'Calendar of Documents preserved in France' give many interesting details of the grants made to the abbey by the English kings and other persons.

G. H. WHITE.

[Reply from MR. W. S. CORDER shortly.]

"UNECUNGGA": "GA" (11 S. ii. 143, 211, 272).—My point is that the Charter no. 297 in Birch, i. 414, affords no support for the form *gā*. We there find a large number of names, all of which appear to be in the genitive plural, viz., Myrcna, Wocensætna, and the like; and amongst them are Nox-gaga, Oht-gaga. The suffix would appear to be *gaga*, gen. pl. of a form *gag*. There may easily have been such a name as Gæg; for we find the patronymic Gæging in Kemble, and the gen. case Gæcges in the same. Of course, if we alter all the evidence, turning Nox-gaga into Oxna-ga, Oht-gaga into Ohtna-ga, and Unecungga into Ytena-ga, we can then infer a suffix *-ga*. But we are not told how, in such a case, we are to parse the various sentences in this charter, nor how *ga* can be a genitive plural.

Being away from home, I could only refer to my 'Place-Names of Cambs,' *s.v.* Ely. Actual reference to that would have

furnished the clue; for I there refer back to Chadwick's 'Studies in Old English,' section 5, printed in the *Transactions* of the Cambridge Philological Society, vol. iv. part ii. We there find a full discussion of the Anglian *gē* and the genitives plural *geona*, *gena*, *iena*, and many more related forms.

I see no evidence for supposing that the form *gā* is Jutish. It seems rather to be Old Friesic, and I quote the O.Fr. *gā* in my 'Dictionary,' *s.v.* 'Yeoman.' But we must remember that "Old" Friesic is a misnomer; it is merely "Middle" Friesic. What the form was in "Old" Friesic no one can say. But before we can admit the existence of *ā* (as the equivalent of G. *au*) in any dialect of Old English, it is not unreasonable to ask for just *one* indubitable example. WALTER W. SKEAT.

Mr. Corbett's orderly and self-consistent solution of the 'Tribal Hidage' puzzle had at least two essential points: the "Mercians" were placed near the Firth of Forth, *i.e.*, in Bernicia; and the 100,000 hides at the end were altered to 10,000. If these points are ruled out as inadmissible, as I think they must be, his whole scheme falls to pieces without further argument. It is otherwise with his suggestions for the identification of the unknown tribal names, which might be altered or rejected without invalidating the solution. For example, Unecungga might have been the name of some tribe in the district, even if it cannot be the original form of the word Huntingdon (Huntandun). J. BROWNBILL.

MRS. SWALE, 1761–1845 (11 S. ii. 248).—The name of Mrs. Swale is not, I think, of frequent occurrence in the literature of her day. Such works as Percy Fitzgerald's 'History of the Royal Dukes and Princesses of the Family of George III.,' London, Tinsley, 1882, 2 vols., 'The Greville Memoirs,' edited by Reeve, First Series, 1875, 3 vols., and Mary Ann Clarke's 'The Rival Princes,' 1810, 2 vols., may contain incidental references to Mrs. Swale. W. S. S.

"MENDIANT," FRENCH DESSERT (11 S. ii. 268).—Littré says:—

"3°. Les quatres mendiants se dit de quatre sortes de fruits secs qui sont les figues, les avelines, les raisins secs, et les amandes, et dont on fait des assiettes de dessert; cette dénomination, qui tient certainement aux quatre ordres mendiants, sans qu'on sache exactement pourquoi, est plus ancienne que le P. André, qui en donnait une explication allégorique en prêchant devant Louis XIII."

The four orders are (1) the *J*acobins, (2) *F*ranciscans, (3) *A*ugustinians, and (4) *C*armelites. The initials of these can be found respectively in the fruits: (1) Amandes de *J*ardin (Jordan almonds), (2) *F*igues (figs), (3) *A*velines (filberts), (4) Raisins de *C*abas ("Alligants or Fraile Raisins," Cotgrave, 1650).

I make this suggestion for what it is worth.

JOHN HODGKIN.

"Mendiant" is a name given to four kinds of dried fruits, which grocers usually mix together; they are the figs of Provence, the raisins of Malaga, almonds, and filberts. They were at one time called Lenten fruit. The little Father André said one day, when preaching before Louis XIII., that these fruits were so called from having as their patrons the four orders of mendicants, viz., the Franciscan Capuchins, who represented the dried raisins; the Récollets, who were like the dried figs; the Minimes, who resembled damaged almonds; and the Moines-déchaux, who were only empty filberts. The above information is taken from Descherelle's 'Dictionnaire National,' 1857.

TOM JONES.

The four great orders of mendicant friars are the Dominican, Franciscan, Carmelite, and Augustinian. Figs, raisins, nuts, and almonds were thought to represent the colour of the respective habits. I do not know how to apply them correctly; but I suppose that the Dominicans or Black Friars are to be seen in raisins; the Franciscans or Grey Friars (who came to dress in brown) in figs; the Carmelites or White Friars in blanched almonds; and the Austin Friars in nuts, the only fruit which remains to be distributed.

The friars were sometimes referred to as Caim = Cain, that being the acrostic of their names, while the Franciscans were termed Minorites, and the Dominicans Jacobins, as they often were, from their having a famous establishment in the Rue St. Jacques at Paris. ST. SWITHIN.

The mixture of raisins and almonds was, and probably is still, called "students' fodder" (*Studentenfutter*) in Austria-Hungary.

L. L. K.

[PRINCIPAL SALMON also refers to Littré.]

BES BROUGHTON (11 S. ii. 286).—She was a lady of no reputation who is mentioned in Gayton's 'Festivous Notes,' p. 19, and 'Merry Drollery Complete,' ed. 1670, p. 175 (the peculiar form of underclothing she

affected is referred to *ibid.*, p. 134 and p. 138). She is probably the "Besse" of the lines in 'Musarum Deliciæ,' 2nd ed., p. 95; and the "Mad Besse" who appears among the "Black Saints" in 'Poor Robin's Almanacks.' I should have been pleased to learn the source of your correspondent's poem.

G. Thorn Drury.

[Scotus also thanked for reply.]

Authors of Quotations Wanted (11 S. ii. 267).—

Trifles make perfection.

Mr. Hill is, of course, acquainted with the well-known story of the friend who visited Michelangelo. Returning shortly afterwards and finding the statue on which he was engaged showing few signs of progress, he asked the reason. The explanation not proving satisfactory, he exclaimed, "But these are trifles." Whereupon the master replied, "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." The story, as we now have it, is taken from C. C. Colton's 'Lacon; or, Many Things in Few Words,' 1820–22, 2 vols. Apparently it has not been stated from what source Colton obtained his information.

The lines inquired after by Mr. Mackay Wilson,

When into the arms of Night sinks weary Day,
And crimson grows the west,

appear to be an inverted and somewhat clumsy paraphrase of the words of John Howard Bryant, an American poet, and brother of William Cullen Bryant. In one of J. H. Bryant's sonnets the line occurs,

The west is crimson with retiring day,

which exactly expresses the meaning of the two previous lines without unnecessary circumlocution. W. S. S.

Islington Historians (11 S. ii. 187, 239, 250, 296).—My edition of Nelson's 'History' is the third, and is dated 1829. A later historian not mentioned on p. 296 is T. E. Tomlins, who published his 'Perambulation of Islington' in 1858. He mentions Nelson's 'History' in some of his notes, and makes corrections. Frank Penny.

W. S. S. will find a more complete list of the local histories in Mr. Anderson's 'Book of British Topography.' My query asked for information about these historians, who are nearly all too unimportant and illusive to receive proper notice in the 'D.N.B.' Aleck Abrahams.

Vanishing London: Proprietary Chapels (11 S. ii. 202, 254, 293).—The land upon which the French Embassy is built, as well as the flats which have been erected on the site of Holy Trinity Church, Knightsbridge, is the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and I have received a very courteous letter on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from Mr. J. F. Pelham, one of the two assistant secretaries of the Commissioners, which states that

"the church of the Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, was taken down in the year 1904 in accordance with the provisions of an Order in Council dated the 13th May, 1901, by which the benefices of All Saints, Knightsbridge, and the Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, were united. The church of the Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore, was erected out of the proceeds of the sale of the site.

"So far as I am aware," continues Mr. Pelham, "no burials took place in the church of the Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, and there was no surrounding land to the church, so that I assume that the remains of persons buried in the former chapel must have been removed before it was rebuilt in 1861."

The Ven. James H. F. Peile, late Vicar of All Saints', Knightsbridge, now Archdeacon of Warwick, kindly informs me that the church formerly next the French Embassy was in its latter days a parish church, Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, "technically," he thinks,

"a 'New Vicarage.' When it was pulled down its district was added to the parish of All Saints, Knightsbridge, commonly called All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, and a new church with the dedication of Holy Trinity was built in Prince Consort Road, behind the Albert Hall, and took a portion of the old parish of All Saints."

I have also received the following from the Rev. H. B. Coward, who was the last Vicar of the old Holy Trinity Church, Knightsbridge, and is the present Vicar of Holy Trinity, Kensington:—

"The Registers of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, which are now in my possession at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington, date back to 1658, but they are only registers of baptisms and marriages. There are no registers of burials, and, as far as I know, no burials ever took place in that chapel; so your correspondent must, I feel sure, be mistaken in supposing that his grandfather was buried there."

Mr. Coward also confirms the statement that "the chapel became a parish church by Order in Council in 1861, when Dr. Wilson became the first vicar."[22] Mr. Coward as a boy "had the privilege of the acquaintance of that delightful old gentleman Mr. Thoms," whom he used to meet at the house of his uncle Thomas Lane Coward, who was long the esteemed manager of *The Morning Post*.

John Collins Francis.

JOHN PEEL (11 S. ii. 229, 278).—From a photograph of John Peel's tombstone in Caldbeck Churchyard I copy the following inscription, embodying particulars which may well be recorded under this heading :—

In memory of
John Peel of
Ruthwaite, who died
Nov. 17th 1854 aged 78 years.
Also Mary, his wife, who
died Augt 9th 1859 aged 82.
Also Jonathan, their Son
who died Jan. 21st 1800
aged 2 years.
Also Peter, their Son, who
died Novr 13th 1840
aged 27 Years.
Also Mary Davidson, their
daughter who died Nov. 30
1863, aged 48 years.
Also John their Son who died
Novr 22nd 1887 aged 90 years.

It may also be noted that Mr. William Metcalfe, "composer of the present popular setting of the Cumberland hunting song 'John Peel,' [2] died at Carlisle in June, 1909.

JOHN T. PAGE.

BARLOW TRECOTHICK, LORD MAYOR (11 S. ii. 209, 298).—I have never heard of this name in Cornwall, and I do not think that Lord Mayor Trecothick was born in the Duchy. His family was connected in commerce with Antigua, and there are references to him in Oliver's history of that island. He bought in 1768 the estate of Addington, near Croydon, and on his death in May, 1775, a tablet to his memory was placed in the chancel by his widow. The inscription thereon, and some particulars as to his two wives, will be found in Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' ii. 557–65, 801.

W. P. COURTNEY.

His age, 56, is given on his monument, but no other genealogical particulars. Having no issue, he by will dated 27 January, 1774, devised the Addington estate to his nephew James Ivers, directing him to take the name of Trecothick. His widow Ann (whom he married in 1770), daughter of Amos Meredith of Henbury in Cheshire, married 17 April, 1777, Assheton Curzon, afterwards Viscount Curzon of Penn, Bucks, and died 13 June, 1804.

G. E. C.

The tomb stands in a recess, supposed at one time to have been a small window in the chancel. The inscription gives the date of death and a eulogy, but no mention of birthplace. The old church at Addington was built of flint. In 1773 the wall of the interior was rebuilt with bricks by the then Alderman Trecothick. He was twice married but left no issue. I have an idea that he was born at Broadstairs, but am unable to say so positively.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Bognor.

SIR EYRE COOTE'S MONUMENT (11 S. ii. 227, 295).—The monument is in Westminster Abbey. But in view of some small errors and doubts on the part of your correspondents, let me mention that Sir Eyre Coote died at Fort St. George on 26 April, 1783, and was buried in St. Mary's Church under the gallery on the 28th ('Church in Madras,' pp. 368–9; De Rozario's 'Complete Monumental Register,' 1815, p. 194; and Seton Kerr's 'Selections from Calcutta Gazettes,' vol. ii. 322). Here the body rested till November, 1784, when it was taken on board H.M.S. Belmont and conveyed to England. It was reinterred at Rockbourne in Hampshire in 1785.

FRANK PENNY.

The following extracts may assist.

Kelly's 'Hampshire,' 1875, p. 274, under head of Rockbourne, states :—

"West Park, the estate of the Trustees of the late Eyre Coote, Esq., contains a lofty column to the memory of two distinguished members of that family."

'Westminster Abbey,' by Charles Hiatt, 1902 (Bell's "Cathedral Series"), p. 46, has :

"Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote (d. 1783) expelled the French from Coromandel and defeated the forces of Hyder Ali. The vast and hideous monument (by Thomas Banks) was erected by the East India Company."

W. B. H.

"GINGHAM": "GAMP" (11 S. ii. 268).—More than fifty years ago people spoke of their umbrellas as "gingham gamps," pronouncing the word "ging-gam." An older recollection is of "gingham gowns," which women-folk were proud to possess and wear. Yet later in the sixties, lads, on seeing a woman with an umbrella, said, "There 's owd Mother Gamp an' her gingam!" The big carriage umbrellas were called "carriage gingams."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

J. W. IN HONE'S 'YEAR BOOK' (11 S. ii. 230).—These letters, if accurately assigned to the artists who did most of the engravings for the 'Year Book,' will no doubt represent James Ward, animal painter and engraver, who was born in 1769, and died in 1859.

W. S. S.

T. Q. M. IN HONE'S 'TABLE BOOK' (11 S. ii. 230).—"T. Q. M." in Hone's 'Table Book' occasionally appears as "Q. T. M.," evidently denoting the same person. As no known author then living (1827–8) has initials corresponding to "T. Q. M.," and as the writer sometimes varies the order of the letters, it is possible that they are adopted to disguise the real authorship of the papers under which they stand. May one suppose that Hone himself elected to write certain articles under the initials "T. Q. M." in order to conceal the number of his personal contributions?

W. S. S.

"TURCOPOLERIUS" (11 S. ii. 247).—Misses Tuker and Malleson in their 'Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome,' Part III., at p. 235 write as follows:—

"At a Chapter General held in 1331 the Knights [Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem] were divided according to nationality, and 7 *langues* or languages were formed, viz., 1. Provence; 2. Auvergne; 3. France; 4. Italy; 5. Aragon; 6. England; 7. Germany. In the next century the 5th *langue* was subdivided, making an 8th *langue* of Castile and Portugal....Each langue had its *Auberge* at the chef-lieu, and each was represented in its own country....The head of each langue lived at the Convent, *i.e.*, the chef-lieu at Rhodes or Malta, and was called Conventual Bailiff; while a Capitular Bailiff, only bound to appear there for a Chapter General, presided [over] the langue in his own country, with the title of Grand Prior."

They add in a foot-note that in England the Grand Prior ranked as premier Baron of the realm.

The Conventual Bailiffs (whose existence is not recorded in the 'N.E.D.' either under 'Conventual' or 'Bailiff') had various titles. That of Provence was styled *Magnus Commendatorius*, grand commander; that of Auvergne, *Mareschallas*, marshal; that of France, *Magnus Hospitalarius*, grand hospitaller; that of Italy, *Admiratus*, admiral; that of Aragon, *Draperius*, or later *Magnus Conservator*, *i.e.*, grand standard-bearer; that of England, *Turcopolerius*, or commander of light cavalry; that of Germany, *Magnus Bajulivus*, grand bailiff; that of Castile, *Cancellarius*, chancellor.

Thus the Turcopolier was the sixth Conventual Bailiff, and as such the seventh of the most important officers of the Order. The Grand Prior of England ranked fifteenth. It is therefore surprising to read in the article on Sir Richard Shelley in the 'D.N.B.' that the Turcopolier ranked second to the Grand Prior, and that on Sir Thomas Tresham's death (which, as I pointed out at 9 S. xii. 426, is wrongly stated to have occurred in 1566, and actually occurred 8 March, 1558/9) Sir Richard Shelley succeeded him as Grand Prior, but forbore to use the title in deference to the feelings of Queen Elizabeth. The article is inaccurate in another respect, as I pointed out at the above reference; so one may without undue presumption question the further statement that on Sir Thomas Tresham's death the office of Turcopolier was annexed to that of Grand Master.

The light cavalry, of which the Turcopolier was the nominal head, were, as their name implies, sons of Turkish fathers by Christian mothers (Τυρκόπουλοι, or even Τυρκοποῦλα).

Who was John Kendall Virgil, Turcopolier under Innocent VIII.? Has any list of Turcopoliers and Grand Priors of England been published with biographical details?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

According to the pedigrees in my possession, it was Sir John Shelley who was Turcopolier of the Order of St. John and Great Prior of Rhodes. He was killed at the famous siege of Rhodes in 1522. Richard (of Patcham?) was his elder brother, of whom I know nothing except that his line is extinct on the male side, nor do I know the date of his death. Edward (of Warminghurst), his younger brother, from whom I am descended, died in 1554. As Elizabeth succeeded in 1558, it would appear that Sir Richard of the medal must have been of a later generation, but I have not his name in my pedigrees. The Turcopolier, head of the English branch of the Order, appears to have been a sort of Foreign Minister.

E. E. STREET.

Porter in his 'Knights of Malta' (vol. i. p. 260, edition of 1858) explains the origin of the name. He also in a foot-note refers to Addison's 'History of the Templars,' but without giving the page. It would appear as if the office existed in the Order of the Temple as well as that of the Hospital.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Teignmouth.

The Knights of Malta chose their grand officers from eight

"different Languages, or Nations: of which the English were formerly the 6th, but now [1694] there are only 7. The first is that of Provence, whose Chief is Grand Commendator of the Religion: The 2d of Auvergne, whose Chief is Mareschal of the Order: The 3d of France, whose Chief is Grand Hospitaller: The 4th of Italy, and their Chief Admiral: The 5th of Arragon, and

their Chief, Grand Conservator: The 6th of Germany, and their Chief, Grand Bayliff of the Order: The 7th of Castile, and their Chief, Grand Chancellor: And the Chief of the English was formerly Grand *Turcopolier*, or Colonel of the Cavalry."

This is an extract from "The Great Historical, Geographical and Poetical Dictionary; being A Curious Miscellany of Sacred and Prophane History, &c.....by several Learned Men," London, 1694, folio.

JOHN HODGKIN.

A full account of Sir Richard Shelley will be found at 1 S. viii. 192; xi. 179; 2 S. xii. 470; 3 S. i. 19, 59. W. SCOTT.

This title has received an unusual amount of attention in 'N. & Q.'; see 1 S. vii. 407; viii. 189; ix. 80; x. 378; xi. 21, 178, 200; 6 S. xi. 128, 277, 512; xii. 52, 155, 358; 7 S. i. 118, 171. W. C. B.

[L. L. K. also thanked for reply.]

'ARDEN OF FEVERSHAM': "GALE" (11 S. ii. 226).—"Each gentlest airy gale" at once commends itself as an intelligible and poetical phrase, and one, therefore, distinctly preferable to the reading of the traditional text. There is no difficulty in showing that in the opinion of poets "gale," as MR. MCELWAINE remarks, "does not necessarily imply violent wind." In notable instances it connotes the very reverse. Take, for example, the softly melodious passage ('Paradise Lost,' iv. 156) descriptive of the verdurous Eden which Satan contemplates before settling to the execution of his fatal enterprise:—

Now gentle gales
Fanning their odoriferous wings dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy spoils.

This is the mild *susurrus*, the "sweet south that breathes upon a bank of violets," stealing and giving as it goes. So it is with the reminiscences of the first bridal, memorably presented in 'Paradise Lost,' viii. 515:—

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub,
Disporting, till the amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the ev'ning star.

Again, when we turn to the Temptation in the Wilderness ('Paradise Regained,' ii. 362), we find that Nature herself seems to favour the elaborate and cunningly devised preparations for a sumptuous feast:—

And all the while harmonious airs were heard
Of chiming strings or charming pipes, and winds
Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells.

Thomson ('Spring,' 873) has the significant expression, "Every gale is peace." Collins, in his 'Ode to Evening,' places "dying gales" among the characteristic features by which the "nymph reserved" is distinguished; and Coleridge, alluding in 'The Eolian Harp' to the same witching period of transition, writes:—

And now, its strings
Boldlier swept, the long sequacious notes
Over delicious surges sink and rise,
Such a soft floating witchery of sound
As twilight Elfins make, when they at eve
Voyage on gentle gales from Fairy-Land,
Where melodies round honey-dropping flowers,
Footless and wild, like birds of Paradise,
Nor pause, nor perch, hovering on untamed wing!

Of course, as the lexicographers say, the word "is commonly used in conjunction with some qualifying adjective: as a gentle gale, a fresh gale"; and so forth. This caution is fully respected in the phrase "gentlest airy gale." THOMAS BAYNE.

HANGING SWORD ALLEY: LOMBARD STREET OFF FLEET STREET (11 S. ii. 269).—In 1761 the former was known as Hanging Sword Court, and was so named after a sign of the Hanging Sword, as was also Hanging Sword Alley, formerly in Quaker Street, Spitalfields. See Dodsley's 'London and its Environs.'

Lombard Street, Whitefriars, is described by Cunningham as being a street in "Alsatia," a cant name for a lane formerly inhabited by fraudulent debtors.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

TAMMANY AND ENGLAND (11 S. ii. 185, 237).—Surely MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS does not intend to suggest that contributions to 'N. & Q.' upon matters which may later be mentioned in the 'N.E.D.' should be deferred until that portion of the alphabet is reached. If so, one may doubt whether Sir James Murray and his co-editors would agree, as much valuable information, in that case, would reach them too late. I am, of course, in no way responsible for the accuracy, or otherwise, of the quotation I gave from 'The World Almanac': that is a matter for MR. MATTHEWS and its editor to settle. What I specially recorded concerned not Tammany societies in general, but a particular reference to "St. Tammany" in an English newspaper at a very noteworthy time in the history of the United States and the relationship of the two countries.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

'The Century Dictionary Supplement,' lately issued, defines "Wiskinskie" as "a doorkeeper of the Tammany Society"; while "Sagamore" is considered by some writers to be identical in meaning with "Sachem," though others distinguish the latter as a chief of the first rank, and the former one of the second. N. W. Hill.

New York.

'Edinburgh Literary Journal' (11 S. ii. 267, 317).—*The Edinburgh Literary Journal* was established, and, during the greater part of its existence, edited, by Henry Glassford Bell (1803–74), Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and author of a 'Life of Mary, Queen of Scots,' and other works. Some of the most distinguished writers of the day contributed to its pages. See Sheriff Campbell Smith's 'Writings by the Way.' The last number of the journal was published 14 January, 1832. Shortly before its disappearance, Bell had retired from the editorship, his place being taken by William Weir, a previous frequent contributor. See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, vi. 55.

W. Scott.

Kipling and the Swastika (11 S. ii. 188, 239, 292).—"No Englishman should be able to translate object-letters" ('Beyond the Pale,' in 'Plain Tales from the Hills'), and the series of symbols in question is so much like an object-letter that the same rule applies, and explains the contributions at p. 239. That these are wide of the mark is much more certain than that the following hits the bullseye, since "this kind of letter leaves much to instinctive knowledge" (*ubi supra*), and I am not in sympathy with the latter-day Kipling. Here, however, is the attempt (omitting authorities for facts stated):—

The elephant, lotos, and right-hand swastika are in constant and varied use among both branches of Buddhists, who believe, *e.g.*, that Buddha Sakya-Muni entered the womb of his mother as a white elephant, that he should often be represented as seated in a lotos flower, and that he was born with swastikas on his feet, &c. But a fervent prayer of every Buddhist woman is that, at her next re-incarnation, she be born a man. The essential feature of the symbols shown on the outside cover is, therefore, that the swastika is right-handed, or male.

The esoteric message is hidden in the heart of the book, where the author's autograph is ensigned with a left-hand (that is, female) swastika; he would have us believe, then, that though wholly a man to outward seeming, he is "but yet a woman" at heart.

Rockingham.

Boston, Mass.

The best and most succinct compendium of information on the subject is, I think, contained in a pamphlet 'The Swastika,' an attempt to account for its widespread appearance in time and latitude, by H. P. R. (copyright by H. Powell-Rees, Ltd., 11, Arundel Street, Strand, 1908). The author shows its occurrence north, south, east, and west by illustrations from discoveries in Sweden, Troy, India, and Arizona; he has moreover an ingenious and carefully thought-out theory, which he explains very lucidly. It is a most interesting little document, and refers to the bibliography of the symbol.

Frank Schloesser.

Kew Green.

The opportunity should not be lost of calling attention to the large and interesting store of information about this symbol already gathered in 'N. & Q.'; see the General Indexes, Series 3, 5, 6, 7, under 'Fylfot,' and in 6 S. and 7 S. also under 'Suastika.' To the references in 3 S. add "v. 524."

I may also mention an article on symbols in *The Freemasons' Quarterly*, vol. i., and W. S. Ellis, 'Antiquities of Heraldry,' 1869, p. 74. W. C. B.

The Addisons at Madras (11 S. ii. 101, 210, 256, 289).—There is no doubt that Lancelot Addison died in 1710 at Madras. The burial register shows that he was buried on 13 August in that year.

Frank Penny.

English Clocks in Pontevedra Museum, Galicia (11 S. ii. 267).—It may be of interest to note that the pistols in the museum engraved "Major Claud Martin, Arsenal, Lucknow," were, in all probability, formerly the property of Claude Martin, a French officer serving in India, who died in 1800, and of whom an account is given in Davenport's 'Individuals who have Raised Themselves,' 1841. Scotus.

"Airman" (11 S. ii. 265).—This word appeared in *The Times* before 13 July last. For instance, on 3 May, 1910, a correspondent suggested "airmen," "on the analogy of 'seamen,' 'landsmen,' 'townsmen' and 'countrymen,' and a hundred others"; and *The Times* of 4 May in a leading article favoured the suggestion, and has since, I understand, consistently used the term.

N. T.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*John Lyly: Contribution à l'Histoire de la Renaissance en Angleterre.* Par Albert Feuillerat. (Cambridge University Press.)

This elaborate French monograph has been published in excellent style by the University Press at Cambridge and fully deserves its typographical honours. Prof. Feuillerat is known for admirable work on the Elizabethan records of the revels, and in these pages he has given us a monument of careful erudition which places him, with his teacher M. Légouis, among the select band of foreign writers on English subjects whom no competent English scholar can neglect. His book is neither for the dilettante nor the "grand public," but for the student who takes literary history and biography seriously. Yet it may well have abundant interest for all who seek a picture of Elizabethan life and manners, for the first part of it is a patient and admirable effort to paint Lyly in his habit as he lived, and show the conditions of the time. Lyly's work is largely "topical" and ephemeral, the author explains :—

"Je m'y suis efforcé de rattacher l'œuvre aux circonstances qui l'ont fait naître et d'expliquer l'intérêt qu'elle pouvait avoir pour les gens du XVI[e] siècle."

He modestly says that he is the least satisfied with this first part, but he is remarkably successful in his use of the varied *Quellen* concerning a period in which memoirs were not in fashion, and scandal about the Court was not permitted by its masterful mistress.

Lyly, who bore a name famous in scholastic circles, was not himself a man of exact classical erudition, but something of a pedant. Above all, he was, as the Professor says, an "arriviste," and it was in the Court that he arrived. At Oxford, then more an appanage of the Court than a nursery of sound learning, he sought promotion from Burghley. Failing in his rather impudent demands, he departed to London, and again sought the minister's attention. But Burghley was a severe moralist, and Lyly's genuineness in that respect was no doubt not convincing. His first book contained sly hits at Oxford, and he became M.A. of Cambridge. He did not seek a career in either University, but an easier life in the service of the Earl of Oxford—an odd master for a moralist, and a great supporter of the theatre. Lyly began to write comedies, succeeded in diverting the Queen, and his fortune seemed made. But he was extravagant and thriftless. The tide of his popularity turned one day, and henceforth we find him, like another lugubrious Ovid, seeking in vain to reinstate himself, applying for Court favours with no result. He had no "grand public"; he wrote for the Court, and this part of his theme the author works out with excellent judgment. We naturally look to see what is said of Lyly's influence on the greatest writer of the day. It is partly true to say that Shakespeare's rise may have been the cause of Lyly's decline, but one must look closer :—

"Quand on dit que Shakspere a éclipsé Lyly, on ne fait que constater sous une forme quasiment symbolique la révolution qui s'était accomplie dans les goûts du public anglais, révolution qui avait rendu Shakspere possible et qui était elle-même due à une transformation essentielle de la société anglaise à la fin du XVI[e] siècle."

At the end of that century there was something greater than a masterful queen : there was an England which made its vigour felt in wonderful enterprise, a new nation with an "ivresse patriotique." That England made itself felt in letters as in war. In 1588

"La mode n'est plus désormais aux œuvres qui flattent les goûts d'un coterie raffinée, mais à celles qui trouvent un écho dans les sentiments du pays tout entier. Les écrivains aristocratiques sont chassés par des auteurs plébeiens, comme Marlowe, Kyd, Jonson, Shakspere. Les nouveaux venus partagent les passions du peuple dont ils sont sortis, et ils savent les satisfaire. Si parfois ils recherchent les applaudissements ou le patronage des grands, c'est par besoin, et en tout cas ils n'écrivent jamais exclusivement pour cette minorité."

The people's literature was the better : we do not place 'Henry VIII.' and 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' high in the list of Elizabethan drama.

These conclusions form, we think, the most interesting section of this fine monograph ; but in the critical discussion of Lyly's work and style, and in abundant "pièces justificatives," the book is at once exhaustive and masterly. There is even a special appendix on 'Lyly et Ovide,' with the Latin lines occupying half the page.

To give any idea within modest limits of a work with its Index occupying some 660 pages is difficult, but we hope we have said sufficient to commend our author to the notice of all Elizabethan students. His French is a model of lucidity, and doubly grateful after the congested style which is too often the handicap of the learned. Lyly stands revealed to us, cutting rather a poor figure, if the truth must be told, but of perennial interest as the most advanced exponent of euphuism, a style in which the very redundances and quirks of a blazoning pen please us against our better judgment.

*History of Mediæval Civilization and of Modern to the End of the Seventeenth Century.* By Charles Seignobos. (Fisher Unwin.)

This translation of the well-known French scholar's work is remarkably cheap, and should have a wide circulation. As a lively and learned summary, the book forms an admirable foundation for study. The French are unequalled in their power of giving a brief and effective picture of history or religion, and the reader must be dull who does not appreciate this illuminating account, to which at the end are added the 'References for Supplementary Reading' for which we often plead.

Messrs. Longman have brought out an authorized cheap edition of Lecky's *History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe*, in one volume instead of two. For half-a-crown the reader can secure a book full of deeply interesting matter. Its title, perhaps, militated with some readers in earlier days against its perusal, but this ought no longer to be so. The first chapter, 'On Magic and Witchcraft,' should be sufficient to lure the reader on to further investigations of matters of vital importance to-day, and frequently misunderstood by the many who do not know how deeply all life is affected by survivals in culture.

### Booksellers' Catalogues.—October.

Mr. B. H. Blackwell's Oxford Catalogue CXXXIX. forms Part II. of Educational Books, Second-hand and New. It is divided into sections, the thirteenth and last being devoted to theology, including Church history.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 188 contains among first editions 'Mansfield Park,' 3 vols., half-calf, with the half-titles usually wanting, 1814, 4*l.* 4*s.*; 'Northanger Abbey' and 'Persuasion,' 4 vols., 1818, 3*l.* 3*s.*; a complete set of *The Friend*, original numbers, all with the newspaper stamp, 1 June, 1809, to 15 March, 1810, 2*l.* 2*s.*; "Dombey," in parts as issued, with wrappers and advertisements, 3*l.* 5*s.*; 'Peregrine Pickle,' 4 vols., half-calf, the top margin of the title-pages cut away, 1751, 3*l.* 5*s.*; 'The Faerie Queene,' first folio edition, 1609, 6*l.* 10*s.*; and Swinburne's 'Atalanta,' Moxon, 1865, 8*l.* 10*s.* Under Works of Shakespeare are the Clarendon Press facsimile of the First Folio, 5*l.* 10*s.*; the second and fourth editions of the Folio; and Boydell's 'Graphic Illustrations,' folio, uncut, 1813, 4*l.* 4*s.* There are also works under Drama. Ruskin items include Smart's 'Bibliography,' 1893, 1*l.* 5*s.* (only a limited number printed for subscribers).

A portion of the Catalogue is devoted to volumes of pamphlets and excerpts from magazines, among the subjects being the Byron Mystery, Bradlaugh, Animal Magnetism, Bacon or Shakespeare, Annie Besant's Law of Population, Christianity and the Slave Trade, the Confessional, Free Thought, &c.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail's Edinburgh Catalogue 104 opens with works relating to Burns. Among these forty-three items we find Burns in the light of the higher criticism, 'Bibliotheca Burnsiana,' the first edition of the Poems, published in Dundee, 'Genealogical Memoirs' by Rogers, privately printed, 'The Correspondence of Burns and Clarinda,' and 'Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop.' There are various editions of Bewick. Under Dryden is the rare first edition of 'History of the League,' large and thick paper copy, 1684, 4*l.* 4*s.* A note states that this copy was borrowed from Cavers by Scott when he was editing Dryden. Under Scott is a collection of a hundred portraits and views, besides first editions of 'The Abbot,' 'Quentin Durward,' and 'St. Ronan's Well.' There are lists under Highlands, Jacobite, and Trials, the last-named including many of Scottish interest.

Mr. F. Marcham sends Nos. 2 and 3 of his Rough Lists of Deeds, Pedigrees, Plans, &c. No. 2 relates to Sussex, Wiltshire, Yorkshire, Berkshire, &c.; and No. 3 to Cambridgeshire, Devonshire, Hampshire, and Norfolk. Under Paddington in the latter is a plan of the new road to Tottenham Court, 1757.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons of Liverpool send their Catalogue CCCCXV., which contains the original edition of Alken's 'Life of a Sportsman,' Ackermann, 1842, 25*l.*; and the large-paper edition of Rogers's 'Italy' and 'Poems,' with the separate issues of the plates, 2 vols., morocco, 1838, 6*l.* 6*s.* Other proof engravings are Prout and Harding's, prepared for the 'Landscape Annual,' Williams's 'Views in Greece,' and Batty's 'Hanoverian and Danish Scenery.' There is a beautiful specimen of Clovis Eve's binding, done for Henri IV. of France, the dialogues of Macrobius, Basle, small folio, 1535, 14*l.* 14*s.* An extra-illustrated copy of Chambers's 'Book of Days,' 1883, is 10*l.*; a fine set of Coleridge in Pickering and Moxon editions (the 'Table Talk' is Murray's edition), 23 vols., green morocco, 1835–53, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and the first edition of Dibdin's 'Decameron,' three extra plates, 3 vols., 1817, 16*l.* 16*s.*, besides his 'Tour in France' and 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana.' Under Free Trade is a complete set of *The League*, the organ of the Anti-Corn Law League, from 30 September, 1843, to its close, 4 July, 1846, 3 vols., half-calf, 3*l.* 10*s.* It states that the following amounts were subscribed to the funds: 1843, 50,000*l.*; 1844, 100,000*l.*; 1845, 250,000*l.* A large-paper copy of the original edition of Ashmole's 'Order of the Garter,' folio, 1672, is 8*l.* 8*s.*; and an illuminated manuscript, about 1420, 25*l.* Other items comprise the Library Edition of Lever, Clough's 'Plutarch,' first and early editions of Ruskin, and a set of Scott's 'Familiar Letters' extra-illustrated. Works under Wales include Fenton's 'Tour through Pembrokeshire,' first edition, extra-illustrated, 1810, 2 vols., russia by Walther, 15*l.* 15*s.* There are Bargains for Book-Collectors, and old portraits and prints.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

J. D. ("Cherubin or Cherubim").—The history of the singular and plural forms of this word is treated exhaustively in the long note in the 'N.E.D.,' *s.v.* 'Cherub.'

J. T. Loomis (Washington) and L. R. M. Strachan (Heidelberg).—Anticipated *ante*, p. 316, by correspondents nearer home.

W. Scott.—"Tenderling" and some others anticipated.

Col. Fishwick and Sir H. Howard.—Forwarded.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## TENNYSONIANA.

1. 'A Character.'—This study of a striking character in Tennyson's 'Juvenilia' was founded on an original known to the poet, as appears from the note in Lord Tennyson's "Eversley Edition" (i. 344):—

> "This man was a very plausible, parliament-like, and self-satisfied speaker at the Union Debating Society."

The same authority has a similarly worded reference in the 'Life' of his father (i. 37) to "the then well-known Cambridge orator S—" as "partly described in the poem."

The following appears in Grant Duff's 'Notes from a Diary':—

> "Sunderland sat for this 'Character,' a most extraordinary and brilliant person who lost his reason, and ended, I have been told, in believing himself to be the Almighty."

Thackeray (who, like FitzGerald, was not, I believe, in Tennyson's set at Cambridge) bears independent evidence to the brilliance of Sunderland, for 'Pendennis' ("Biographical Edition," p. xxiv) has the following extract of his writing:—

> "The hero of the Union retired with a diminished head before Cookesly. His name is Sunderland, and he is certainly a most delightful speaker, but he is too fond of treating us with draughts of Tom Paine."

What further notices are there of this evidently remarkable man? He is not in Mr. Boase's admirable 'Modern English Biography,' and perhaps died before 1850.

2. 'Recollections of the Arabian Nights,' 135:—

> Serene with argent-lidded eyes.

Cf. Keats, 'Eve of St. Agnes,' xxx.:—

> And still she slept an argent-lidded sleep.

3. 'Love and Death,' first line:—

> What time the mighty moon was gathering light.

Cf. Virgil, Georgic i. 427:—

> Luna revertentes cum primum colligit ignes.

4. 'The Mermaid,' iii.:—

> In the purple twilights under the sea.

Cf. Schiller's 'Der Taucher' ('The Diver')

> Denn unter mir legs noch bergetief
> In purpurner Finsternis da.

Schiller wrote to Körner defending the colour. Dr. Buchheim adds in his edition of 'Balladen und Romanzen,' p. 303: "It is conjectured that the poet owed the optical information to Goethe."

5. 'Mariana in the South':—

> Large Hesper glitter'd on her tears.

Cf. Keats, 'Hyperion,' Book II. 5:—

> Where no insulting light
> Could glimmer on their tears.

6. 'The Vision of Sin,' iv.:—

> Drink to heavy Ignorance!

Cf. Shakespeare, Sonnet lxxviii.:—

> And heavy ignorance aloft to fly.

7. 'The Eagle':—

> He clasps the crag with crooked hands.

Rather a bold personification of an eagle. I have sometimes thought it may have been suggested by the vision of Palinurus (Virg., 'Æn.,' vi. 360),

> Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis.

I put forward these parallels as being of interest, but make no suggestion of deliberate copying on Tennyson's part. Similar notes are given in Lord Tennyson's "Eversley Edition." There is abundant evidence of Tennyson's knowledge and use of Shakespeare throughout his work, but most passages of the sort have now been annotated

by Churton Collins or another. Tennyson himself (notes to "Eversley Edition," i. 334) quotes from Eckermann's 'Conversations with Goethe' the remark that the prosaic mind finds plagiarism in passages that only prove "the common brotherhood of man."

HIPPOCLIDES.

## ARCHITECTURE'S DISTINGUISHED DESERTERS.

I HAVE been struck from time to time with the fact that quite an appreciable number of prominent men have made what must be regarded as an initial error by starting their careers in architects' offices, sooner or later to discover that their talents lay in other directions. The following is the best list I can now prepare in support of my statement, but I feel sure that it must be very incomplete, and could be much extended by readers of 'N. & Q.':—

Thomas Hardy, the novelist; articled to an ecclesiastical architect, 1856; practised Gothic architecture under Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., 1862–7; prizeman of Royal Institute of British Architects, 1863.

Alfred Russel Wallace, F.R.S., O.M., the naturalist and associate of Darwin; with his elder brother as a land surveyor and architect from 1838 to 1844.

Sir James Knowles, founder, editor, and proprietor of *The Nineteenth Century*; trained as an architect at University College, in his father's office, and in Italy; carried out some important architectural works, and was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

James Ward, Professor of Mental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and a most distinguished thinker; was articled when young to a firm of architects in Liverpool.

T. H. Hall Caine, novelist; said to have been "brought up as an architect, never practised, but wrote in *Builder*, *The Building News*, &c."

Aubrey Beardsley, artist; started his career by spending a short time in an architect's office.

Frederick Harrison, actor, lessee of Haymarket Theatre; studied architecture under Norman Shaw, R.A.

Leslie Ward, caricaturist, better known as "Spy" of *Vanity Fair*; studied architecture under Sydney Smirke, R.A., and has exhibited architectural drawings at the Royal Academy.

T. Mullett Ellis, poet and novelist; founder and editor of *The Thrush*; took a first prize in architecture at Nottingham; practised the profession for fifteen years, and is an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

James Marshall Mather, well-known Nonconformist minister and author; articled to a firm of architects in Lincoln.

John Fulleylove, R.I., water-colour painter (d. 1908); articled to Messrs. Flint & Shenton, architects of Leicester.

Alexander Roche, R.S.A., painter; "started as an architect, but liked painting better."

Eric Andreas Shepherd, artist; educated by John Norton, architect, Bond Street.

Herbert Willoughby Woodward, Archdeacon of Magila, German East Africa; articled pupil to S. S. Teulon, architect, 1869–71; in Architectural Department of War Office at Horse Guards, 1874.

John Chambers (1780–1839), biographer and commentator; started in an architect's office.

The obituary notices of Sir William Perkin, F.R.S., discoverer of aniline dyes, stated that his father wanted him to be an architect.

I think the above list is sufficiently remarkable, for, though some of the persons enumerated can scarcely be called very distinguished, others are of first eminence. Architecture is not like one of the learned professions, to which are attracted men of great intellectual ability; for no father with a brilliant son would think of putting him in an architect's office. A taste for drawing is probably the commonest cause of youths entering the profession; and this accounts for my list containing a good many artists. But it will be noticed that the most eminent men in the list (with the exception of Aubrey Beardsley) have won distinction in subjects absolutely remote from architecture; and it therefore seems as though chance alone had led them into the profession.

It is difficult to say whether it is a list of which architects should be proud—whether they should boast that such eminent men have been associated with the profession, or weep because it has been unable to retain them.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

Park Corner, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN THE KING'S CHAPEL, GIBRALTAR.

KING'S CHAPEL is part of the ancient chapel of the Franciscan monastery, now the residence of the Governor. One monument, No. 38, alone remains of the period before the British occupation. The inscription is in capitals, and the words run one into the other with few spaces or stops. The word contracted into *den*$^{a}$ in the last line would seem to be equivalent to the French *denier*. The contractions following it I would extend as *santa de la Madre de Dios*. The sculptor was evidently pressed for room at the bottom of the stone, so that the last four lines had to be in smaller characters, and the concluding *dos* had to be squeezed into still smaller letters. It also looks as if something, such as *XI. aniversarios*, had been left out after the second *por* in the last line but one.

These abstracts were taken down in March, 1910.

South Side, beginning at East End.

1. Frederick Schack, Lieut. 1st Brigade, R. Artillery, s. of Baron Schack, of Trinidad, d. of typhoid fever, 13 June, 1865, a. 25.

2. Ann, w. to John Irwin, Maj.-Gen., Commander-in-Chief of this Garrison, *ob.* 28 July, 1767, a. 32 yrs. 2 days. She was dau. to Edward Barry, Esq., Physician-General to H.M. Army in Ireland and M.P.

3. Pearson Lyons Walsh, Esq., late Capt. in the 4th Garrison Batt., Town Major of this Garrison, Deputy Judge Advocate and Acting Judge of H.M. Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Civil Judicature, *ob.* 15 Jan., 1814, a. 37. Erected by the Merchant Society.

4. Cecily Mary Caroline Somerset, dau. of Poulett and Barbara Somerset, gr. dau. of Lord Charles Somerset, s. of Henry, 6th Duke of Beaufort, K.G., *ob.* 30 Dec., 1862, a. 10.

5. General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Fortress 1891–3. *Ob.* 27 June, 1893, and buried in the North Front Cemetery.

6. Frances Elizabeth, w. of the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, and dau. of Dr. W. F. Chambers, K.C.H., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. She died on her way to England, 6 Aug., 1858, a. 33. "And the sea shall give up her dead."

7. Capt. Henry Peacock, Paymaster of the 4th Batt. Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, *ob.* 20 Oct., 1863, a. 48.

8. Alice, dau. of Rev. C. Hort, Chaplain to the Forces, and Alice, his w., *ob.* 12 Feb., 1864, a. 8.

9. Sister Adelaide Emily Fitzgerald, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, *ob.* 29 Feb., 1908.

10. Lieut. Ferdinand Henry Solly Flood, R.N., of H.M.S. Amphion, s. of Frederick Solly Flood, of Slaney Lodge, Wexford, Ireland, Esq., *ob.* 23 Feb., 1862, a. 28.

11. Col. John Arabin, 57th Regt., *ob.* 16 Feb., 1757, a. 56.

12. Mary, w. of John Wood, Surgeon, 81st Reg., *ob.* 11 Jan., 1871, a. 31.

13. Lieut. Alfred Rykert, 100th Reg., *ob.* 7 Jan., 1860, at London. Also Capt. Geo. Bell Coulson, 100th Reg., drowned 2 June, 1860, at Gibraltar, and Capt. R. C. Price, 100th Reg., *ob.* 24 May, 1861, at Gibraltar.

14. John Hanson Beasant, Assistant Surgeon, 37th Reg., *ob.* Windmill Hill 29 June, 1812, a. 25.

15. Edward W. Warren, Lieut. R.N., *ob.* suddenly at Gibraltar 25 July, 1862, a. 27. Erected by officers of H.M.S. Malacca.

16. In a vault near the s. gate of this city lies interred the body of Wm. Blackborne Houghton, s. of Col. Daniel Houghton, in whose Regiment he was Captain Lieutenant. *Ob.* 26 Ap., 1743, in his 21st year.

17. Mr. Richard Holroide, merchant, *ob.* 21 July, 1758, a. 96, having resided in this Garrison 53 yrs. 6 months.

18. Lieut. Joseph Longley, R.E., fell in the unsuccessful assault of the enemy upon the town of Tarifa, 31 Dec., 1811, a. 22.

19. Thomas Pelham Pelham Clinton, 2nd s. of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, Capt. 10th Reg. Born 27 Feb., 1786; *ob.* 8 Oct., 1804, when A.D.C. to Major-General Barnard, a victim to the fatal pestilential disorder then raging at Gibraltar.

20. Thomas Gajetan Ragland, A.D.C.G., a victim to the epidemic fever. *Ob.* 17 Oct., 1814, a. 29.

21. John Morrison, Esq., Acting Judge Advocate to the Garrison, *ob.* 15 Dec., 1799, a. 72. Also his 3 sons: George Augustus, M., *ob.* 12 Mar., 1793, a. 6; John Campbell M., Capt. 45th Reg., *ob.* at Dominica, 20 July, 1797, a. 20; Charles Douglas M., Registrar of H.M. Vice-Admiralty Court, *ob.* 7 June, 1803, a. 23.

22. Lieut.-Col. Morris Robinson, Assistant Barrack-Master General, *ob.* 28 Aug., 1815, a. 56.

West Wall.

23. His Excellency General Chas. O'Hara, Governor of this Garrison, *ob.* 25 Feb., 1802, a. 66.

24. In memory of 13 men, 4 women, and 35 children of the 28th North Gloucestershire Reg., who died 1868–72. Paymaster Sergt. B. Coome, Sergt. J. Carroll, Corp. J. Hagan, Privates J. Kearney, P. Cunningham, J. Wanklyn, M. Mulvahill, J. Richardson, O. Doherty, J. Davis, P. O'Brien, W. Roche, J. Wood. The wives of Quartermaster-Serg. W. Graham, Serg. G. Collins, Serg. J. Phillips, Private W. Roche.

25. Erected by Major Francis Smith, R.A., to his w. Helen Charlotte, eldest dau. of Brigadier Sir Charles Holloway, and gr. dau. of General Sir Wm. Green, Bt. She *ob.* 22 Oct., 1813, a. 24, a victim to the malignant fever then raging in this Garrison.

26. Sir Robert Boyd, K.B., Governor of this Fortress, *ob.* 13 May, 1794, a. 84. His remains were deposited in the King's Bastion, of which work he laid the first stone in 1773, and then expressed the wish of living to see it resist the united efforts of France and Spain, which on 13 Sept., 1782, was fully accomplished. (On the monument is a medallion portrait in profile, the whole by C. Horwell, sculpt., London.)

27. Lieut. Chas. Hay Tollemache, 83rd County of Dublin Reg., *ob.* 22 Ap. 1867, a. 24. Also Capt. Luke Edward O'Connor, 83rd Reg., *ob.* at Glasgow, 10 Jan., 1869, a. 32.

28. The Hon. Wm. Paget, 2nd s. of the Earl of Uxbridge, Capt. R.N., M.P. for Anglesey. In the 24th year of his age promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and appointed to the command of the Romney of 50 guns, in the sanguine prospect of a glorious career, a wound received at a more early age from the dagger of an assassin in a foreign land brought him to a premature end. Yet short as his life was, he lived long enough to be approved a gallant and skilful seaman and one of the most amiable of men. The former stand recorded in the annals of British valour by the capture of La Sybille, a French man-of-war of 48 guns and 430 men. Born 22 Dec., 1769; *ob.* 1794.

Far from thy Country, Kindred, and thy Friends,
Thy short but bright Career of Glory ends,
Yet though thy Ashes grace a foreign Earth,
Britain exulting claims, brave Youth, thy birth.
Long as her Trident awes the boundless Deep,
Long as the subject Seas her Navies sweep,
So long thy Virtue blended with her Fame
Shall gild thy Deeds and consecrate thy Name.
(Monument by Rich[d]. Westmacott, junr., London.)

NORTH WALL.

29. James Geddes, Assistant-Surgeon, fell a victim to the malignant fever raging in the Garrison, 25 Oct., 1804; also Wilhelmina, his w., dau. of James Loraine, Esq., of Angelraw, Berwickshire who shared his fate, 2 Nov., 1804. Erected by their eldest s., Col. Wm. Geddes, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

30. Col. Wm. Geddes, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, born at Gibraltar, 22 Jan., 1794, and bap. in this Chapel; died at Edinburgh, 21 Mar., 1879.

31. Alicia, dau. of Galfridus and Sarah Mann, and w. of John Apthorp, of London, b. in England, 30 May, 1739; *ob.* 22 Oct., 1763.

32. Alan Graham, Capt. 23rd Welch Fusiliers, only s. of Major Graham, Registrar-General, b. 30 Ap., 1839; *ob.* Dec. —, 1874.

33. John Hennen, M.D., F.R.S.E., Inspector of Military Hospitals, author of 'The Principles of Military Surgery,' fell a victim to the epidemic fever, 3 Nov., 1828, a. 49, while arduously engaged, even to the day preceding his death, in the able discharge of the urgent duties of Principal Medical Officer of this Garrison.

34. Marianne, w. of Capt. Henry Duke Loftus, 9th Reg., dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Loftus, *ob.* 29 Nov., 1811, a. 32.

With quick perceptions, sense, and fancy blest,
Her lively glance her vivid mind exprest;
Above disguise and every specious art,
She always spoke the language of her heart.
For pining want she heaved the tender sigh
While Pity's tear stood trembling in her eye,
Anxious each poignant woe to soothe—deplore,
And always bounteous from her slender store.

Sweet MARIANNE, now late a happy Bride,
In life's gay bloom and youth's gay visions died.
While weeping friends mourn o'er thy early Bier,
And strangers drop a sympathetic tear,
O! let this verse inscribe thy Sacred Tomb,
Thy Virtues tell a sad untimely doom.
Thy praise may soothe a Husband's aching Breast
Whose heart still dwells where thy loved ashes rest.

35. Eleanor, w. of William Hackett, M.D., Dep. Inspector-General, dau. of the late Rich. John Uniacke, Esq., Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, *ob.* 19 Ap., 1849, a. 50.

36. Walter George, s. of Mr. Wm. Stoneham, Ordnance Dept., *ob.* 9 July, 1882, a. 22.

37. Wm. Lowe Butler, Ens., 2nd Batt. 6th Royal Reg., *ob.* 18 Jan., 1859, a. 21.

38. Aqui yace la Seño | ra Doña Maria Ana | de Moya Arnedo y C | eva, muger del Se | ñor D. Francisco | de Angulo, y Castro, | General de la Arti | lleria del Rey no | de Cordova y Gover | nador de esta Ciu | dad de Gibraltar. | Murio en 27 de | Oct. 1684. | Dexo su Señoria 30 Duc$^{s}$ | de renta a este convento | por XI aniversarios, y por | 30 Ducs al den$^{s}$ s$^{s}$ dla ME dos.

39. The Rev. Robt. John Hatchman, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, Chaplain to the Forces, s. of the late Silas Hatchman, Esq., of Woolwich, Kent, *ob.* of epidemic fever, 12 Oct., 1828, a. 31.

40. The Right Hon. Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, Major-General, late H.B.M. Minister to the Court of Palermo, only s. of the Rt. Hon. Hugh, Earl of Eglington, of Eglington Castle, Airshire, *ob.* 4 Jan., 1814, a. 41. He married his cousin, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Montgomerie, only dau. of Archibald, Earl of Eglington, and has left issue two sons: Hugh, born 24 Jan., 1811; Archibald, born 29 Sept., 1812.

41. Lieut.-Gen. Colin Campbell, Colonel of the 55th Reg. Lieutenant-Governor of the Fortress of Gibraltar, *ob.* 2 Ap., 1814, a. 59.

42. Lieuts. Joseph Bennett and John Light, of the Light Infantry and Grenadier Companies of the 28th Reg., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Belson, which were detached to Tarifa, where a force was assembled by Lieut.-Gen. Graham to attack the French before Cadiz. At the memorable battle of Barrosa, 5 Mar., 1811, those two promising young officers at the head of their Companies, their Captains having both quitted the field from shots early in the action, received their mortal wound.

43. Francis Wastie Haden, Esq., Dep. Com. General, *ob.* 13 Mar., 1828. He was 2nd s. of the Rev. Alex. Dunn Haden, Vicar of Wednesbury, J.P. His unwearied zeal in the discharge of his professional duties with the Army under the command of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, during the whole of the Peninsular war, secured him the approbation of his superiors. He was next employed as chief of the Commissariat at Halifax, N.S., and lastly here. He left a widow with 3 inf. daus. Aged 41.

44. M. General Chas. Barnett, *ob.* of the epidemic fever, 30 Oct., 1804, a. 40.

45. Alfred Augustus James, Lieut. 6th Royal Reg., youngest s. of John James, of Worthing, Sussex, *ob.* 29 July, 1859, a. 28.

NORTH TRANSEPT.

46. Edward Burke, 58th Reg., Town Major of Gibraltar, killed near the King's Bastion, 18 Sept., 1781, a. 32, by a shell from the enemy. Erected by his friend Wm. Wilson, Capt. 39th Reg.

47. Erected by the N.C.O.'s and Privates of the 2nd Batt. of the Buffs in memory of comrades who died at Gibraltar, 1862–4. Drum-Major J. Jackson, Serg. J. Grant, Serg. W. Lucas (drowned) Privates J. Bingham, J. Bradwell, T. Connors, A. Cullinan, R. Johnson, E. McDonald, G. Raynor, Boy J. Ingham.

48. Three sons of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Molle, 9th Reg.: John George, b. at St. Mary's, Scilly, 11 Feb., 1809, *ob.* at Gibraltar, 25 Nov., 1809; George Augustus, b. at Gibraltar, 13 Sept., 1810, *ob.* 13 Nov., 1810; Nicholas Brown, b. at Gibraltar, 2 May, 1812, *ob.* 24 June, 1812.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

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SHAKESPEARE ALLUSIONS.—Of the following allusions, Dr. Furnivall failed to discover the first owing to a wrong reference in the index of the book in which it occurs. The second refers, no doubt, immediately to the perversion of Dryden and Davenant.

1. "Nor can my poore Reason but assentingly pronounce, since mans inventions have brought him to this sad loss, that his speculations are but a *Comedy of Errors*, and his Imployments *Much ado about Nothing* (to borrow our Comedians titles) that the worlds busy man is the

Grand Impertinent."—Whitlock's 'ΖΩΟΤΟΜΙΑ, Or Observations On The Present Manners Of The English,' 1654, p. 318.

2. Such noise, such stink, such smoke there was,
you'd swear
The *Tempest* surely had been acted there.
The cryes of Star-board, Lar-board, cheerly boys,
Is but as demy rattles to this noise.
'The Country Club: A Poem,' 1679, p. 2.

3. Our English writers are all Transmigrate
In Pamphlet penners and diurnal Scribes,
Wanton Comedians and foul Gypsy Tribes;
Not like those brave Heroick sublime strains,
That wrote the Cesars and their noble Reigns,
Nor like those learned Poets so divine
That pen'd *Mackduff*, and famous *Cataline*.
'The Character Of Wit's Squint-Ey'd Maid, Pasqui-Makers,' broadside, 1681.

G. Thorn-Drury.

Shakespearian Parallels. (See *ante*, p. 246.)—

1. Grim and comfortless despair.
'Comedy of Errors,' V. i. 80.

Grim-visaged, comfortless despair.
Gray's 'Ode on Eton College.'

2. He will aboord—
The winds so faire—and set away for France.
'Sir John Oldcastle,' V. i. 14–15.

Now sits the wind fair, and we will aboard,
'Henry V.,' II. ii. 12.

The wind sits faire, you shall aboorde to-night.
'Hamlet,' Q 1.

P. A. McElwaine.

Shakespeare in Hungary. — The few lines which Mr. J. G. Robertson devotes to this subject in the chapter 'Shakespeare on the Continent' in the fifth volume of the 'Cambridge History of English Literature' are nearly all wrong. The writer says:—

"A very high rank among translations of Shakespeare is claimed for those by the eminent poet Charles Kisfaludy, especially for that of 'Julius Cæsar.'"

As a matter of fact, Kisfaludy has not translated anything from Shakespeare's works. The blunder is put right in the 'Bibliography' (p. 472), where it is correctly stated that a Hungarian translation of Shakespeare was published by the Kisfaludy Society in 19 volumes. 'Julius Cæsar' was translated by another eminent poet, Michael Vörösmarty. But the compiler of the 'Bibliography' in his turn understates the share of Alexander Petöfi in the work when he asserts that "some translations of scenes, notably from 'Romeo and Juliet,' were produced by" him. Petöfi has translated the whole of 'Coriolanus,' which forms part of the standard translation published by the above-named Society.

L. L. K.

Shakespeare's Biography: Tonson's Edition.—The following advertisement in *The London Gazette* of 14–17 March, 1708/9, suggests inquiry:—

"Whereas a very Neat and Correct Edition of Mr. William Shakespear's Works, in six Volumes, in Octavo, adorn'd with Cuts, is now so near finish'd, as to be publish'd in a Month; To which is design'd to be prefix'd as exact an Account of the Life and Writings of the said Author as can be collected: If therefore any Gentlemen, who have Materials by 'em, that may be serviceable to this Design, will be pleased to transmit 'em to Jacob Tonson, at Gray's-Inn-Gate, it will be a particular Advantage to the Work, and acknowledg'd as a Favour by the Gentleman who has the Care of this Edition."

One may wonder what, if any, materials were procured by this eleventh-hour advertisement. Alfred F. Robbins.

"Est. Est. Est."—In the church of S. Flaviano at Montefiascone in Italy one may see figured in the pavement before the high altar of the lower church a goblet with the inscription:—

EST. EST. EST. PR. NIM. EST. HIC
IO DE VC DO MEUS MORTUS EST.

In Baedeker's 'Central Italy' (ed. 1904), p. 97, the abbreviations are expanded so as to make the following sense:—

EST. EST. EST. Propter Nimium Est Hic
Joannes De Vc Dominus Meus Mortuus Est.

A story is told in Murray and Baedeker which is supposed to explain these mysterious words. A prelate who was a lover of wine sent a courier before him to mark the word "Est" on the gate of every town where good wine was to be found. At Montefiascone the wine was so excellent that the courier wrote "Est. Est. Est." The canon on his arrival found the praise true, and, not going any further, drank so much that he died of the excess.

Murray says that the inscription is over the grave of Johann Fugger, Canon of Augsburg. In the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (*Times* ed., xxx. 817) Johann Fugger is referred to as a bishop. One would like to know whether the story has any historical basis, and whether there is documentary evidence for connecting a member of the Fugger family with the story or the inscription. A. L. Mayhew.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

KITTY FISHER AND 'THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.'—Joseph Knight, who was one of the most learned and accurate biographers of the stage, tells us in his monograph upon Kitty Fisher in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' that "the character of Kitty Willis in Mrs. Cowley's 'The Belle's Stratagem' is taken from Kitty Fisher." It is certain, however, that the character is very untrue to life. Kitty Willis is a vague, indistinctive personage, and the real Kitty never would have lent herself to the subterfuge in which Kitty Willis is induced to act a part. Kitty Fisher had been dead for fifteen years when 'The Belle's Stratagem' was produced, and was probably forgotten by the generation of playgoers who attended the first performances of Mrs. Cowley's comedy. It is to be regretted that the author, who was twenty-four years of age when Kitty Fisher died, did not show her to us as she really was. She was worthy of a better part, and a great character for Mrs. Abington might have been provided.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

JONATHAN WILDS.—It is curious to come across in a London newspaper, five years after "Jonathan Wild the Great" had been hanged at Tyburn, another individual of almost exactly the same names, but this time in the capacity of an honest man, the victim of a thief. In *The Daily Advertiser* of 11 February, 1730, "Mr. Jonathan Wilds, of the Flying Horse, near Bishopsgate" announced that a swarthy young carpenter had hired a horse from him

"to go to Clapham on Monday the first Instant, and hath not since been heard of. Whoever gives Notice to the aforesaid Wilds of Horse or Man, so he may have his Horse again, shall have one Guinea Reward, and reasonable charges."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

JEW-BURNING: LATE INSTANCE IN ITALY. — *Chambers's Journal* for October contains an article by Mr. Basil Tozer on 'The Palio of Siena,' from which I gather that,

"if history is to be trusted.....the Campo witnessed scenes of carnage long after the close of the sixteenth century, for we read that 'on Friday, July 28th, 1799, in the name of the Blessed Virgin of Comfort, and to the cry of "Viva Maria!" a howling mob of fanatics, drunk with wine and slaughter, burned in one vast fire in the Piazza del Campo nineteen Jews, men and women together, using for their purpose the fragments of the Tree of Liberty which had been set up before the Fonte Gaia little more than three months previously.'"

This occurred only about seventeen months before the dawn of the nineteenth century! ST. SWITHIN.

"JEHOVAH" IN AFFIRMATIONS BY JEWS.—Having to swear an affidavit the other day in the Law Courts, I was surprised to hear the formula "So help you, Jehovah," used by the officer, who explained that certain Acts of the Legislature expressly designate that "as the form for members of the Jewish faith." To Jews of the old school the word is obnoxious, being an attempt, based on no certitude, to reproduce the ancient mode of declaration made on Kippur Day in the Holy of Holies by the High Priest. We Jews are forbidden to pronounce the Shem Hamephorosh or the Tetragrammaton. It is time this last vestige of unintentional disrespect was expunged from all public records and legal instruments.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, R.A.—The following inscription has been placed in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harrogate:—

In Memory of
William Powell Frith, R.A., C.V.O.,
Son of Thomas and Jane Frith.
Born Jan. 9th, 1819.
Died Nov. 2nd, 1909.

ANDREW OLIVER.

SAMUEL GOULD, BOOKSELLER.—Perhaps the following is the original version of the epitaph on Samuel Gould given at 10 S. v. 492. I saw it quite lately at Montacute House, painted on a thin wooden tablet, 1 ft. 11 in. by 9½ in.:—

Samuelis Gould, Dorcestriensis,
Libros vendidit,
Facetias sparsit,
Amicitias fovit,
Nemini nocuit,
Omnibus prodesse voluit,
Primorum et Editorum Comes,
Amice et hilariter omnibus receptus,
Vivere desiit 22 Feb. 1783
Ætatis 73.

H. A. ST. J. M.

WILLIAM GIBLETT.—I find I was in error at 10 S. vi. 189. He was sent into exile 15 September, 1585 (see Holinshed, iv. 620). He died in the English College, Rome, in 1590. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"RAIN-SMIR."—The following quotation is from an article on 'Caister and the Flegg Hundred' in *The Queen* for 24 September:—

"Yarmouth Races have come and gone, the eel moon is waning, and northerly gales are.....hurrying the herring men down the North Sea for the autumn fishing; black rain-smirs speed across marram hill and marsh."

"Rain-smir," for a flying shower, if that be its meaning, is expressive. M. P.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Criminal Superstitions.—For some years, during which I have been investigating criminal superstitions, I have enjoyed the constant and willing collaboration of many helpers belonging to all classes and callings; and, without their valuable aid, neither the numerous papers I have published in journals devoted to folk-lore and the study of criminals nor my little general book on crime and superstition ('Verbrechen und Aberglaube,' forming vol. ccxii. of "Aus Natur und Geisteswelt," Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, price one mark), could have been written.

My previous success has encouraged me to draw up a list of 46 questions relating to the subject in the hope of interesting a wider circle, and I shall be pleased to forward a copy of these questions to any one who sends me a post card with his name and address. The subject is not only attractive in itself, but has also a practical application, and every contribution, no matter how short, is of value, and will be published with grateful acknowledgment of the source. Special importance is attached to the exactness and accuracy of the details communicated. Dr. Albert Hellwig.

Bismarkstrasse, 9, Berlin-Friedenau.

Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Arlette.—William of Malmesbury (iii. 229) says that the Duke first met Herleva or Arlette at a dance, while others (*e.g.*, Wace, 'Rom. de Rou') say that it was on his way back from hunting that he first looked on her, stamping some linen clean with her feet in the beck flowing by her father's tannery. Is there anywhere in early *English* literature a reference to the second version of the legend? P. C. G.

Calcutta.

Mathematical Periodicals: C. Hutton's 'Miscellanea Mathematica': G. Hutton.—

"Miscellanea Mathematica: | consisting of | a large Collection of curious Mathematical Problems, | and their solutions. | Together with | many other important Disquisitions in various | Branches of the Mathematics. | Being | the Literary Correspondence of | several eminent Mathematicians. | By Cha. Hutton, F.R.S. | Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Academy at Woolwich. | London: | Printed for G. Robinson, Pater-noster Row. | MDCCLXXV."

Such is the title-page of the sole volume of a periodical not included in the list of works appended to the notice of Charles Hutton in the 'D.N.B.' The book is not scarce, but I have never seen a copy that has preserved the original covers of the parts, giving, I presume, the dates of issue. These dates I am desirous to ascertain. They are not noted in Mr. T. T. Wilkinson's short account of the periodical (*Mechanics' Magazine*, 22 January, 1848, p. 83). From internal evidence there seem to have been thirteen issues. The collation of the volume is B—E$^6$, F$^2$, G—K$^6$, L$^2$, M—T$^6$, U$^2$, X—Hh$^6$, Ii =pp. 342+[2], with pp. iv of title and contents. The first part has the caption heading 'A New Mathematical Miscellany,' but this is not repeated in later issues. The parts, however, may be identified as including pp. 1–24, 25–52, 53–76, 77–104, 105–28, 129–52, 153–76, 177–204, 205–28, 229–52, 253–76, 277–300, 301–44. From references on pp. 68, 166, 267, the magazine seems to have been also styled *The Gentleman's and Ladies' Miscellany*.

Lowndes says of the *Miscellanea Mathematica*: "This forms the sixth and concluding volume of the preceding work [The 'Diarian Miscellany,' Lond., 1775, 5 vols.]." Apart from the date on the title-page, I find nothing to suggest this statement, and the discovery of the date of the first issue of the *Miscellanea* would probably definitely disprove it (cf. *Reliquary*, xi. 201). The 'Diarian Miscellany' was itself not a periodical, but a reprint of selected portions of the 'Ladies' Diary' from 1704 to 1773.

The account of Hutton in the 'D.N.B.' contains a curious blunder. It calls his son Henry (lieutenant-general, and compiler of a MS. 'Monasticon Scotiæ') *George* Henry, and says that in 1801 he founded thirteen bursaries and a prize in Aberdeen University. The benefactor of King's College, Aberdeen, was an altogether different George Hutton, regarding whom I am anxious to obtain certain information. He was born about 1734, a native of Perthshire; graduated M.A. at King's College in 1753, and died 9 June, 1807, at Deptford, "where he had realized above 20,000*l.* while master of an Academy" (*Gent. Mag.*, lxxvii. 684; *Scots Mag.*, lxix. 957). His intention was that King's College should inherit the bulk of his property, but this was frustrated by the Mortmain Act. I wish to obtain details of Hutton's career between 1753 and 1807. Possibly a tombstone may be extant in Deptford. A sister was mother of the Rev Dr. Henry Lloyd, tenth Wrangler in 1785.

and Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge 1795–1831. A daughter, Sarah Charlotte, at the time of her father's death in 1807 was "Mrs. Mackie," a widow upwards of forty years of age. She married secondly Admiral Monkton, and died before February, 1818. P. J. Anderson.

Aberdeen University Library.

Dequevauviller and Joseph Lancaster.—In the Charles Roberts Collection in Haverford College, Pennsylvania, there is an excellent engraved portrait of Joseph Lancaster. It is not from the painting by John Hazlitt now in the National Portrait Gallery, and I should be glad of any information about it or its original (if there is one). It is signed "Dequevauviller sc." In Bryan's 'Biographical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers' there are two Dequevauvillers, father and son. The father, Nicolas Barthélemi François, died in Paris in 1807, before Lancaster had reached the height of his fame. The son, François Jacques, was born in Paris in 1783. I do not know when he died, but the 'Dictionnaire général des Artistes de l'École française' mentions a work of his produced in 1848. Did either of them visit England before 1818, when Lancaster emigrated to America? or did the son visit America before 1838, when Lancaster died there? David Salmon.

Swansea.

Tradesmen's Cards.—I shall be much obliged if readers having in their possession any exceptionally interesting specimens of tradesmen's cards, English or foreign, particularly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, will kindly communicate direct with me. I am anxious to know of any good specimens not to be found in the leading London museums.

B. T. Batsford.

94, High Holborn, W.C.

Shakespeare: Chronological Edition.—Is there a convenient edition of Shakespeare in which the plays are arranged in the order in which they are supposed to have been written? W. C. B.

Leading Cases in Verse.—I shall be glad to be told the titles and authors of any collections of these. About 1880 there was one that concentrated Smith's 'Leading Cases,' or a large part of the book, which I should like to see again. Moyle's poetical 'State Trials' is not what I want. Please reply direct. R. J. Whitwell.

Union Society, Oxford.

Jane Austen's Death.—Can any admirer of Jane Austen's works state the precise nature of the malady that led to her too early decease? Biographers merely say that her health declined. She herself alludes to a bilious fever and rheumatism.

G. B. M.

Latin Epitaph at Dryburgh Abbey.—The tomb of the Haliburtons next to Sir Walter Scott's at Dryburgh Abbey bears the well-known epitaph:—

> Homo est bulla:
> Rebus in humanis nil fas dixisse beatum,
> Fatalem donec verterit hora rotam.

I do not want any comment on a commonplace sentiment, but merely an opinion from a Latin scholar as to whether *rotam* can mean an hour-glass. Probably not. I think Fortune's wheel is indicated.

Nel Mezzo.

'Barnaby Rudge,' by Charles Dillon, Comedian: Oxberry's 'Budget of Plays.'—I have in my possession a volume entitled 'Oxberry's Budget of Plays,' containing the following plays:—

1. 'The Dance of the Dead,' by E. Richardson Lancaster, Esq., and described as "a grand melodramatic legend founded on popular German superstitions." This was performed at the Royal Sadler's Wells Theatre for upwards of one hundred nights. J. S. Grimaldi played Brownie, a Northern gnome.

2. 'Marco Sciarro, the Chief of the Abruggi,' an original drama in three acts, by "Charles Dillon, comedian." This was acted at the City of London, Mary-le-bone, and Pavilion Theatres.

3. "Barnaby Rudge. A Drama in two acts, adapted from the celebrated work of that name by C. Dickins [*sic*], Esq. By the Author of 'Marco Sciarro.'" This was first performed at the Olympic Theatre; then at the Queen's.

4. 'Augustina, the Maid of Sarragossa,' also by C. Dillon, comedian. This was done at the City of London and Marylebone Theatres.

5. "The Light and Shade of Human Life; or, The Disinherited Son, a domestic drama in two acts by C. Dillon, Comedian. Founded on Sir E. L. Bulwer's Novel of 'Night and Morning.'" This was done at the City of London, Marylebone, and Garrick Theatres.

6. 'Elizabeth Mowbray; or, The Horrors of Feudalism.' This is also by Charles Dillon, "now first printed," and done at the City of London Theatre.

7. 'The Devil's Delight; or, A Row in Elysium.' This is a musical extravaganza by the author of 'Ruth,' &c. "First performed at the City Theatre, Milton Street." This theatre ceased to exist in 1835.

All these plays were "Printed and published by the Proprietor, Three Falcon Court, 145, Fleet Street, 1844." I am anxious to discover the dates of production on the stage of these pieces, and shall be glad of any assistance in the matter. Not any of the plays are mentioned in the 'Stage Cyclopædia,' 1910. S. J. A. F.

Samuel Wesley, 1766–1837.—I am collecting a list of hymn tunes, chants, and anthems by this noted composer, the father of Samuel Sebastian Wesley. I am acquainted with the large number of his compositions in 'Hymn Tunes from the Psalmist,' published by J. Haddon, 3, Bouverie Street, 1862; with the three in 'The Church of England Hymnal,' published by Hodder & Stoughton, 27, Paternoster Row, 1894; and with the two in 'Chants from the Cathedral Psalter Chant Book,' published by Novello & Co.

I shall be glad to hear of any other compositions by Samuel Wesley. Please reply direct. L. H. Chambers.

Amersham.

De Tynten Family.—When reading an article in *The Ancestor* on ancient deeds issued by the Public Record Office, I came across the following:—

"A further illustration of the business-like aspect in which marriage was regarded by our forefathers is afforded by the deed of the same family [Reskymer] some two centuries earlier, when Richard de Reskemer sells to Alice, widow of Randulph de Tynten, in full county court at Lostwithiel, 1288, the marriage and wardship of Joan, daughter and heir of John, son of William Durant, for 6*l.*"

What is known of the De Tynten family? Is it likely to have been the origin of the surname of the Tynte family of Somersetshire? M. M.

Pope Alexander III. and King Henry II.—Is there extant a Bull or letter from Pope Alexander III. addressed to King Henry II. referring *in express terms* to the Bull of Adrian IV. relating to the conquest of Ireland? If so, where can it be found? It should not be confounded with any of his three well-known letters dated 20 September, 1172. Kom Ombo.

[Pope Adrian and the conquest of Ireland are referred to *ante*, pp. 208, 250.]

Bishop Michael H. T. Luscombe.—Is any portrait known of Michael Henry Thornhill Luscombe (1776–1846), Anglican Continental bishop, a native of Exeter, who, whilst Protestant Chaplain at Paris in 1836, married William Makepeace Thackeray? Did his two daughters leave any descendants? I am anxious to trace any memories of him. Perhaps there may be a portrait at Glenalmond College, Perthshire, to which he left a bequest for Divinity scholarships.

T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

T. L. Peacock's 'Monks of St. Mark.'—Can any of your readers inform me whether a poem by Thomas Love Peacock called 'The Monks of St. Mark' was actually published by itself in 1804, as ordinarily believed ('Works,' 1875, vol. i. p. xxviii)? I can find no other trace of it.

Carl Van Doren.

63, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.

'The Noble Boy,' Poem.—Can you tell me who is the author of a poem called 'The Noble Boy'? It occurs in a Reader published by Messrs. Longman, and they have referred me to 'N. & Q.' I shall be extremely obliged for the information. D. Smith.

147, Knowsley Road, St. Helens.

Dog Poems.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me the name of the author of the following, and the title of the poems in which the lines occur:—

1. The poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
   The first to welcome, foremost to defend;
   Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
   Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone.
2. The rich man's guardian and the poor man's friend,
   The only creature faithful to the end.

F. D. Wesley.

"I slept, and dreamed that life was Beauty."—Who wrote the poem called 'Duty'? It begins:—

I slept, and dreamed that life was Beauty;
I woke, and found that life was Duty.

I find the words quoted variously, and the name of the author given as Mrs. Hooper, Ellen Cooper, and Ellen Sturgis Hooper. Where can I find the complete poem?

Alfonzo Gardiner.

Leeds.

[The author was Mrs. Ellen Hooper, daughter of William Sturgis, and the poem was first published in *The Dial* of July, 1840. *The Dial* was for a time edited by Emerson. See 6 S. iv. 469, 525; v. 139.]

## Replies.

### MRS. BURR, PAINTER.
(11 S. ii. 268.)

THE artistic lady of this name who travelled in Turkey and Egypt about the middle of the last century, and is inquired for at the above reference, was Mrs. Higford Burr.

She was the only daughter of Capt. Edward Scobell, R.N. (a member of the West-Country family of that name), who died at Poltair, Madron, on 17 April, 1825. Her mother was Ann, daughter of Richard Collins, a distinguished miniature painter (memoir in 'D.N.B.') who lived for some time at Alverton Cottage, Penzance. From her grandfather came her love of art.

Her Christian names were Ann Margaretta, and she was born at Poltair. On 18 September, 1839, she married at Marylebone Parish Church Daniel Higford Davall Burr, son of Lieut.-General Daniel Burr by his second wife (whom he married in 1808), Mary, one of the daughters and coheiresses of James Davies of Chepstow, and a descendant of the families of Higford and Scudamore. Pedigrees of these families are in Duncumb's 'Herefordshire,' iii. 38, 173. The fortune of the Burrs came from commerce; under the Tudors they were merchants in London, trading with the Netherlands.

Mr. Burr was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, but apparently did not take a degree. From 1836 to 1841 he was resident owner of Gayton House, Upton Bishop, co. Hereford, and from 1837 to 1841 was M.P. in the Conservative interest for the city of Hereford. At the general election he stood again, but was badly beaten, the two Liberal candidates being men of exceptional influence and position. He thereupon disposed of his estate in that county and purchased Aldermaston Court in Berkshire, a beautiful estate surrounded by beautiful scenery. The modern Elizabethan mansion was built by Hardcastle for him in 1851, but it contains the most interesting portions (the roof, the staircase, and the painted glass) of the old house which was destroyed by fire in 1843. The park is five miles in extent, containing 1,000 acres.

Mr. Burr protected the common snake, "and as he paid 6*d*. apiece for live specimens, the country people collected them and brought them to him by sackfuls at a time" (Murray, 'Berkshire,' 1902 ed., p. 50).

Higford Burr contested Salisbury in July, 1852, and Abingdon in December, 1852, but without success. He was Sheriff of Berkshire in 1851. He died at 23, Eaton Place, London, on 29 November, 1885. The issue of the marriage was four sons, the eldest of whom assumed the name of Higford (Burke, 'Landed Gentry,' 11th ed.).

A drawing by Mrs. Higford Burr, as she was usually called, of 'The Giotto Chapel, Padua,' was chromolithographed for the Arundel Society in 1856; and one by her of 'The Virgin and Child, from a fresco by Ott. Nelli at Gubbio,' in Umbria, was also chromolithographed for that Society in 1857 ('Bibliotheca Cornub.,' iii. 1107). In 1846 she brought out a portfolio of sketches. She and her husband travelled much with Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson. Warm acknowledgments of his indebtedness to them for enabling him to see in their yacht "so quickly" many of the interesting places in the Mediterranean are made in the preface to his 'Dalmatia and Montenegro,' vol. i. p. viii. The intimate knowledge of Italian possessed by Mrs. Higford Burr enabled her, he adds, "to afford me much valuable assistance. I am indebted to her for the history of the Uscocs from Minucci and Fra Paolo; the diaries of 1571 and 1574, the last Count of Veglia, and many useful extracts in various parts of the work." Further details of her travels and of her artistic work are in Ellen C. Clayton's 'English Female Artists' (1876), ii. 408, a work published when she was alive.

As an accomplished lady possessed of ample means, Mrs. Higford Burr was for many years a well-known figure in a leading section of London society. She died at Venice on 22 January, 1892, aged 74.

W. P. COURTNEY.

The lady in question was probably Mrs. Higford Burr (née Scobell), the wife of Daniel Higford-Davall Burr of Aldermaston. She was a great traveller, and celebrated for her accomplishments.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Your correspondent must evidently be referring to pictures by a lady who had been Miss Scobell, and who in 1839 married Mr. Higford Burr of Aldermaston Park, one of the finest seats in Berkshire.

Mrs. Burr painted in Italy, and doubtless also in the East. I do not think that she courted popular favour, but I think she did some work for the Arundel Society.

C. D. N.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

Peter de Latour (11 S. ii. 287).—The name of La Tour occurs several times in the registers of the French Protestant Churches of Norwich, Canterbury, and Threadneedle Street. In the register of the French Church of La Patente, Spitalfields, is the marriage of "François Latour, né dans la par. de Coze, en Xaintonge"; date of marriage 1691.

Abraham la Tourte (the name appears frequently to be spelt thus) was released from prison in Dieppe, 1688, and sent with others to England by order of Louis XIV.

If Mr. Beaven will communicate with me, I will send him the entries, as I have copies of the above-mentioned registers.

(Miss) G. de Cassel Folkard.

Holyrood, 9, Brixton Hill, S.W.

It may interest Mr. Beaven to know that there are several inscriptions to members of the De Lautour family (the earliest dated 1807) in Hexton Church. *Vide* Cussans's 'History of Hertfordshire,' Hundred of Hitchin, pp. 10–12. W. B. Gerish.

For an account of the De Latour or De Lautour family see Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' ed. 1858. Peter De Latour is not named by Burke, but Peter Augustus De Latour of Waterloo fame is mentioned. The family is omitted from the edition of Burke of 1875. W. S. S.

Jeremy Taylor's Descendants (11 S. ii. 209, 258).—G. M. T. only asks for information as to male descendants; Mr. A. R. Bayley's reply therefore mentions males only. But Jeremy Taylor's second wife Joanna gave him a daughter, many of whose descendants are still found in the North of Ireland. Bishop Jeremy Taylor died at Lisburn in 1667. Joanna's daughter married a Mr. Jones, a gentleman of good family living in Lisburn, co. Antrim. Joanna brought to her husband an interesting collection of pictures, inherited from King Charles I. These pictures seem to have been divided among Mrs. Jones's descendants. I have seen such as remain now in the hands of the Clarke family, in Lisburn and Belfast. One of these pictures is the original sketch in oils of Charles I. by Vandyke's own hand, from life, a fine work in bold style. The Clarkes possess the family tree of their ancestors back to the days of the good Bishop of Dromore.

The portrait of Jeremy Taylor's second wife is in the possession of Mr. Gillilan, a cousin of the Clarkes now residing in London. It is a fine picture, the lady being shown in an oval panel, with a portrait of Charles I. in a medallion underneath. There are also a number of excellent Dutch pictures, which came to Jeremy Taylor's wife Joanna Bridges along with the portraits of Charles I. and Joanna herself. The portrait of Jeremy Taylor by Cornelius Janssen was presented to All Souls College, Oxford, by Mr. Clarke, J.P., of Elmwood, Belfast, some 50 years ago, the College supplying Mr. Clarke with a copy of the original. The families of Clarke, Wilson, Bruce, and others still exist, much respected in the neighbourhood of Lisburn and Belfast, all being descended from Mrs. Jones, the daughter of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Dromore.

It is hardly fair to call Jeremy Taylor's second wife the *illegitimate* daughter of Charles I. (*ante*, p. 258). Charles, when very young, married the daughter of a country clergyman, Joanna Bridges's mother. For reasons of State, this marriage was annulled. She brought some fortune and the pictures named above, to Jeremy Taylor, who was made Bishop of Dromore at the Restoration. Mr. Jones wrote a memoir of the circumstances, which Bishop Heber considered proved the case undoubtedly.

John Ward, F.S.A.

Savile Club.

Jeremy Taylor by his second wife had Edward, buried at Lisburn, 1660–61; and Joanna, who got her mother's estate of Mandinam, Carmarthenshire, and married Edward Harrison, a member of the Irish Bar, and M.P. for Lisburn. A descendant of Jeremy Taylor, William Todd Jones, died at Rostrevor, 1818, aged 63. W. Scott.

Isaac Watts's Collateral Descendants (11 S. ii. 168, 255).—I am much obliged to Mr. John T. Page for his reply which contains information of which I was unaware.

There were two mistakes in my query.

Thomas Watts the nephew was of Chichester, not Colchester.

I find there were five daughters (not four). Sarah was the eldest, and I put her husband and children against Mary No. 2. Of the latter I find I have no particulars.

By the way, Dr. Richard Watts left as his executor Edward Calamy, D.D. ('D.N.B.'). He married a Mary Watts in 1695, daughter of a Michael Watts (b. 1636; citizen and haberdasher of London; d. 3 February, 1707/8), of whom Calamy gives a lively account in his own life (vol. i. 365): "Watts got round Pinfold, who was about to excommunicate him for his jovial qualities."

Was Michael Watts of London any relation of the Wattses of Southampton, or is it a coincidence? WILLIAM BULL.
Vencourt, King Street, Hammersmith.

REV. THOMAS CLARKE OF CHESHAM BOIS (11 S. ii. 129).—Since asking for particulars of this gentleman, I have discovered a tablet to his memory on the upper part of the south wall of the chancel in Chesham Bois Church, inscribed as under :—

Sacred to the memory of
The Reverend Thomas Clarke, B.A.
twenty-seven years rector of this parish.
He was an able, a learned, and a holy man:
always abounding in the work of the Lord
in his parish,
in his ministry
and in his school,
wherein he trained up many,
whose praise has since been in all the churches.
He was made a burning and a shining light;
doing the work of an evangelist, in season and out of season,
that all might repent and be converted unto God:
and after a life and conversation becoming the Gospel,
full of zeal and of brotherly love, and clothed with humility,
died before many witnesses to his faith and patience
a blessed though painful death
on the 4th of October, 1793,
aged 74.
He lies buried with his family
beneath the stone at the entrance
to this his house of prayer,
waiting the resurrection of the redeemed;
this monument being erected
from an affectionate and reverent sense of duty to his name
by a few of his surviving scholars.
A.D. 1831.

Beneath this is a representation of the open pages of a Bible inscribed with the words :—

"Hold fast the form of sound words which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.—ii. Tim. i. 13.

The day and the month of Mr. Clarke's death are there stated, but no mention is made of his father's name, his birthplace, or the other preferments he held. The following extract from the Chesham Bois register of burials may possibly bring to light some further information about him :—

"Judith Axtell, sister-in-law to the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Rector of this Parish, was buried June 1st, 1792."

L. H. CHAMBERS.
Amersham.

WASPS: THEIR PRESENT SCARCITY (11 S. ii. 285).—Wasps have been very scarce at Kirton-in-Lindsey and the neighbourhood for the last four years. I have seen only three this year, and though inquiries have been made, have not heard of a single wasps' nest. In former years they were painfully numerous. Humble-bees are scarce also, but one visits my garden nearly every day. EDWARD PEACOCK.

WEST INDIAN FOLK-LORE (11 S. ii. 225).—The use of earth from a footprint as a charm is found, says C. G. Leland (probably quoting from Wlislocki), among the Hungarian gipsies. See his 'Gypsy Sorcery,' p. 112 :—

"If a gypsy girl be in love she finds the footprint of her 'object,' digs out the earth which is within its outline, and buries this under a willow tree, saying :—

Upro pçuv hin but pçuvá;
Kás kámáv, mange th' ávlá!
Bárvol, bárvol, sálciye,
Brigá ná hin mánge!
Yov tover, me pori,
Yov kokosh, me cátrá,
Adá, ádá me kamav.

Many earths on earth there be,
Whom I love my own shall be,
Grow, grow, willow tree!
Sorrow none unto me!
He the axe, I the helve,
He the cock, I the hen,
This, this [be as] I will!"

Leland also says (p. 25) that earth from the footsteps of any one is regarded as a very powerful means of bewitching him in Italian and ancient sorcery. In his 'Etruscan Roman Remains' (p. 301) he gives a description "as taken down verbatim" thus :—

"The *Sega della Strege* is a small coin which witches have. They go with this on Tuesdays or Fridays to the roads to cut or scrape the earth from footprints of people. With the coin they remove the earth, and with it they do great harm (*i.e.*, to those people)."

P. ZILLWOOD ROUND.
8, Linden Mansions, Hornsey Lane, N.

"ON THE TAPIS" (11 S. ii. 289).—I think it possible that this phrase, like "Le Roy le veult," is a Parliamentary survival. Mr. Shirley of Ettington, the well-known antiquary, told me that as a young man he attended a Conference between the Houses of Parliament, when the Lords sat covered, and the Commons stood uncovered (Macaulay gives a similar account in a letter to his sister). Mr. Shirley added: "The carpet was spread, not on the floor, but on the table. This explains the phrase 'on the tapis.'" G. W. E. R.

Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, says in his 'Diary' (2 May, 1690): "The House of Lords sate till past five at night. Lord

Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis."

J. Holden MacMichael.

I find this phrase noticed as occurring in George Farquhar's play 'The Beaux' Stratagem,' "My business comes now upon the tapis," III. iii., though I confess I cannot find the reference in that scene.

A. R. Bayley.

[W. C. B. refers to the part of the 'N.E.D.' issued on the 1st inst.]

Shakespeare Quartos in Switzerland in 1857 (11 S. ii. 288).—The Zurich State Library possesses a copy of 'Pericles,' 1611. Wm. Jaggard,

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

During the fifties of last century numerous Shakespearian discoveries were professedly made. On careful investigation, however, not a few of them proved to be nothing more than clever fabrications. The alleged "find" in Switzerland does not appear to have fulfilled the expectations of the discoverer. It seems to have excited little attention. There is, of course, nothing incredible in early editions of Shakespeare being found in Switzerland; but the announcement in *The Art Journal* is discredited on the face of it. It must have been news indeed to Shakespearian scholars of fifty years ago to hear of a 'King John' bearing the date 1591. Scotus.

Snails as Food (11 S. ii. 125, 175, 218, 315).—I was present two years ago at a cottager's Christmas Eve family feast at La Charité (near Nevers), when, as in the Arles picture named by St. Swithin, the large edible snail, in scores, if not hundreds, formed the principal dish. D.

Will Watch, the Smuggler (11 S. ii. 269).—Like Mr. R. M. Hogg, I have long been in search of authentic information regarding this celebrated character—have even used your own columns—but without avail. The only reference I ever came across was in S. C. Hall's 'Ireland,' 1843, vol. iii. pp. 11 and 12. There a foot-note to a description of Strangford Lough states:—

"The facts of the tragical story of 'Will Watch, the bold smuggler,' occurred in the neighbourhood of Strangford Lough. The hero of the tale was a native of Newtown-Ards, and was killed on the County Down coast. Dibdin was staying for some time in Donaghadee, and being told the facts by a barber while shaving him, he promised to write a song on the subject, and did so."

In that district delftware chimneypiece ornaments of the figure of Will Watch are still to be seen.

The Editor 'Irish Book Lover.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

Archbishop Whately and the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland (11 S. ii. 288).—The references required will be found in the 'Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin,' by E. Jane Whately, 2 vols. (published by Longmans, 1866), pp. 237, 363, &c., of vol. ii. The references are extracts from Mr. Senior's Journal, 8 October, 1852.

If it is any convenience to Mr. Mackay Wilson, I am willing to forward to him a copy of the passages required.

Frederick Charles White.

26, Arran Street, Roath, Cardiff.

Elephant and Castle in Heraldry (11 S. i. 508; ii. 36, 115, 231).—Mr. Udal says that an elephant and castle was borne as a crest, and also refers to Dr. Woodward, who describes the elephant's head (?) as the crest of the Malatestas of Rimini.

I doubt if the emblazonment of an elephant dates so far back as Dante's Paolo Malatesta and Francesca da Rimini (1285), but I possess a delicate drawing (sketched by my old friend Reginald Barrett in 1887) of a splendid Renaissance medal ordered to be struck by Sigismondo (of the same valiant race) in honour of his wife Isotta, who was one of the most remarkable women of her time. The original medal by the great artist Matteo de Pastis, dated A.D. 1446, is in the Siena Library, and bears the Malatesta device of a full-grown elephant on the reverse. The elephant has no trappings or harness of any kind, but is quite bare, and drawn with large ears, trunk, and tusks *au naturel*. Isotta, who has a fifteenth-century head-dress, is, says the inscription, "in beauty and virtue the honour of Italy." William Mercer.

'Heraldry Ancient and Modern' (1898), by S. T. Aveling, gives the elephant as one of the crests of Parkington and as the dexter supporter of the arms of the Earl of Powis.

Alfred Chas. Jonas.

With reference to Mr. Udal's remark that Dr. Woodward gives only one instance in heraldry of an elephant's head as a crest—that of the Malatestas of Rimini—I may draw his attention to the fact that the older of the crests of Sir Nicholas William

Throckmorton, Bart., of Coughton Court, Warwickshire, is an elephant's head. The Throckmorton baronetcy dates from 1 September, 1642. H. H.

"TENEDISH" (11 S. ii. 286).—Randle Holme was not the most accurate of persons, and many are the misspellings and misprints to be found in his 'Academy of Armory and Blazon,' 1688—a truly marvellous and most interesting repository of information. His manuscript as it went to the press is still in existence amongst the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum. Reference to fo. 285 verso of the volume (Harl. MS. 2031) containing this particular quotation (which is from Book III. chap. iii.) shows that *Tenedish* is written fair enough, so that there is no misprint.

The context made it possible that the word was a corruption of the Dutch word *Tennen-* or *Tenne-disch*, that is a *tin dish*. The word *Tenne-werck*, for *vaisseau ou vaiselle d'estain*, is given in 'Het Groete Woorden-Boeck' of Jan Louys d'Arsy, Amsterdam, 1682, 4to.

The next thing was to prove that such dishes in shell form were made in *tin*. That this was so is shown by the following passage from "Joannis Schefferi Argentoratensis Graphice Id est, De Arte Pingendi Liber Singularis....Norimbergæ, Ex Officina Endteriana, A.C. MDCLXIX.," 12mo, § 58, pp. 183–4 :—

"Servantur colores vel in *conchis*, vel in fictilibus vasculis ollisvè, aut pyxidibus.....In *conchis* denique præparati lachryma Arabica. Idque utilissimum est genus. Licet enim alij fictilibus, alij vitris, alij *stanno*, aliovè metallo utantur, solent tamen citò corrumpi in eis, propter vim Arsenici & rerum aliarum acrium rodentiumque quæ inhærere metallis solent," &c.

The word, therefore, may mean "tin-dish," and possibly may have been obtained from some Dutch workman consulted by Holme, or may have been a technical term imported by Dutch workmen; or perhaps the "piece of lead" was tin after all. But as, nowadays, there are plenty of "tins" not made of tin at all, so in those days perhaps the *tene dish* was beaten up out of a piece of sheet-lead, as being a ready means of making the shell-shaped container for the "Painter" or black paint.

JOHN HODGKIN.

Since black, in the symbolism of colours, represents grief and woe, would not Randall Holme have noted the circumstance in relation to the terms used in mediæval art? In Nathaniel Bailey's 'Dictionary,' 1760, "tene" means sorrow, so that the vessel shaped "like a muscle shell, in which the black is kept moist to work withal," may have been a "dish" to hold a black pigment for use in symbolic art. Cf. the Latin *tenebræ*, darkness, and our "tenebrous" = gloomy. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Is not *tene* in *tenedish* the same as *tenne*, defined in Kersey's 'English Dictionary,' 1748, as a heraldic term, meaning the "tawny or orange colour"? Ogilvie's 'Imperial Dictionary,' ed. 1850, connects *tenne* with the Spanish *tanetto*, and defines it as "a colour in heraldry, the same as tawny, and by some heralds called *brusk*." May not *tenedish* signify "the tawny-coloured dish"? W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

'THE ANNALS OF ENGLAND' (11 S. ii. 289).—The author was W. E. Flaherty, but the three volume edition of 1855–7 was superseded by the 8vo volume of 1876, which was much improved. The revised edition had the proofs read by Bishop Stubbs (then Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford), who had used the book in his lectures.

JAMES PARKER.

Oxford.

The author of 'The Annals of England' was my grandfather, the late W. E. Flaherty, who died in 1878 at Homerton, in North London. We are hoping to get an old-age pension for his only surviving daughter. He was originally apprenticed to a printer, and afterwards assisted the late Sir Thomas Hardy in various works. In 1854 appeared 'The Annals of England,' which he modestly styled a compilation. The Library Edition of 1876 contains a short testimonial by Bishop Stubbs.

My grandfather was for a time (before 1868) editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and some time also editor of *The Army and Navy Gazette*. He prepared some of Murray's well-known handbooks, assisted in the work of 'Whitaker's Almanack,' took part in the revision of Green's 'History of the English People' (Library Edition), published a short 'Scripture History,' &c. I believe he was for a considerable period on the staff of *The Times*. His name appeared on the preliminary list of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' as author of the 'Annals,' but no biography was published in the work itself. F. W. HENKEL.

162, Queen's Road, Walthamstow.

The following information is from a newspaper cutting inserted in my copy of this work :—

"June, 1878.—At Homerton, age 71, Mr. William Edward Flaherty. The deceased, apprenticed to a printer, Mr. J. G. Barnard, worked, in 1834, at Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, where but two or three hands were then employed. He went to Harrison's in 1840, and there, by his intelligence, attracted the attention of Mr. John W. Parker, the celebrated publisher, and, amongst others, of the late Sir Thomas, then Mr. Duffus Hardy, by whose advice he turned his attention to the study of our ancient records. He assisted Sir Thomas in various works, and in 1854 compiled 'The Annals of England,' a work of great labour, and now regarded as a standard of English chronology. He also for a short time, edited *The Gentleman's Magazine*. He rendered considerable literary service to Mr. Murray in the revision of several of his handbooks, to Mr. J. R. Green on his library edition of the 'History of the English People,' and to Mr. Whitaker on his 'Almanack.'"

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

[MR. C. S. JERRAM and MR. G. WHALE also thanked for replies.]

THE VATCH OR VACHE, CHALFONT ST. GILES (11 S. ii. 308).—In 'Chalfont St. Giles, Past and Present,' by the late Rev. P. Phipps, published by Macmillan, and sold in the village, the origin of the name is explained :—

"The De La Vaches were a distinguished family, who owned property in Shenley Mansel in 1277, and in Aston Clinton in 1279, where certain lands are still called The Vaches. Their principal residence was, however, at Chalfont St. Giles, and they were buried in the church there," &c.

R. W. P.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND THE DUKE OF WHARTON (11 S. ii. 309).—In 1720 Wharton, apparently on Young's suggestion, offered 1,183*l.*, a benefaction which the College had the greatest difficulty in securing from his embarrassed estate. By 1751, however, Blackstone was successful, and his Grace's memory is now perpetuated by "The Wharton Buildings," which join the towers to the east end of the Library.

The Duke died, aged 32, in the monastery of the Franciscans at Poblet on 31 May, 1731, and was buried next day in the church there (9 S. i. 91).

Ask you why Wharton broke through ev'ry rule?
'Twas all for fear the knaves should call him fool.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The Duke of Wharton's will was proved in the Prerogative Court in 1736.

W. H. W., N.

'THE HEROINÆ' (11 S. ii. 308).—The work referred to is, no doubt, "The Heroinæ : or The Lives of Arria, Paulina, Lucrecia, Dido, Theatilla, Cypriana, Aretaphila. London, ....1639," 12mo. This curious and interesting little book is by G. Rivers, and is dedicated to Lady Dorothy Sydney.

It is possible that this may be also the work for which PROF. MOORE SMITH inquires in his second query, but as alternatives I suggest "The Womans Glorie. A Treatise, Asserting the due Honour of that Sexe, And Directing wherein that Honour consists. Dedicated to the young Princesse, Elizabeth her Highnesse....London....1645," 12mo (this little book is by Samuel Torshel, who died in 1650), and "Hæc Homo, wherein the Excellency of the Creation of Woman is described,....By William Austin, Esquire. London,....1637," 12mo.

G. THORN-DRURY.

Could the reference be to Julius Cæsar Scaliger's 'Heroinæ' (pp. 358–84 of Part I. in the 1574 edition of his 'Poemata'), the set of short poems—many of only four lines—that he dedicated to Bandello ?

EDWARD BENSLY.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

'LITTLE BOOKE OF THE PERFECTION OF WOEMEN' (11 S. ii. 308).—There are, I believe, several works that fall within this general description. One that occurs to me is 'The Excellency of Good Women.' This was published in 1613, and the author, Barnabe Rich, died about four years later. Of his subsequent career there is no accessible record.

A. T. W.

There is a book named 'The Praise of Worthy Women,' written by Charles Gerbier, and published London, 1651, 12mo. On the whole, however, it seems more likely that the "little booke of the perfection of Woemen" is intended for Robert Greene's 'Penelope's Web. Wherein a Chrystall Myrror of Fœminine Perfection represents to the viewe of every one those Virtues and Graces which more commonly beautifies the mynd of Women than eyther sumptuous Apparell or Jewels of inestimable Value,' published in 1601.

W. S. S.

GUTENBERG'S 42-LINE BIBLE (11 S. ii. 307).—The projector of a photo-lithographic facsimile of the Gutenberg Bible was Mr. Alfred Brothers, F.R.A.S., of Manchester, to whom it was probably suggested by his excellent work in connexion with the Holbein Society.

Lord Crawford had promised to lend his copy for reproduction, and an introduction was to be supplied by the undersigned.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

191, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

JEREMIAH RICH'S WORKS (11 S. ii. 248).—Jeremiah Rich finds a place in the 'D.N.B.' He developed the shorthand system of his uncle William Cartwright, but claimed the method as his own. Were not the works attributed to him written in shorthand? If so, it will be extremely difficult to procure surviving copies. Few public libraries make a feature of collecting such works. Manchester Free Library is an honourable exception. The Shorthand Collection in the Reference Department there might be consulted. Further information may be obtained from Rockwell's 'Bibliography of Shorthand Works in English' or from Westby-Gibson's 'Bibliography of Shorthand.' W. S. S.

PLANTAGENET TOMBS AT FONTEVRAULT (11 S. ii. 184, 223, 278, 332).—I should be extremely glad of information as to how and when the plaster casts of these tombs in the Crystal Palace were made. Some years ago I wrote to the then Secretary of the Palace asking for information on these points, but he was unable to give it. The Curator of the Musée de Sculpture Comparée in Paris was, however, certain that matrices had never been made direct from the effigies at Fontevrault. Had this been done, there would have been an official record of the fact, and it also seems probable that the French Government would have obtained replicas of the casts for its own national collection.

It is many years since I saw the casts at the Crystal Palace, and my recollection is that they were wonderfully accurate reproductions; but of course, from a documentary point of view, it makes all the difference in their value if they are merely clever models after the originals, and not actual casts from matrices made from the effigies at Fontevrault. WALTER S. CORDER.

OATCAKE AND WHISKY AS EUCHARISTIC ELEMENTS (11 S. ii. 188, 237, 278).—I have been unable to find, either by research or direct inquiry, that oatcake and whisky were ever used regularly in Scotland for the purpose referred to. That they were so used on occasion, or in an emergency (as on the field of Culloden), is, however, not at all improbable. I am informed that shortbread, instead of bread, is still used in at least one parish in Galloway. T. F. D.

WOODEN EFFIGIES AT WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD (11 S. ii. 268).—Perhaps the most remarkable wooden effigy in England is that of Robert, Duke of Normandy, the eldest son of William the Conqueror, who died a prisoner at Cardiff Castle in 1135. It is in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral. H. H.

If I may be permitted to supplement the editorial note I would refer to an article that appeared in *The Portfolio*, 1893, vol xxiv. It bore the title 'Effigies in Wood.'

SCOTUS.

"RALLIE-PAPIER" (11 S. ii. 307).—Surely, "rallye" *is* a French term of the art of venery—for a stag-hunt. D.

Paris.

'MONSIEUR TONSON': ITS AUTHOR (11 S. ii. 310).—The 'D.N.B.,' vol. lv. p. 445, says that John Taylor (1757–1832)

"is best known by his 'Monsieur Tonson,' a dramatic poem suggested by a prank of Thomas King.....the actor. An elaborated dramatic version by William Thomas Moncrieff..... was read or rehearsed on 8 Sept. 1821, but never played, at Drury Lane (Genest, 'Hist. of the Stage,' ix. 96). The poem, however, recited by John Fawcett at the Freemasons' Tavern, drew crowds—a striking tribute to the actor's powers of elocution. It was illustrated by Richard Cruikshank, London, 1830, 12mo; and was republished in vol. ii. of 'Facetiæ, or Jeux d'Esprit,' illustrated by Cruikshank, 1830 (an earlier edition, Glasgow [1800], 12mo)."

A. R. BAYLEY.

John Taylor's 'Monsieur Tonson' was a humorous poem depicting the sufferings of an old Frenchman who was continually pestered by callers inquiring for a Mr. Thompson. Upon this Moncrieff founded his farce of the same name, which is by no means devoid of merit, and enjoyed considerable popularity for some years, the character of the Frenchman, Monsieur Morbleu (originally played by Gattie), being a favourite part of the elder Mathews.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

Brewer ('Reader's Handbook') gives a brief outline of the farce 'Monsieur Tonson,' claimed as the production of William Thomas Moncrieff in 1821. He states at the close of the notice that "Taylor" has a drama of the same name, published in 1767. This is perhaps a mistake. Dr. Brewer seems to be confusing the "Chevalier" Taylor with his grandson John Taylor the journalist, whose drama 'Monsieur Tonson' was not published until 1830. It is true that the 'D.N.B.' asserts that Taylor's

drama was "rehearsed" at Drury Lane Theatre in 1821. This statement, however, will hardly disprove the fact that Moncrieff produced a farce in 1821, and Taylor published a drama in 1830. Whatever Moncrieff's faults may have been in the way of appropriating other men's work, he cannot well have used a publication issued nine years after his own production had seen the light. The easiest solution would be to suppose that Moncrieff's farce and Taylor's drama are different works, and agree only in having the same title. W. S. S.

Saint's Cloak hanging on a Sunbeam (11 S. ii. 309).—This was a rather common event. In the seventh century St. Deicola, an Irish saint, hung his cloak on a sunbeam. In 575 St. Goar, the hermit, did the same. At the end of the seventh century St. Gudula hung a pair of gloves on just such a beam. St. Leonorus of Brittany did likewise with his mantle. All these instances are given by Dr. E. C. Brewer in his 'Dictionary of Miracles,' pp. 298–9.

But the feat was surpassed by St. Dunstan, whose chasuble hung suspended in the air upon nothing at all, without so much as a sunbeam for a peg; see the 'Lives of St. Dunstan,' ed. W. Stubbs (Rolls Series), p. 204. Walter W. Skeat.

St. Bridget, we are told, hung her cloak on a sunbeam. See J. M. Mackinlay, 'Folk-lore of Scottish Lochs and Streams,' p. 45, and Margaret Stokes, 'Three Months in France,' p. 44. The person here mentioned was, we think, the Irish saint of that name. N. M. & A.

Quite a number of canonized folk, both male and female, are reputed to have used sunbeams as clothes-lines. In Husenbeth's 'Emblems of the Saints' (Jessopp's 1882 edition) nine are mentioned. They are as follows:—1. St. Gotthard, the eleventh-century hermit; 2. St. Odo (or Eudes), a twelfth-century Archbishop of Canterbury (Owen in his 'Sanctorale Catholicum' ascribes him to the tenth century. He was long known as "Odo se gode," *i.e.* Odo the Good); 3. St. Amabilis, a late fifth-century confessor; 4. St. Amatus, the seventh-century Abbat of Rémiremont; 5. St. Leonorus (Léonor le Gallois), a sixth-century bishop in Brittany; 6. St. Lucanus, who seems to have suffered martyrdom by decapitation, but the time of whose death is uncertain; 7. St. Bridget (or Bride), the sixth-century Abbess of Kildare; 8. St. Florentius, the seventh-century bishop; 9. Abbess Alruna, of whom no particulars are given. Harry Hems.

Fair Park, Exeter.

The story is related of St. Aldhelm when saying mass in St. John Lateran's in Rome. J. B.

The story will be found in the metrical life of St. Werburgha, Virgin and Abbess, patroness of the City of Chester, published for the Chetham Society in 1848 from the original by Henry Bradshaw, monk of that town, at pp. 48 and 49. The incident is related of St. Ceadda, first Bishop of Lichfield.

The passage also occurs in St. Werburgha's life from the same source, printed by the Early English Text Society, 1887, and edited by Carl Horstmann, who has made much research on these subjects.

Niall W. Campbell.

28, Clarges Street, Mayfair, W.

This story forms six stanzas of Mistral's 'Mirèio,' finished in 1859. The episode occurs in the third canto. Edward Nicholson.

Paris.

This story is printed in 'A Medieval Garner,' by C. G. Coulton (Constable, 1910). The saint of whom it is related is St. Goar, who died *c.* A.D. 650, and the reference given is to 'Acta Sanctorum Bolland.' A. Morley Davies.

I think the saint of whom your correspondent is in search may be St. Chad, but he was not peculiar in his selection of a hanging-place. Legends analogous to his are told of SS. Amatus, Goar, Cuthman, Bridget, Leonore, Amabilis, Deicolus, and probably of others. I myself have, all but literally, followed the example of St. Bridget: she dried her wet garment *on* a sunbeam; I have dried mine *in* one. Mr. Baring-Gould, to whose 'Lives of the Saints' I have appealed in this matter, explains the wonder thus ('July,' p. 155, n.): "It was said that the saint had hung his vestment over a *beam*, 'radius,' and the double meaning of the word originated the miracle of the story." St. Swithin.

[Mr. F. W. Hacquoil, Mr. B. Walker, Mr. Alfred Wren, and Ygrec also thanked for replies.]

Longfellow's 'Excelsior' in Pigeon English (11 S. ii. 309).—This parody on 'Excelsior' was anonymous, and appeared first in *Macmillan's Magazine* and in

'Meeting the Sun,' by Mr. Simson; so Charles G. Leland says in his 'Pidgin-English Sing-Song,' where he introduces it, pp. 114–16. It has doubtless been copied into many books; amongst the number, I inserted it in an article on Pidgin-English in my book 'Things Chinese,' 4th ed., pp. 509–10. J. Dyer Ball.

Hadley Wood.

In Mr. J. D. Ball's 'Things Chinese,' 3rd ed., 1900, p. 431 *sq.*, the refrain to 'Excelsior' is given as "Topside Galow," not "Topside galore." W. Crooke.

'Topside Galow' (not "Galore") will be found in 'Poetical Ingenuities and Eccentricities' (p. 123), edited by William T. Dobson, and published by Chatto & Windus. It is said to have first appeared in *Harper's Magazine* in 1869. David Salmon.

Swansea.

The first article in the first number of *Pro and Con: a Journal for Literary Investigation*, published in December, 1872, is entitled 'Pidgin English,' wherein that jargon is explained, and 'Excelsior' given as an illustration, under the title of 'Topside Galah!' A. Rhodes.

J. F. F. will find this poem in Hamilton's 'Collection of Parodies,' vol. i. p. 81. The refrain "Excelsior" is there given as 'Topside Galah!" John Patching.

[Mr. J. Carton, Mr. F. Curry, Mr. J. J. Freeman, and Mr. D. H. Thompson thanked for replies.]

"Fere" (11 S. ii. 304).—How does Prof. Skeat read into this word the idea of companionship? No doubt the derivation he gives is correct. That derivation shows that the word means simply a goer, a traveller. In this meaning the word is still in use by itself and in composition, *e.g.*, "wayfarer"; the conductor of a tram, &c., refers commonly to the passengers as "fares." F. P.

Ladies and University Degrees (11 S. ii. 247).—It is claimed that Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, a native of Bristol, was the first lady to receive a medical degree from an American University. She graduated as M.D. in January, 1849, at Geneva University, State of New York.

Great Britain was much later in recognizing the propriety of conferring such honours on women. One of the first ladies, if not the very first in this country, to receive a medical degree was Miss Elizabeth Garrett (now Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.). She passed the examination of the Society of Apothecaries in 1865, and became entitled to write the letters L.S.A. after her name. Her M.D. degree was obtained at the University of Paris in 1870. W. Scott.

Edward R. Moran (11 S. ii. 168, 236).—I have just turned up a collection of letters and cuttings, chiefly from the 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' which was formed by the late Thomas Crofton Croker, with the view, apparently, of illustrating the assembly of literary portraits which was published in *Fraser's Magazine*. Amongst these letters is the following one from Moran:—

My dear Croker,—*Who* is the man in the plate of the Fraserians who sits between Frank Murphy and Ainsworth, just above Coleridge?

Prout and I have found the rest; long may "the both of yez" be among the survivors!

Yours, E. R. Moran.

T. C. Croker, Esq., &c., &c., Admiralty.

Croker replies "McNeish" (properly, Macnish), and adds the following note in his exquisitely neat autograph:—

"Poor Moran! the writer of this inquiry was dead within three months after making it. He died on the 6th October, 1849. His books were sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, 191, Piccadilly, on 19th November and four following days, and his Prints on the 27th November, 1849.

"This Volume is illustrated by some Newspaper Cuttings bought at his sale. 20th December, 1849. T.C.C."

Though Moran is said to have died insolvent, he must have left a considerable library. Since writing the above, I have received a catalogue from Mr. Walter V. Daniell, of King Street, St. James's, containing the following entry:—

"Moore (Thomas), Nine Autograph Letters relating to Literary Matters, dated from Sloperton, mounted in a vol. with a quantity of Portraits, Cuttings, MS. notes by Moran of *The Globe*, relating to the Poet, etc., etc., 2 vols. 4to."

Truly, as Mr. Daniell says, "an interesting collection." W. F. Prideaux.

"All right, McCarthy" (11 S. ii. 286).—The last lines of the first chapter of 'The Professor at the Breakfast Table' are:—

Born of stream galvanic, with it he had perished!
There is no De Sauty now there is no current!
Give us a new cable, then again we'll hear him
Cry, "All right! De Sauty."

Chas. A. Bernau.

Mr. Darlington's note partially explains "De Sauty" in 'The Professor at the Breakfast Table,' a poem I had never understood. But why did Holmes change McCarthy into De Sauty?

John B. Wainewright.

David Garrick in France (11 S. ii. 287).—Mr. F. A. Hedgcock, who is engaged on a study on 'Garrick and his French Friends,' may find printed extracts from Garrick's letters to French friends by consulting the autograph sale catalogues in the National Library in Paris. Many letters of Garrick must have passed through the Parisian auction-rooms since the death of the great actor. The French autograph catalogues are similar to those issued in London by Sotheby and Puttick & Simpson, and usually contain printed extracts from the lots offered.

Autograph letters of David Garrick to French Protestants have been picked up for nominal sums in the curiosity shops in Holland and Belgium. A friend of my uncle (the late A. L. de Ternant, manager of the Marseilles branch of the Eastern Telegraph Company) many years ago wrote and had printed for private circulation (about 60 copies) a pamphlet of some 30 pages dealing with Garrick's friendship, philanthropy, and connexion with French Protestants. The author asserted that the French Garrick (originally de la Garrique) family were related by marriage to the Huguenot families of Labouchere, Martineau, Folkard, and Fonblanque, who settled in England owing to Louis XIV.'s persecutions. I cannot at the present moment recall the name of the author of 'Garrick et les Huguenots,' but I had at one time a copy; it disappeared, however, with other paper-covered literature, on removal from one residence to another about fifteen years ago.

Andrew de Ternant.

25, Speenham Road, Brixton, S.W.

Queen Katherine Parr (11 S. i. 508; ii. 99).—Other sources are Ballard's 'Memoirs of Several Ladies of Great Britain'; Hume's 'Wives of Henry VIII.'; and Mrs. Dent's 'Annals of Winchcombe and Sudeley.' The last gives particulars of some of the relics of Katherine Parr.

Roland Austin.

Queen Elizabeth and Astrology (11 S. ii. 107, 197).—It may be worth noting that much on the subject of the Queen and astrology appears in a curiously compiled work entitled 'The Predicted Plague,' by "Hippocrates Junior," published a few years ago by Messrs. Simpkin. The volume purports to print verbatim "Her Majesty's Book of Astrology and the Diary of her Astrologer, Dr. Dee."

William McMurray.

"Disjection" (11 S. ii. 289).—It may be of interest to Mr. Flint if I point out that a volume of literary extracts from famous authors, entitled 'Disjecta,' was edited by Mr. Sydney Humphries, and privately printed in 1909, folio. A copy is available at the Stratford Memorial Library.

Wm. Jaggard.

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

Malmaison (11 S. ii. 289).—Possibly the explanation will be found in 'Josephine, Empress and Queen,' by Frederic Masson, translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, 1899.

J. Holden MacMichael.

In Lockhart's 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte' it is stated that Malmaison was originally a hospital before being converted into a dwelling-house. Malmaison will therefore mean "house of the sick." It does not carry with it any evil significance.

W. Scott.

St. Catherine's College, Cambridge: its Arms (11 S. ii. 308).—Surely "Sable" is a misprint for *Gules*. A. R. Bayley.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Misericords.* By Francis Bond. (Henry Frowde.)

The Oxford University Press has projected a series of four volumes on 'Wood Carvings in English Churches,' and the first of them appears in this finely illustrated book from the competent hand of Mr. Bond. With the average light-minded tourist no feature in our ancient churches and cathedrals is so popular as the quaint misericords, or, as he is accustomed to call them, the "misereres." They import a welcome element of humour and everyday humanity into the austerities of architectural sight-seeing. It is not easy to assign the reason why the reversed side of these versatile seats should have been recognized as the appropriate place for letting the grotesque spirit of caricature and satire run riot. Perhaps, as these upturned seats were a concession to the weakness of the flesh, when the aged monk sought relief or indulgence (*misericord*) for his wearied back in the protracted services of the choir, the more ascetic regarded them as surrendered to laziness, self-indulgence, and evil spirits generally. Nowhere else, at all events, do the monstrous and grotesque revel so freely as here. It may be that the coarse mockery of the monk and friar was sometimes due to the jealousy and dislike felt for them by the parish priest, but the regular clergy themselves come in for their share of good-natured raillery.

Mr. Bond with the help of his friends has brought together a complete collection of these curious carvings, some 250 in number, accurately reproduced from photographs by the half-tone process. A few have real merit as artistic suggestions of plants and flowers, but the greater number

are of interest as portraying the customs and ways of thinking of our mediæval ancestors, and especially their superstitious ideas with regard to birds and beasts. To understand the "moralizing" of the latter some acquaintance is needed with those curious treatises the Bestiaries, and more particularly the 'Physiologus.' Mr. Bond in the interesting mythological chapter in which he discusses these illustrative works might have added Topsell's 'Historie of Four-footed Beasts,' 1607, which, though late, has many analogues to the monsters of the misericords. The manticora, *e.g.*, from Limerick (p. 64) is but a tame creature compared with Topsell's fearsome specimen.

Tertullian's well-known dictum is misquoted (p. 69) as "Credo quia *absurdum*." Although that word may suit better with the unnatural history of the ancients—for which purpose it is cited—Tertullian's word was *impossibile*. "Zenophon" (p. 32) is an ugly slip. The "woodhouse," or wild man of the woods, referred to on p. 16, might be further illustrated from a note in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum' on the Old English *wodewese*.

*Works of Thomas Nashe.* Edited from the Original Texts by Ronald B. McKerrow.—Vol. V. *Introduction and Index.* (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

Mr. McKerrow apologizes to his subscribers for the length of time they have had to wait for the completion of his edition. But his subject is one full of complications, and no one who investigates the volume before us will complain of a delay which has led to remarkable completeness. The volume is a model of scholarly work, and raises the claim of the edition to be a standard one beyond doubt. Mr. McKerrow modestly rejects any idea of the finality of his work, but we do not think it will be improved in any essential respects for years to come.

Nashe is specially interesting as a centre of controversy and discord in his age, and the Introduction is enlightening on this aspect of his life, while it affords a good conspectus of early allusions to Nashe, modern reprints and editions, and Nashe's reading. Seven Appendixes further add to the erudition of the book; and the main Index, extending from p. 211 to p. 369, is a model of thoroughness, and will be a boon to many a student of the Elizabethan drama. Even after this the indefatigable editor adds 'Errata and Addenda' referring both to text and notes.

*The Quarterly Review* for October is well equipped both on the side of politics and that of art and literature. Sir Martin Conway has an interesting article on 'Four Great Collections,' the elaborate catalogues of which have added to our knowledge of the wealth of the country in pictures. 'The Censorship of Plays' is discussed in a careful article which shows alike the history of that institution, and the unsatisfactory state of its present activities. Reform is urgently needed, and not much furthered by the report of a Joint Select Committee, for such reports have a way of leading to no practical results. Dr. S. Lane-Poole has a judicious article on that vivid and curious writer, 'The Author of "Vathek."' His learning is fortunately tempered by an attractive style. 'Copyright Law Reform' is another important article which is well worth perusal, and we could wish that those who are authors or interested in the production of books paid more attention to a matter intimately concerning them. 'Conservatism' is declared to be the only means by which "national unity and content can be achieved; for Radicalism lives on discontent, which must be artificially created if it does not naturally exist." We had thought that views of this kind were out of date and repute; but if they produce more energy on the Unionist side in politics they will do some good. Mr. Harold Cox in 'The Position of Trade Unions' discusses the Osborne case and several reports of labour disputes. Mr. Cox is an independent thinker whose conclusions and ideas are generally worth study.

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Richard Robbins.—We regret to notice the death, on Tuesday in last week, of Mr. Richard Robbins, a veteran Cornishman and contributor to our columns. His first note was at 7 S. xii. 206 on 'West-Country Phrases'; and his last, at p. 125 of the present volume, on 'George II. to George V.,' appeared a few days after he had passed his ninety-third birthday. Mr. Richard Peter, to whom he referred therein, died two days after the publication of the note, and the shock of an old friend's death hastened Mr. Robbins's end.

At 10 S. iv. 322 appeared a specially interesting contribution from him concerning 'Nelson Recollections.' On p. 140 of the same volume we recorded the notable fact that both Mr. Robbins's son and grandson are contributors to 'N. & Q.' It is a pleasant form of heredity, and one that may well be emphasized in these days.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

H. and J. Willcock.—Forwarded.

L. H. C.—Names and dates only. See *ante*, pp. 343-4.

T. Ratcliffe ("The Chrononhotonthologists").—This name, adopted, you say, by a party of entertainers in 1841, was doubtless derived from the title of Henry Carey's burlesque 'Chrononhotonthologos,' first performed in 1734. The character who gives his name to the piece is King of Queerummania.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1910.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

# Notes.

## STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

THE glass comprised in this list is the subject of a large number of water-colour drawings, the size of the originals, and, as far as possible, facsimile, which I began in August, 1909, which I am still engaged upon, and which will, no doubt, take some years to finish. My object is to register and copy every scrap, however fragmentary, of ancient painted glass in the churches of the county, and I do not think that so far any old piece has escaped my notice.

I endeavour to include in the collection ancient glass which may happen to have found its way into modern churches, as at Noak Hill, near Romford. There are not, I think, many instances of this in Essex, but, as such cases are not easy to hear of when they occur out of one's own neighbourhood, I shall be grateful for information about any painted glass older than 1700 in modern churches in the county. This remark may be taken to apply, also, to old glass in private houses.

The Roman numerals in this list refer to the number attached to the drawings in my collection.

HUNDRED OF BECONTRE.

Barking (St. Margaret).—None.

Dagenham (SS. Peter and Paul).—None.

East Ham (St. Mary Magdalen).—I. Shield, in small clerestory window in N. wall, with 17th-century scrollwork above it. This piece has been reversed in leading-up, so that the second quarter shows, inside the church, as the first. It reads, viewed the right way, Quarterly, 1st, Sa., a bend between 6 billets arg. (Allington); 2nd, Gu., 2 covered cups arg. (Butler); 3rd, lost, and filled in with plain white glass; 4th, Paly of 3, counterchanged per fess arg. and sa., 3 griffins' heads erased of the 2nd.

West Ham (All Saints').—None.

Ilford, Little (Our Lady).—None.

Leyton (Our Lady).—None.

Walthamstow (Our Lady).—None.

Wanstead (Our Lady).—None.

Woodford (St. Margaret).—None.

Ilford, Great (Hospital of Our Lady and St. Thomas of Canterbury).—This ancient leper hospital has for many years been used as a church, the main building, or hall, being treated as the nave, and the old chapel at the east end serving as the chancel. The whole building is usually known as St. Mary's Hospital Church or the Hospital Church.

In the old chapel, or chancel, are:—

In the south window. Nine 16th-century medallions of German or Flemish glass, mostly heraldic, with circular borders, fillings, and outer borders of 18th-century date. With the exception of Nos. I$^{b}$, I$^{c}$, and I$^{f}$, which show the proper tinctures of the arms, all these medallions are painted in brown enamel heightened with yellow stain.

I$^{a}$. In tracery, Our Lady visiting St. Elizabeth: the second joyful mystery of the rosary, and, evidently, part of a 16th-century Rosary window. This medallion is the only one of the nine which retains its original circular border, made up, in this instance, of conventional roses and leaves. On either side of this medallion is a small rectangular quarry containing a shield within scrollwork. The dexter shield is dated 1559, and contains Arg., 2 chevrons sa.; the sinister one is dated 1569, and shows Purp. (Gu. ?), 3 roses arg., seeded and barbed or.

I[b]. In a lozenge, surrounded by a wreath, parted per pale, dexter, Arg., a lion ramp. gu., crowned or; sinister, Arg., 3 crescents or.

I[c]. Sa., a lion ramp. gu., debruised of a baton componée, arg. and gu. Crest, a man's head ppr., rising from a high cap gu., semée of ermine spots arg., turned up erm. On a ribbon under shield "Van der Balck 1550."

I[d]. Figure subject, probably Lot warned by an angel to leave his house.

I[e]. Barry of 10 or and arg., a lion ramp. arg., langued or. Crest, a unicorn's head arg., rising from a non-embattled mural crown.

I[f]. In a cartouche, surrounded by scrollwork and fruit, naturally coloured, and with a pastoral staff behind the shield, Azure, on a chevron quarterly arg. and sa., between 3 gem rings or, each upon a pear arg., 2 bunches of grapes purp. Motto, "Magnes amo[r] res amor." Dated 1643.

I[g]. Or, a double-headed eagle displayed sa. with inescutcheon on breast, the bearings on which are so faded as to be indistinguishable. Supporters, 2 crowned pillars standing on headlands, the waves of the sea between them. On a ribbon, twined about the pillars, the motto "Plus v[ltra]." The shield is encircled with the collar of the Golden Fleece with pendent fleece, and above the shield is the Imperial crown. Clearly these are the arms of the Emperor Charles V.

I[h]. Figure subject. An old man and a young one embracing, both in Roman armour and cloaks, the elder with a jewelled cap, the younger in helmet with long plume. The latter is driving his sword into the elder man's right side. In the middle distance are two spearmen about to fight; one man is lying dead on the ground beside them, and a fourth is landing from a boat. In the distance are landscape, water, trees, mediæval houses, a Roman amphitheatre, and mountains. In foreground, birch trees, rough ground, and undergrowth. What does this picture represent? 'Treachery'?

I[j]. Arg., a bull's head caboshed sa. Crest, a bull's head. On a ribbon below the shield is an inscription which seems to read "Sans · plures · J · lõborls" (?).

In the north chancel window, English heraldic glass of the 17th century.

II. In tracery. On blue ground, bordered yellow, a shield bearing quarterly: 1st, Az., a cross fleurie or (Ward ?); 2nd, Az., 3 leopards' faces or; 3rd, Arg., 2 chevrons between 5 martlets gu.; 4th, Arg., 3 bars gemelles azure, on a chief or 3 castles triple-towered sa. Crest, on an esquire's helmet, mantled gu., doubled arg., tasselled gu., a boar's head erased or, on a wreath or and azure. Below the shield is the date 1631, and the whole is surrounded with scrollwork and fruit and flowers in colours. In the small side lights are shields in scrollwork. Dexter side—parted per pale; dexter, as in 1st quarter of central shield; sinister, Arg., a lion ramp. gu. between 6 fleurs-de-lis azure. Sinister side — parted per pale; dexter, as in last described shield; sinister, Parted per pale, vert and sa., a lion ramp. between 3 escallops arg.

III. In a cartouche, surrounded with border and fruit, Arg., a chevron ermines between 3 mullets pierced sa. In chief, quarterly: 1st and 4th, Gu., a lion of England; 2nd and 3rd, Or, 2 roses gu., seeded or.

IV. A shield, surrounded by scrollwork, containing parted per pale; dexter, Arg., a chevron erm. between 3 mullets pierced sa., on the chevron a martlet or for cadency; on a chief or a quatrefoil between 2 wolves' heads erased sa., double-collared arg., and below the collars 3 bezants.

V. An oval, set in border and scrollwork, thereon a merchant's mark—a cross and heart with initials IGO.

VI. Quarterly of 8: 1st, Gu., a bend arg. between 3 leopards' faces jessant de lis or; 2nd, Gu., a chevron between 10 crosses, 4, 2, 1, 2, and 1, arg.; 3rd, Arg., a chief gu., thereon 3 bezants (Camoys); 4th, England, a label of 2 points arg.; 5th, Arg., a pelican (?) sa.; 6th, Lozengy or and az., a chevron gu.; 7th, Gu., a lion ramp. arg. (Mowbray); 8th, Chequée or and azure (De Warrenne). The shield is surrounded by a purple chaplet with four large clasps of scrollwork, on each of which is a head celestially crowned, female at top and bottom, and male on either side. Round the whole are border and scrollwork.

VII. Two grasshoppers facing each other, painted in brown enamel and yellow, on adjoining quarries, the dexter holding the letter I in his mouth, and the sinister an M.

VIII. Renaissance border — vases, grotesques, and fruit—and crowns in the heads of the two principal lights.

HUNDRED OF WALTHAM.

Waltham (Holy Cross and St. Lawrence).—None.

Chingford (SS. Peter and Paul).—None.

Nasing (All Saints).—None.

Epping (All Saints).—None.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

Maycroft, Fyfield Road, Walthamstow.

*(To be continued.)*

## PUTTENHAM'S 'ARTE OF ENGLISH POESIE' AND GEORGE GASCOIGNE.

HAVING shown the relation that exists between the poems of George Turbervile and Puttenham's 'Arte of English Poesie' (see *ante*, pp. 1, 103, 182, 264), I turn now to quotations in the latter which I have traced in that portion of George Gascoigne's works which is printed under the general title of 'The Posies,' the edition used by me being that printed by the Cambridge University Press, whose references I will quote.

Puttenham mentions Gascoigne by name three times, and each time with commendation. The references in Arber are pp. 75, 77, and 221. Gascoigne had "written excellently well," and he is praised for "a good meeter and for a plentifull vayne." Unlike Turbervile, he is not first commended to be afterwards whipped; and any censure that Puttenham passes on his verse is expressed more in sorrow than in anger.

There is standing open in 'England's Parnassus' an unsigned quotation of two lines, headed 'Of the Spring,' Collier, p. 428. This comes from Gascoigne, and is the beginning of a passage in the 'Hearbes':—

> This tenth of March when Aries receyvd,
> Dame Phœbus rayes, into his horned head:
> And I my selfe, by learned lore perceyv'd,
> That Ver approcht, and frostie winter fled:
> I crost the Thames, to take the cherefull ayre,
> In open feeldes, the weather was so fayre.
> P. 333.

Although Puttenham had a high regard for Gascoigne as a poet, and holds him up as a pattern for imitation several times, this passage grated on his nerves, and raised his ire. He deals with it twice, and at some length each time. First he finds fault with it under *Periphrasis*, or the figure of ambage, pp. 203–4, which form of speech he describes as one of the gallantest figures among the poets if it be used discreetly, and in its right kind. But, he adds, many of these makers, that are not half their craft's master, abuse it. As he that said:—

> The tenth of March when Aries received,
> Dan Phœbus raies into his horned hed.

"Intending to describe the spring of the yeare, which every man knoweth of himselfe, hearing the day of March named: the verses be very good the figure nought worth, if it were meant in Periphrase for the matter, that is the season of the yeare which should have bene covertly disclosed by ambage, was by and by blabbed out by naming the day of the moneth, and so the purpose of the figure disapointed, peradventure it had bin better to have said thus:

> The month and daie when Aries receivd,
> Dan Phoebus raies into his horned head.

For now there remaineth for the Reader somewhat to studie and gesse upon, and yet the spring time to the learned judgement sufficiently expressed."

It will be noted that Puttenham corrects the very obvious error "Dame" Phœbus, which occurs in all old editions of Gascoigne: 'England's Parnassus' also reads *Dan* Phœbus.

Then, again, in p. 265, Puttenham has another tilt at Gascoigne under "*Periergia*, or Over labour, otherwise called the curious." Some of our poets, he says, study to show themselves fine in a light matter,

"as one of our late makers who in the most of his things wrote very well, in this (to mine opinion) more curiously than needed, the matter being ripely considered: yet is his verse very good, and his meetre cleanly. His intent was to declare how the tenth day of March he crossed the river of Thames, to walke in Saint Georges field, the matter was not great as ye may suppose."

Here follow the six lines quoted at the beginning of this paper.

"First, the whole matter is not worth all this solemne circumstance to describe the tenth day of March, but if he had left at the two first verses, it had bene inough. But when he comes with two other verses to enlarge his description, it is not only more than needes, but also very ridiculous, for he makes wise, as if he had not bene a man learned in some of the mathematickes (*by learned lore*) that he could not have told that the X of March had fallen in the spring of the yeare: which every carter, and also every child knoweth without any learning. Then also, when he saith [*Ver approcht, and frosty winter fled*] though it were a surplusage (because one season must needes geve place to the other) yet doeth it well inough passe without blame in the maker. These, and a hundred more of such faultie and impertinent speeches may yee finde amongst us vulgar Poets, when we be carelesse of our doings."

There we see that Puttenham, in censuring Gascoigne, puts himself in the same rank with him as a poet, and anticipates attacks that might possibly be made against his own polished verse, which, unfortunately for us, has nearly all been lost. He did not have a George Whetstone or a Boswell to drink in all that he said, and to enlighten posterity. Nevertheless, he has not failed to let us know that he soared higher into the region of pure fire than such mere poetasters as George Turbervile, for we have his own word to vouch for it, and are duly thankful.

Puttenham is very careless in his quotation of authors, and frequently we find him making variations for the mere sake of creating, as it were, figures of straw which he may easily destroy, or of attacking work which did not meet with his approval. In the case of Turbervile, this system of misquotation seems to have been the direct result of personal grudge. On the other

hand, it is clear that Puttenham sometimes either deliberately altered quotations from Surrey, Wyatt, and other poets whom he esteemed, or trusted to his memory of what they had written. In any case, his citation of authors cannot be considered as authoritative, and we must correct Puttenham by the authors themselves when we feel assured that the work of the latter is as accessible to us as it was to him.

A case where Puttenham altered an author in order to show up a vice of style which was common to writers of his time and their predecessors, and is still to be met with in authors of our own time, occurs in relation to some verse of Gascoigne's; and we know that there has been tampering, because we are just as well able to say what Gascoigne wrote as his critic was.

Gascoigne was very fond of using the phrases "darke anoy," "darke mistrust," "darke distresse," "darke disdaine," and other expressions in which "darke" appears as an epithet. It is probable that Puttenham noticed this feature in his verse, and that he refers to Gascoigne in his censure of "darke disdaine" under "*Epitheton*, or the Qualifier, otherwise the figure of Attribution"[2] (Arber, p. 193). Be that as it may, it is certain that he aimed at Gascoigne in his "*Tautologia*, or the figure of selfe saying" (Arber, p. 261); and it is also certain that, in order to lash a general vice, he did particular wrong to Gascoigne by misquoting lines of his in which "darke disdaine" occurs.

The artful aid afforded by alliteration is approved by Puttenham, provided it pass not one or two words in one verse, and he confesses "it doth not ill but pretily becomes the meetre," as in

> The smoakie sighes: the trickling teares.

Now, that line comes from 'Tottel's Miscellany' (Arber, p. 175), and "trickling teares" should read "bitter teares." Puttenham has altered Tottel here for his own purposes, but elsewhere (Arber, p. 85) he cites Tottel correctly. The Tottel poems are gospel to Puttenham, he never can see faults in them; but outsiders like Turbervile and Gascoigne may not be used so tenderly, they are fair game for the critic. The following, by "An English rimer," is nothing commendable because the alliteration is carried on through two verses instead of one:—

> The deadly droppes of darke disdaine,
> Do daily drench my due desartes.

It will be seen that the 'Miscellany,' was altered to add grace to its verse, but Gascoigne was tampered with to throw discredit on what he wrote. Gascoigne, in all editions of the 'Weedes,' writes:—

> The deadly dropes of darke disdayne,
> Which dayly fall on my deserte.
>
> P. 458.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(*To be concluded.*)

## HORSES' NAMES IN NORTH-WEST LINCOLNSHIRE.

IN the year 1889 I published a second and enlarged edition of 'A Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham.' It contains a list of the names of draught horses which occur in the district, and I believe the list to be very nearly complete. It may be well, I think, to reproduce it in 'N. & Q.,' as it will supplement the lists of horses' names printed by W. C. B., *ante*, pp. 124, 283, and will also reach many persons who did not see it when it first appeared. All the names I have given were current in the last century, and some I believe to be far older.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Badger. | Doctor. | Polly. |
| Ball. | Dragon. | Pride. |
| Barley. | Drummer. | Prince. |
| Beauty. | Duke. | Punch. |
| Berry. | Farmer. | Rambler. |
| Bess. | Filly. | Range. |
| Bessy. | Flower. | Ranger. |
| Bill. | Gilbert. | Rattler. |
| Billy. | Jack. | Roger. |
| Blackbird. | Jelly. | Samson. |
| Blossom. | Jenny. | Shanks. |
| Blucher. | Jet. | Sharper. |
| Bob. | Jewel. | Short. |
| Bonny. | Jockey. | Shot. |
| Bounce. | Joe. | Smiler. |
| Bower. | Jolly. | Smut. |
| Bowler. | Kitt. | Snip. |
| Boxer. | Kitty. | Spanker. |
| Brandy. | Lady. | Spring. |
| Bright. | Lightfoot. | Star. |
| Brisk. | Lion. | Taffy. |
| Briton. | Lively. | Tartan. |
| Brown. | Lofty. | Tet. |
| Bute. | Merry. | Tiger. |
| Captain. | Merryman. | Tinker. |
| Careless. | Mettle. | Tippler. |
| Chance. | Mike. | Tommy. |
| Charley. | Miller. | Tramp. |
| Chestnut. | Milner. | Traveller. |
| Daisy. | Mole. | Trip. |
| Damsel. | Nettle. | Trooper. |
| Dapple. | Nob. | Turpin. |
| Darby. | Nonsuch. | Vanity. |
| Darling. | Pedlar. | Violet. |
| Deppen. | Peg. | Wasp. |
| Diamond. | Pilot. | Whitefoot. |
| Dick. | Pincher. | Whitethorn. |
| Dobbin. | Pink. | |

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Kirton-in-Lindsey.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIBLE.—I have not met any mention of this book before, so perhaps some others are in the same state of ignorance that such a treasure exists. In a table case in the upper gallery of the excellent Shakespeare Memorial Exhibition in the Whitechapel Art Gallery is a book, open at the title-page, labelled as Shakespeare's Bible. On the left-hand blank leaf, opposite the title-page, is a note, in writing seemingly about a century old, which I read as follows :—

"Memorandum. This work of Holy Writ was once the Property of William Shakespeare, and has been handed down from Father to Son by Professional Men. David Garrick presented it to his Friend Packer, from whose Relation it came into the possession of Edward Knight of the Theatre Royal."

The volume is square, some 8 in. in size, in good condition, and was issued by Christopher Barker, London, 1580, when the poet was 16. It begins with the New Testament, and is apparently without the Old Testament.

The interest of the volume is increased by coming from Garrick, through theatrical owners. Shakespeare's plays give abundant evidence of his knowledge of the Bible, and so to see the very copy whence he drew these quotations is of extreme interest.

In the same case is a book labelled as Mrs. Siddons's Bible, "the property of Ellen Terry." It begins with the Psalms.

In a case in the Shakespeare Room I noticed what is marked as a contemporary miniature of Shakespeare, labelled : "Antique Miniature in Oil of William Shakespeare. The oldest known Miniature." It is very dark, and looks very old. L. M. R.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S RESIDENCES.—As a recognition of the services rendered to suffering humanity by this most estimable woman, it is to be hoped that some appropriate memento may be affixed to her late residence No. 10, South Street, Park Lane—for choice, a simple mural tablet. But, if some more elaborate record be decided upon, care should be taken that such should be neither too ornate nor too cumbersome.

This "ministering angel" lived, I believe, in former years upon Haverstock Hill. A like token might well be placed there also.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THOMAS BLUNDELL.—Macaulay's friend and fellow-pupil at Mr. Preston's at Shelford, was Thomas Blundell. He was a son of Major Blundell ; matriculated, from Trinity, 1813 ; B.A. 1818. Scholar of the College, and a youth of much promise. He died in College, shortly after graduating. (See 'Life of Henry Venn,' by W. Knight, 1881.)

J. VENN.

Caius Coll., Camb.

THE GUILDHALL CRYPT.—Mr. Sydney Perks, F.S.A., in an exhaustive paper which he read before the Society of Arts on June 1st, 1910, gave a full account of his recent discoveries. In his introduction he dealt with the history of the Guildhall, and said that he considered Price was wrong in stating in his book 'A Descriptive Account of the Guildhall of the City of London,' published in 1886, that "the entire main hall was not built at one time." Mr Perks's conviction that Price is wrong has grown gradually, and he thinks that Price "jumped at conclusions without proper investigation, and he was certainly handicapped by not having the training of an architect." Mr. Perks believes that "the Guildhall was built at one date, and that no portions of former buildings were incorporated with the structure." He has come to this conclusion from the study of various authorities, including Stow, down to the 'Calendar of Letter-Books,' edited by our well-known friend Dr. Sharpe. Mr. Perks has made plans of the crypt and Guildhall, showing them, as far as he can judge, as they were when first built in the early part of the fifteenth century. Mr. Perks says : "With regard to the crypt, the eastern half, by far the most elaborate portion, is very little different to-day from what it was nearly 500 years ago." Until its recent restoration "the walls and vaulting were covered with dirt and grease, the shafts supporting the vaulting were quite black, and it was only after the removal of the grease and dirt that the colour of the blue Purbeck stone shafts could be seen."

A new staircase gives easy access to the crypt, which is now lighted by electricity. Mr. Perks favours a return to the arrangement of hanging tapestry round the east end of the Great Hall, and last autumn he had a small portion of the panelling removed and some hangings submitted to members of the City Lands Committee, and the result was favourably received.

Readers of 'N. & Q.' cannot do better than obtain the full report of Mr. Perks's paper which appeared in the *Journal* of the Society of Arts on the 3rd of June. The illustrations in it are reproduced by the courtesy of the proprietors of *The Graphic*.

It was in the crypt that the supper was served on the occasion of the ball given at the Guildhall to the Queen and Prince Albert on the 9th of July, 1851, to celebrate the success of the Great Exhibition, which Bunsen, writing to Max Müller, described as "the most poetical event of our time, and one deserving a place in the world's history" (Bunsen's 'Life,' ii. 269).

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

"PHILISTINE."—One of the senses we Germans give the word "Philistine" is that of "a person deficient in liberal culture and enlightenment, whose interests are chiefly bounded by material and commonplace things," as the 'N.E.D.' puts it; and English has taken over this use from German. No satisfactory explanation of its origin has as yet been offered; for the two attempted, which are very poor, I refer to Büchmann, 'Geflügelte Worte.'

In reading a German translation of the correspondence of Abelard and Héloïse, by Dr. Baumgärtner (Leipzig, Reclam), in the Eighth Letter I came across the following passage:—

"This bad state of things in the monasteries is chiefly due to two causes: to the jealousy of the laymen and lay brothers—nay, of the superiors themselves; then to the idle talk and laziness which are rife there at present. Those men only wish to have material intercourse with us, not spiritual, and resemble the Philistines, who pursued Isaac when he was going to dig a well, and kept from him the water by throwing in earth. Gregory in his 'Moralia,' chap. xvi., expounds it thus: 'Often, when engaged in the study of Holy Scripture, we have to suffer severely from the attacks of evil spirits; they throw the dust of earthly thoughts into our minds, in order to blind them to the light of introspection.' The Psalmist had experienced this only too much when he said: 'Avaunt, ye miscreants! I will know the commandments of my God.' By this he clearly hints that he could not learn them because his mind had to fight against the onslaughts of the demons. They are what the wicked Philistines were at Isaac's well, when they filled it with earth. For such wells we dig indeed when we penetrate into the hidden depths of Holy Writ. We may compare unclean spirits who suggest to us earthly thoughts while we aspire to heaven and cut off from us, so to say, the water of the knowledge of God that we have found, to the Philistines filling up the well."

Can one wish for a better connexion between the name of the sturdy tribe in the south of Palestine and its modern figurative application? For me it is the missing link. After famous schoolmen such as Gregory and Abelard had used it so, it is only natural that their comparison should be handed down by students; and there is no doubt that from students' parlance it spread into the general German speech, and from there into the languages of most civilized nations. G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

LADY ELIZABETH LUTTRELL.—A correspondent of mine, Mr. Browne, wrote to me some time ago for particulars about this celebrated lady, but I was then unable to give him any account of her death; and as, unfortunately, I have lost his address, I now am obliged to communicate with him through these columns.

Lady Elizabeth died in Germany in November, 1799, and her obituary notice appears in *Gent. Mag.*, lxix. pt. ii. 998. Her death is also mentioned in Wraxall's 'Memoirs,' iv. 322 (Bickers, 1884); and there is a description of her latter days in 'The Life of Wilkes' (ii. 46–7), by the industrious Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who quotes from the memoirs of Sir R. Heron.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

PERFORMING ELEPHANTS IN ENGLAND. (See 10 S. xii. 197.)—I should like to supplement my reply at this reference by a further advertisement from *The Flying Post*, but of nineteen years later, showing how the performing elephant was appreciated in this country in the early eighteenth century. It was announced in that journal of 12–14 July, 1720:—

"An Elephant that was first taken near Bencouli in the East Indies, and from thence sent to Fort St. George, and now brought to England in the Ship Marlborough; a Beast of Prodigy, streight and but 27 Months Old, and the most docible Beast that was ever yet known, she will fetch and carry with her Trunk like a Dog, make her Compliment to Company at their Entrance, bends her Knees to the Ground to drink his Majesty's Health, &c., with a great many wonderful Actions perform'd at the Word of Command.

"To be seen from 8 in the Morning till 8 at Night."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

CAPT. G. B. LAWRENCE, ARTIST.—The recent sale of the Montague Guest Collection revealed—for the first time to many—the existence of an artist unknown to the compilers of books of reference so far as art is concerned. Capt. George Bell Lawrence, R.N., appears to have made excellent sketches of various parts of the world to which his duty called him—France, Spain, Portugal, Madeira, and other places abroad, and at the Scilly Isles off Cornwall. He appears to have served under Hood in the

various expeditions against Napoleon, particularly the attack on Madeira in 1807. At the sale two series of water-colour drawings (one consisting of 50, and the other of 6) passed into the possession of Mr. Tregaskis, who describes them in his September catalogue. W. ROBERTS.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ST. ARMAND.—The fourth highest peak in the Adirondack Mountains is called St. Armand, and lies in a township of the same name. I have heard that its name came across the border from some town in Canada. This seems likely, as Montreal is sometimes visible from the mountain top—in other words, it is quite close to Canada. The name sounds French, but I have not been able to find a St. Armand in France. Who or what was St. Armand? Any information about the man (if there was one), or the place, will be of great interest to

ALFRED ERNEST HAMILL.
Ballyatwood, Lake Forest, Illinois.

GALE FAMILY.—Will any of your readers kindly indicate sources of information regarding the ancestors of the "incomparable" Roger Gale? Are there present-day representatives of this family? J. C. H.
New York.

REV. SEBASTIAN PITFIELD'S GHOST.—Many years ago I copied out a reference to the above subject, which seems to have been taken from *Cumberland's Observer and British Magazine*, No. 71, for 1 October, 1833.

May I, as one connected with the present family of the Pitfields of Dorset, ask for some particulars of the above reverend gentleman and what was this story of his ghost, as I have no means here of referring to the above periodical? My note says that he was Rector of Warblington *temp.* 1677. Where is Warblington? Can it be a misprint for Athlington, or Allington (near Bridport, in Dorset), which was the old home of the Pitfields?

I have a reference to a "Bastian Pitfold" in 1564, and to a "Sebastian Pittfold" in 1653, though the latter person does not seem to have been a "parson." Their names occur as owners of land in connexion with other lands lately belonging to "Magdalen's Chantry" in Athlington, or Allington, Dorset. This chantry was otherwise known as the "Hospital for Lepers, called Mary Magdalen, in Athlington, near Bridport," which Hutchins ('History of Dorset,' vol. ii. p. 206) speaks of as having been suppressed in 1553.*

It was from a branch of the Pitfields of Allington that the present Lord Alington is lineally descended; but I do not think that the family of Sturt took its title from any such connexion.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.
Antigua, W.I.

[Warblington is in Hampshire, the village being a mile south-east of Havant. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, and the Rev. W. B. Norris has been rector since 1878.]

WEARING ONE SPUR.—In Sir E. Durning-Lawrence's 'Bacon is Shakespeare' (p. 159) some stress is laid upon the fact that a person is represented on the title-page of Bacon's 'History of Henry VII.' as wearing only one spur. Some deduction is made from this in support of the author's contention that Bacon is Shakespeare. But was it not common at that time for horsemen to wear but one spur? In 'Hudibras,' which belongs to a generation later, the practice seems to be alluded to. The "arm'd heel" and "unarm'd" are mentioned (Part I. Canto I.):—

> For Hudibras wore but one spur,
> As wisely knowing, could he stir
> To active trot one side of 's horse,
> The other wou'd not hang on worse.

Perhaps some of your readers may remember some other allusion to the custom.

J. WILLCOCK.
Lerwick.

LINCOLN'S INN VINES AND FIG TREE.—Is anything known as to the age and history of these? It is to be remembered that, although the ground-floor chambers, of which the doorways are shadowed by these trees, are now known as Nos. 12 and 13, New Square, the buildings themselves are quite distinct from the eleven houses numbered 1 to 11, and originally erected by one Serle in the seventeenth century to form New Square. They are really part of one of the much older buildings in Lin-

* See also as to this chantry an article by E. A. Fry on 'Dorset Chantries' in vol. xxx. (1909), of the Dorset Field Club's *Proceedings*, in which the above names appear.

coln's Inn, of which the upper stories have an independent access in the rear, and are now known as No. 15, Old Square.

G. B. F.

Lincoln's Inn.

[The query is limited to Lincoln's Inn. The general subject of fig trees in London was amply discussed at 10 S. xi. 107, 178; xii. 293, 336, 396, 476; 11 S. i. 52.]

HALL'S 'CHRONICLE,' HENRY IV.—Is there any contemporary MS. of this chronicle, or of any substantial part of it?

Q. V.

SYDNEY SMITH AND THE "BOREAL BOURDALOUE."—To whom did Sydney Smith refer when in 1838 he wrote to a friend as follows, respecting "a certain well-known preacher who had made a passing appearance in the pulpit of Combe-Florey Church"?

"We like your Boreal Bourdaloue. If he will limit himself to thirty minutes and carry up a book into the pulpit in conformity with our well-known habits, he would beat all the popular preachers in London."

J. D. M.

Philadelphia.

"GEORGE THE FIRST WAS RECKONED VILE."—I have seen some scurrilous lines on our Hanoverian kings, the whole of which I cannot recollect, but the opening lines are :—

George the First was reckoned vile,
Viler still was George the Second.

Can any contributor to 'N. & Q.' tell me who was the author of these lines, and where they are to be found? C. L. S.

[The lines were written by Walter Savage Landor. The correct version, with many particulars about them, will be found at 9 S. ix. 318, 354.]

FREDERIC, PRINCE OF WALES: HIS DEATH.—This son of George II. died in 1751 from a blow of a cricket ball. In what book can I find particulars of the accident?

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

NAVAL RECORDS: THEIR PRESERVATION.—Mr. F. R. Harris, writing to *The Times* of 20 September from the London School of Economics, says :—

"May I call your attention to the following extract from *The Naval Chronicle* of 1811, which indicates an outburst of enthusiasm for naval history close on a century ago, and 50 years before Barrow's rearrangement of the library?—

Naval Records.

"'Several thousand public documents, from the neglect of the persons who formerly filled the secretary's office, were suffered to remain in a state of confusion and decay in the Admiralty garrets. These, with the assistance of some active clerks selected for the occasion, the present secretary is said to have rescued from oblivion, and to have arranged in a regular and perspicuous manner, so that now, if occasion should require, reference may be made to the letter of any officer, on any given subject, that might have been written two centuries back. The importance of arrangement, where precedents are so requisite, and so often sought for with avidity by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is self-evident.' (*Naval Chronicle*, vol. xxvi. p. 280.)

"It would be extremely interesting if the history of this experiment could be traced."

Perhaps some readers of 'N. & Q.' may be able to assist in the quest.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[The subject appears to be one specially for the Navy Records Society, which has already published several valuable volumes on the history of the Navy.]

ST. MARK'S, NORTH AUDLEY STREET.—The courteous explanation furnished as to the tenure of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street (*ante*, p. 294), tempts me to put a query concerning the above place of worship hard by. Is not the entire absence of any external notification of the names of either vicar or churchwardens or the hours of divine service singular amongst London churches? CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

JOHN DAY'S WILL.—Can any correspondent direct me to the will of John Day (or Daye), the celebrated Elizabethan printer? He died at Walden, Essex, in 1584—as Mr. H. R. Tedder informs us in the 'D.N.B.,' making no mention of any testament. Certainly nothing is registered in P.C.C. concerning Day, though his numerous progeny would incline one to the belief that he must have left some written directions. Perhaps his will is entered in the records of some minor court, and failed to come to Mr. Tedder's notice when writing in 1888. Genealogical research has, of course, made considerable strides since that date.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

HENRY ALDRICH, Dean of Christ Church, is said to have been the son of Henry Aldrich of Westminster. I should be glad to learn further particulars of his father, and also the name of his mother. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' i. 251, gives no assistance on these points. G. F. R. B.

RICHARD BARWELL (1741–1804).—Who was his mother? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' iii. 350, does not mention her.

G. F. R. B.

HERMIT'S CAVE, WESTON MOUTH.—Is there any historical interest in a cave locally called "The Hermit's Cave," which lies about a quarter of a mile inland from Weston Mouth in South Devon? Weston Mouth is about half way along the coast between Sidmouth and Branscombe.

W. H. HENDERSON.

CHARLES KING, M.P. FOR SWORDS.—Who was this M.P.'s first wife? By her he had an only child, John, major in the Fermanagh Militia, M.P. for Clogher 1800 (the last Irish Parliament), who died, leaving issue, 12 September, 1810. She is recorded in *The Freeman's Journal* of 13–15 February, 1777, as having died at a place named Carrickduff, co. Carlow. Her husband, who was M.P. for Swords, 1776–83, and for Belturbet from 1797 till his death in 1799, married secondly Katherine, dau. and co-heir of James Gledstanes of Fardross, co. Tyrone, and by her had no issue.

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

BILLINGE OF BILLINGE, LANCS.—Information wanted of this family since the Heralds' Visitation of Lancashire, 1665.

J. BRAMWELL.

Roby, near Liverpool.

GORING HOUSE.—During the Civil War Goring House (afterwards Arlington House) seems to have passed from the possession of the Gorings to that of some Denny cousins. I should like to ascertain exactly when and how this transference took place. The following is all the information I have bearing upon the subject.

In July, 1652, the Council of State paid Anne Denny 25*l.* for quartering soldiers in Goring House for three months before allowance was made her by the Council for quartering soldiers there.

In 1665 Edward Denny of Howe, Norfolk, writing to Lord Arlington, mentions that he was formerly owner of Goring House, his lordship's habitation; but suffered so during the Civil War that he was obliged to sell it to Sir John Lenthall.

This Edward Denny (born 1624) was second cousin twice removed to Anne Denny (sister of Edward Denny, Earl of Norwich), who married George Goring of Hurstpierrepoint, and had a son Sir George Goring, who was created Baron Goring 1628, Earl of Norwich 1644, and died 1662/3, aged about eighty. He had two sons: George, Lord Goring, *d.s.p.* 1657, and Charles, 2nd Earl of Norwich, *d.s.p.* 1670/71.

Anne Denny of 1652 was probably the sister of Edward Denny of Howe, who was under eighteen years of age in 1639. Edward Denny's mother, *née* Anne Reeve, died in 1639. H. L. L. D.

MIERS, SILHOUETTE ARTIST.—Can any of your readers tell me the Christian name and date of a silhouette artist named Miers? He produced silhouettes on ivory in black, and sometimes outlined in gold, to be mounted in jewellery. I have a locket, ring, brooch, and scarf pin signed Miers. The locket, which is set with precious stones, is said to be about the time of the first French Revolution. I shall be most grateful for any information. LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

WILLIAM COWPER AND THE COWPERS OF FORNHAM ALL SAINTS.—Was the poet in any way related to a family of his surname which appears in the register of the parish of Fornham All Saints, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, in 1791? A. DEEKS.

H. MARSDEN OF WENNINGTON HALL.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could give me some particulars of the family of Mr. Henry Marsden of Wennington Hall, Lancashire, especially as to whom his daughters married. Any information respecting the family will, however, be appreciated. Please reply direct.

S. H. THOMASON.

Oxford Villa, Cowley Hill, St. Helens, Lancashire.

KNIGHTS OF THE SWAN: BLUMENORDNUNG: GOLDEN BIBLE.—I hope that some one will kindly take compassion on my ignorance, and tell me—

1. Anything about the Order of the Knights of the Swan, founded at Anspach, and Lohengrin's connexion with the same.

2. Anything about the Blumenordnung. I saw a letter relating to such an order at Nuremberg.

3. Is the Lyoner Goldene Bibel one of the Charlemagne Golden series? J. D.

Camoys Court, Barcombe, near Lewes.

WAINEWRIGHT OR WAINWRIGHT, EXHIBITOR AT THE ACADEMY.—In 1850 W. F. Wainwright, of 24, St. James's Street, contributed to the Academy a drawing or miniature of Ralph Bernal Osborne, M.P. for Middlesex.

In 1851 T. W. or T. F. Wainwright, of 18, Sussex Place, Kensington, contributed an oil painting to the Academy called 'A Sea Shore, Morning.'

I assume these are to be identified with T. F. or J. F. Wainewright, of 10A, Tichborne Street, Haymarket, who in 1855 contributed an oil painting to the Academy called 'A Sea Shore, Sunset,' and in 1857 an oil painting entitled 'View from near Cooper's Hill, looking towards St. Anne's Hill, Weybridge.' In 1859 his address was 9, King Street, Covent Garden, and he sent an oil painting called 'Evening.'

Who was this artist? and is anything known of his works? Please reply direct.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.
31, Dryden Chambers, 119, Oxford Street, W.

## Replies.

### WELLINGTON AND BLÜCHER AT WATERLOO: C. S. BENECKE.

(11 S. ii. 227.)

THE title of the picture in the query should be amended by the substitution of *after* for "at."

What may take the place of a sketch-index is contained in a long account (five pages) of the picture in "A Descriptive Handbook for the Pictures in the Houses of Parliament. By T. J. Gullick. By Authority. Bradbury, Evans & Co. 1865." The picture was completed in 1863; see 'Copy of Memoranda by Prof. Church, F.R.S..... concerning the Condition of Certain of the Wall-Paintings in the Palace of Westminster,' Parliamentary Paper C. 7651, 1895, p. 5.

I copy the following from the 'Handbook,' pp. 30–32:—

"Taking the side on the right of the spectator, we have behind the duke a group of staff officers. They are few indeed, for nearly all the chief in command, Lords Fitzroy Somerset, and Uxbridge, the gallant Picton, and many others, were *hors de combat* earlier in the day. There are, however, Lord George Somerset, Lord Arthur Hill (Lord Sandys), and the Hon. Henry Percy, who bore home the despatches and the captured eagles. On the other side of the picture there is also Sir Hussey Vivian (Lord Vivian), of the light brigade, on a splendid white charger. Behind the preceding group a few of the 2nd Life Guards and the Blues, all that remained of Wellington's escort, together with some even of their wounded comrades, 'recover' or wave their sabres, or otherwise salute or cheer the Prussian general..... Behind and in front of the cavalry soldiers there are several groups. The most prominent is [*sic*] a Highlander, a Footguard, and a Fusilier, carrying off the body of the 'young gallant Howard,' of the 11th Hussars, mentioned so pathetically by Byron.....More in front lies a dead trumpeter of the Life Guards, and a wounded English general officer, attended by a Light Dragoon, a Coldstream Guard, and a drummer. Further to the right the wounded white horse of a cuirassier madly strives to rise, while his master's body has fallen across the carcase of another horse, whose eyes are already covered with the death-film. On the extreme right a wounded Enniskillen dragoon is attended by a comrade. Over and beyond the cannon round which these have fallen, a dying Hanoverian is supported by two priests, one of whom presents the crucifix with intense earnestness, a *sœur de charité* assists, and a *vivandière* holds a glass of spirits from her barrel for the dying man....

"Returning to the centre of the picture, and on the spectator's left, we have the Prussian staff and the attendant band vigorously playing. ....Ranging from the side of Blücher are the Prussian generals and staff officers; Gniesnau, with white feathers in his hat, the commander to whom the pursuit was given; Nostitz (now General); Prince Frederick William, the late King, then quite a lad, younger than the husband of our Princess Royal; Ziethen; Bulow, an old man, with his breast loaded with orders, and a Black Brunswicker with the skull and cross-bones on his shako. Sir Hussey Vivian, on his superb white horse, already mentioned incidentally, completes the group of mounted officers.

"Pursuing our description, we have next to the carabineer in his brass breast armour, above mentioned* a wounded Englishman, then a French cuirassier in his steel jacket, and a Highlander, his claymore at his side, and with his bagpipes fallen from his wounded arm, to which a tourniquet has been applied. Close by are two wounded Irishmen—Connaught Rangers, frantically cheering their victorious countryman, Wellington. More to the left is a group about the shattered carriage of a battered captured gun, athwart which lies the body of a French cannonier officer—having to the last clung to, and faithfully defended, his charge. Further to the left the surgeons and hospital orderlies are at work with the wounded, among which are a Scotch Fusilier, a Coldstream guardsman, and an English colour-sergeant, the last submitting to the application of the bandages to his wounded leg with heroic fortitude....

"It has already been intimated that nothing is represented here that has not a foundation in fact. Whole figures have been ruthlessly expunged when the artist discovered they were not then and there present."

The 'Handbook,' p. 28, gives the date of the completion of the picture as 1861, instead of 1863 according to Prof. Church. According to the latter, it measures 45½ ft. by 12 ft., *i.e.*, its breadth is nearly four times its height.

The only print which I have at hand is that which is given in 'Parliament Past and Present,' by Arnold Wright and Philip Smith (*circa* 1904), p. 240. Although the fact is not mentioned in the letterpress, only a little more than one-third (the middle part) of the picture appears.

* There is apparently some omission or error, as no carabineer is "above mentioned."

Presumably, if the 'Handbook' is correct, the young man, wearing a plain cocked hat, immediately behind Blücher is Prince Frederick William, afterwards King of Prussia.

I have copied from Gullick's 'Handbook' at considerable length, as after forty-five years it is not improbably out of print.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Messrs. Graves of Pall Mall would probably be able to supply the sketch-index to the famous picture published by Mr. F. G. Moon of Threadneedle Street. This might answer SIR WILLIAM BULL'S inquiry.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

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"TURCOPOLERIUS": SIR JOHN SHELLEY (11 S. ii. 247, 336).—In what document of the time is Sir John Shelley "Turcopolier ....and Great Prior of Rhodes....killed at the famous siege....in 1522"? The best account is that of Paradin in his 'Histoire de Notre Tems,' published in 1548 (Latin) and 1550 (French). From that it is clear that the second in command was "Gabriel de Pommerol," but that the third in rank, after the Grand Prior (Villiers de l'Isle-Adam) and Pomerol, was John Buck, "Tricoplier de la langue d'Angleterre." This "Jan Bouc" (or "Jean" or "Jan" "Bouc" or "De Bouc") was one of the four captains of quarters, and was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order. No Shelley is named, and all Brothers and Knights killed, or active in the eight months' fighting, are described. Is it suggested that Jean de Bouc was John Shelley? Is Buckhurst a clue?

D.

Is not Τυρκόπουλοι, near the end of MR. WAINEWRIGHT'S reply, misspelt? In the Appendix of Cypriote Words in 'A Greek-English Dictionary' by A. Kyriakides (Cyprus, Nicosia, 1892), is "Τουρκόπουλος, a field-watchman." The word does not appear in the main part of the dictionary. The Greek for "Turk" is Τοῦρκος.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

OATH OF HIPPOCRATES (11 S. ii. 310).—An English version of the oath will be found in 'The Genuine Works of Hippocrates,' vol. ii. p. 779, published by the Sydenham Society.

ELSPETH EARLE.

Cromer House, Gravesend.

[A copy of the Greek, sent by MR. C. S. JERRAM, has been forwarded to DR. HOOLE. MR. W. SCOTT also refers to the Sydenham Society's edition. Reply from MR. W. FLEMING next week.]

MRS. G. D. ELLIOTT'S 'DURING THE REIGN OF TERROR' (11 S. ii. 324).—I do not like to advertise my own wares, but I think MR. S. HARVEY GEM will be interested to know that he will find an account of Grace Dalrymple Eliot in a book of mine called 'Ladies Fair and Frail,' published by Mr. John Lane. In this work I have endeavoured to criticize some portions of her 'Journal.' To the list of French works in which her narrative is mentioned (given in my bibliography) I should like to add 'Un Ami de la Reine,' by Paul Gaulot, p. 166.

Grace's name should be spelt Eliot, and, as I have pointed out previously, her sobriquet was "Dally the Tall," not "Dolly the Tall."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

WATERMARKS IN PAPER (11 S. ii. 327).—MR. FRY might also refer to Fenn's 'Paston Letters,' edition of 1787–9, wherein there are several drawings of watermarks. Vol. ii. plates viii. to xiii., vol. iii. plates xxi.–xxii.; and vol. iv. plates xxvi.–xxvii., are all devoted to this subject. The dates range from Hen. VI. (1422) to Ric. III. (1485).

JOHN HODGKIN.

See also 'Forest of the Broyle and the Parks of Ringmer,' in *The Reliquary*, April, 1902; 'Watermarks on Paper,' by Miss E. E. Thoyts, in *The Antiquary* for 1895, pp. 326–30 and 356–61; and Chambers's 'Book of Days,' 1863, pp. 532–3.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CHARLES II. STATUE IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE: JOHN SPILLER (11 S. ii. 322).—From an article in *The Mirror* of 27 January, 1838, published less than three weeks after the burning of the Royal Exchange (10 January), I extract the following paragraph:—

"Of the statue of Charles II. which stands at this moment amid the chaos of the late calamity, a few interesting circumstances are related. Its artist, John Spiller, a sculptor of great promise, was born in 1763, and, after a liberal education, became a pupil of Bacon, which circumstance has led to this statue being ascribed to Bacon himself. While engaged in this work, a pulmonary disease, to which Spiller had a constitutional tendency, became much aggravated; and, soon after the statue was placed on its pedestal, he expired, in May, 1794, at the premature age of thirty. It is of this accomplished artist that the author of the 'Curiosities of Literature,' with his usual good taste, gives the following notice as illustrative of the enthusiasm of genius: 'The young and classical sculptor who raised the statue of Charles the Second, placed in the centre of the Royal Exchange, was, in the midst of his work, advised by his medical friends to desist from working in marble; for the energy of his labour, with the strong excitement of his

feelings, already had made fatal inroads on his constitution. But he was willing, he said, to die at the foot of his statue. The statue was raised, and the young sculptor, with the shining eyes and hectic blush of consumption, beheld it there, returned home, and shortly was no more!'"

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

'THE BUCCANEER,' A TALE OF THE ISLE OF SHEPPEY (11 S. ii. 308).—The story referred to is no doubt 'The Buccaneer. A Tale,' written by Mrs. S. C. Hall. It was published in 1832 in three vols., but went, I believe, into more than one single-volume edition. The author upheld the character of Cromwell many years before Carlyle's championship of the Lord Protector.

W. SCOTT.

BISHOP EDWARD WETENHALL (11 S. ii. 88).—The following extracts from the above celebrated polemical writer's will, &c., may interest G. F. R. B. Will dated 10 May, 1709; proved 10 March, 1713. Wife "Phillippa." Sons: 1. Edward, M.D. (had issue Ann, Mary, and "Phillippa"; his will proved 1733); 2. John, Archdeacon of Cork. Refers to a messuage in parish of Stoke-holycross, Norfolk; also to

"lands lying at foot of the Greenbridge by Stafford, whereon before the Civil Warrs in England stood the Capitall house of the Staffordshire branch of our family, which came into my possession on my father's death."

Mentions his "dear Kinsman Mr. Wetenhall Sneyde" (if resident in Ireland at time of my death); also kinsman Gabriel Whetenhall of Hankloe, co. Chester, Esq.

Possibly his father and the family may appear in some of the church registers of Stafford; or his father might be mentioned at Westminster School, where he (the bishop) was educated, or on his entry at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1660.

He is said to have descended from the family of the name who possessed the estate of Hextall Court from the time of Henry VIII. till Henry Wetenhall, Esq., alienated it to John Fane, Earl of Westmorland. As he is described as a native of Lichfield, his baptism may be recorded there, and his parentage.

There are references to him in Bp. Mant's 'Church of Ireland,' 'A Great Archbishop of Dublin, Wm. King, D.D. (1650–1729),' and Henry's 'Upper Lough Erne in 1739.'

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SOUTH AFRICAN SLANG (11 S. ii. 63, 138).—MR. RAAFF'S derivation of "footsack" from *Voort, zeg ik* (Away, I tell you), is not quite correct; at least I have seen it stated in Cape newspapers that the word was a contraction of *Voort zich uit* (Away with you!). The interjection was originally hurled at dogs, and was afterwards used contemptuously of negroes and worthless characters. It has even been turned into a verb, as "to footsack (or fire out) a broken chair."

There is another application of the South African "skoff," or "scoff," namely, when it is used substantively with the meaning of a journey or progress, as in speaking of a twenty-mile march of a squadron of horse, or the trek of a wagon drawn by bullocks: "They did a ten-mile skoff last night, and another ten-mile this morning." This word no doubt is derived from Du. *schoft*, a quarter day's work, and *schoften*, to rest, eat a meal, &c.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

LESNES ABBEY: ABBOT ELYAS (11 S. ii. 309).—There is an account of Lesnes Abbey in the 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' vol. vi. part i. p. 456 (1846). It has, however, been very imperfectly treated of, though two royal charters are given. Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, is alleged to have been the founder in 1178. Subsequently he is said to have joined the order of Black Canons, very soon after which he dedicated the church to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Lesnes was one of the religious houses suppressed in 1524 at the instance of Cardinal Wolsey, so that its revenues might become a part of those of the two colleges which he contemplated founding at Oxford and Ipswich. The notes with which the Lesnes article in the 'Monasticon' is supplied give interesting references. The Chapter-House of Westminster appears to contain documents in which the names of many of the abbots may occur.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

GERMAN SPELLING: OMISSION OF H AFTER T (11 S. ii. 306).—I have certainly not altogether overlooked the German use of *th*. It is not unfamiliar to me, because I frequently refer to German authorities (*e.g.* Brugmann) who use *t* instead of it. But at p. xliii of my Preface I give notice that I follow the spelling in Flügel's dictionary.

I doubt if the replacement of *th* by *t* is, as yet, universal in Germany; I observe that

*th* is freely used in Cassell's 'German and English Dictionary,' printed in 1906, and edited by our Professor of German in Cambridge.

After all, what does the change mean? And how came *th* to be employed at all?

The G. *th* occurs in such words as *Gothe*, a Goth; *Theater*, a theatre, and other words of foreign origin. In such words the *th* represents the original *th* in the Late Lat. *Gothus* or in the Gk. Θέατρον, &c. There is no harm in this use of *th*, because it is easily understood.

But its use in native words such as *Thau*, dew, was originally meant to be phonetic. It indicated that the following vowel or diphthong was long. Thus in the word *Thal*, a valley, the *a* is long. So also in *Athem*, breath, the *th* following the *a* indicates that the preceding *a* is long. Germans do not need to be told this; but for English readers it is well to show, by the use of this device, that the *u* in *thun*, to do, is long. The alternative is to print it as *tūn*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

REV. ROWLAND HILL'S AUTOGRAPH LETTERS (11 S. ii. 327).—Particulars of the sale of these letters and MSS. will be found in the volume of 'Bye-Gones' (Oswestry) for 1895–6, p. 483.

E. W.

ALLUSIONS IN AMERICAN AUTHORS (11 S. i. 307).—1. The "Nubian geographer" alluded to by Poe in 'A Descent into the Maelström,' was in all likelihood the Arabian author Edrisi, who wrote in 1153. A portion of his book was edited in 1592 under the title 'Geographia Nubiensis.' There have been several editions since, but all are said to be full of errors, the very title being a mistake. Owing to the misinterpretation of a certain passage, the translators were led to believe that Edrisi was a Nubian, instead of a native of North Africa, opposite Gibraltar, as he really was. Probably the best-known translation of the book is that issued in Latin at Paris in 1619. This may have been the edition with which Poe was acquainted. It is named "Geographia Nubiensis, id est totius orbis in vii. climata divisi descriptio, ex Arabico in Latin. versa a Gabr. Sionita et Joan. Hesronita." The Mare Tenebrarum is no doubt the Black Sea, perhaps so called from the prevailing colour of the rock surrounding it.

W. SCOTT.

I should suggest that the Nubian geographer mentioned by Poe would probably be Ptolemy, who was a native of Egypt, which, although not Nubia proper, is perhaps near enough for the purposes of romance. His birthplace is uncertain, but it is supposed to be either at Pelusium or Ptolemais in the Thebaid. The Mare Tenebrarum would probably be the Euxine or Black Sea.

ALFRED WREN.

Stamboul Villas, 70, Sydenham Road, Croydon.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 327).—The words from Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' Book V. Part IX. chap. iv., are the first sentence of a short paragraph standing within quotation marks. The paragraph is as follows:—

"We had prayed with tears; we had loved with our hearts. There was no choice of way open to us. No guidance from God or man, other than this, and behold, it was a lie. 'When He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He shall guide you into all truth.' And He has guided us into *no* truth. There can be no such Spirit. There is no Advocate, no Comforter. Has there been no Resurrection?"

The paragraph is Ruskin's own, spoken in the character of a darker age than this.

W. S. S.

The quotation wanted by MR. A. RHODES is slightly misquoted from a hymn by Dr. Watts beginning "Thee we adore, eternal name." The third stanza is as follows:—

*Dangers stand* thick through all the ground,
To push us to the tomb;
And fierce diseases wait around,
To hurry mortals home.

C. S. JERRAM.

[C. C. B. and MR. W. SURR also refer to Dr. Watts.]

BOOK-COVERS: "YELLOW-BACKS" (11 S. ii. 189, 237, 274, 295).—I believe that "yellow-backs" were preceded by green-backs or books. I seem to remember a series of novels, called "The Parlour Library," which were in paper-boards of an *eau-de-Nil* kind of tint: 'Emilia Wyndham' was one of them, and 'Consuelo' another. Crowe's 'Nightside of Nature' was also included, and the issue certainly began in the early part of the fifties. Vulgar sensational pictures with backgrounds of yellow cover were later than that.

ST. SWITHIN.

LOVELL FAMILY (11 S. ii. 329).—I am unable to give MR. THOS. H. WRIGHT any information about the descent of the members of Parliament for Midhurst in 1553, but I should like to know his authority for stating that William Lovell, Esq., was one of them. According to the Blue-books printed by order of the House of Commons in 1878, the members elected for Midhurst

in the autumn of 1553 were Thomas Lovell, Kt., and "William.... esquyer." As a Willielmus Denton represented the borough in the previous Parliament and in several which followed, I am inclined to think that "Denton" is the name missing from the record for 1553 if there is no positive evidence to the contrary. J. COLES.

Midhurst.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX (11 S. ii. 328).—Although I cannot give the exact date when the eighteenth-century house was started, it seems worth while recording that the site was occupied by earlier houses also known as "Cannons" or "Channons." Richard Sheppard of Wembley, Harrow, in his will, 1578, mentions John ffranklin of Canons. John Baseley of Willesden in his will, 1586, mentions that John ffranklin of Canons is to receive 20*l.* Agnes ffranklin of Hendon, widow of John ffranklin, late of Canons, made her will in 1602; and in the Herald's Visitation of London, 1633, John Franklin of Canons is given as the father of Richard Franklyn of Willesden. John Franklin of "Cannons" was overseer to the will of George Litton of Edgeware and neighbouring parishes in 1584.

I have numerous notes from original documents concerning this place, but as they are not indexed I am unable to say from what date the name occurs.

John *Frankland* of Stanmore the Less was the testator of a will in 1585, and evidently was identical with John *Franklin* of Canons. He mentions his wife Agnes, and gives much detail of properties and kindred; he left considerable sums for charities and public purposes, and desired to be buried *in* the parish church of Stanmore. In 1563 John Franklin the elder of Great Stanmore was rated at 8*l.*, and paid 13*s.* 4*d.* subsidy. FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

Forest Hill, S.E.

The manor of Canons was conveyed in marriage by Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lake, to James Brydges, afterwards first Duke of Chandos. The house does not appear to have been begun until 1715, when the north front was built by Strong, the mason who was employed on the building of St. Paul's Cathedral. At that date Brydges was Earl of Carnarvon.

A. R. BAYLEY.

See 'London and Middlesex,' by J. Norris Brewer, 1816, vol. iv. pp. 633–46.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM'S FIRST WIFE (11 S. ii. 310).—J. E. T. says that "the first wife of the first Lord Howard of Effingham was *Anne*, sister and co-heir of John de Broughton, or Boughton."

This statement is not correct. On looking at Cokayne's 'Complete Peerage,' vol. iii. p. 235, I find that the first Lord Howard of Effingham married *Katharine*, sister and co-heir of John Broughton, daughter of John Broughton of Tuddington, Beds, by Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir John Sapcote. She died *s.p.m.* 23 April, 1535, and was buried at Lambeth, Surrey.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

SLAVERY IN SCOTLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (11 S. ii. 230).—A brass collar, with inscription similar to that recorded in the query, is preserved among the relics in the Antiquarian Museum at Edinburgh. The inscription states that it was dredged out of the river Forth. It would seem that there are two collars in existence, lettered in almost identical terms. I had never before heard of the one found in the grave at Alva, and am somewhat inclined to doubt the accuracy of the statement made in *The St. James's Chronicle* of 1788. W. SCOTT.

The heading of the query should have been "Penal Servitude," instead of "Slavery," since it relates to a convict in whose case the legal punishment of death had been commuted to penal servitude for life. There being at that time no penal settlements maintained by the Government, such convicts were placed in the custody of an individual master who could keep them in work. Sir John Erskine of Alva had silver mines on his estate which he was working, and had no doubt applied for a grant of convict labour. The brass collar worn by this particular convict, bearing an inscription setting forth his name, his crime, the date of his conviction, and his assignment as a perpetual servant to Sir John Erskine, was found in the river Forth some time previous to 12 June, 1784, when it was given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and it is now in the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh.

Fabrications of this collar—not facsimiles, or even close imitations—appear to find a ready market in England. I have seen three offered for sale within the last two years or thereby. The curious thing about them is that they all differ from each other (and

from the original) in make, in the style of the lettering, and in the wording and spelling of the inscription. J. A.

Edinburgh.

"SMOUCH," A TERM FOR A JEW (11 S. ii. 225, 291).—I shall be obliged if MR. BRESLAR will inform me on what authority he bases the explanations he offers in his reply on "schmoosing," "schmusen," and "smouch." I am surprised he did not infer some co-relation with "shammos," a beadle, usually reputed a gossip.

The original form is, as PROF. BENSE states, "smaus," a Jew; "smaushond," a Jew's dog. It is met with throughout Belgium, and the compound is used as an epithet. "Smouch" is the English derivative, and surely occurs in the eighteenth century, if not earlier, although I cannot now give an instance. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

In Cape Colonial English or South African slang the word "smous" has been lengthened into "smouser," with the meaning of a man who peddles goods, often, but not necessarily, a Jewish peddler. N. W. HILL.

New York.

ST. SWITHIN at the latter reference has unconsciously resolved for me a query going back to the days of my boyhood. Hard by where we resided at that time lived a man (a dealer in cast-off regimentals and sundry oddments in wearing apparel) who was known as "Mouchy B—," but whose real name was Isaac B—. I take it the former was a nickname conferred on him by Christian acquaintances in the same way as another was known as "Davy Old Horse"=Althaus, and another as "Ikey Flatiron." M. L. R. BRESLAR.

LUM: ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME (11 S. ii. 227).—In the last (1909) edition of the Loomis genealogy ("Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America, and his Antecedents in the Old World, by Elias Loomis, revised by Elisha S. Loomis") there is a chapter on the origin of the surname and ancestry of the family in England, by Charles A. Hoppin, jun., who, after exhaustive research, has concluded that the former is derived from the Saxon words "lum" and "halgh." In explaining the etymology he says (p. 61):

"The word 'lum' anciently had various meanings in different parts; but the word 'halgh' had only one general signification, however spelt; both are Saxon words mainly. 'Lumma,' in Swedish, meant to resound. 'Lum' in the Shetland Islands meant a rift, an opening in the sky; of the sky; to clear of fog; to disperse. In the county of Norfolk, England, a 'lum' was the handle of an oar. 'Lum' also meant to rain heavily. In Scotland, Ireland, and the northern English counties of Durham and Yorkshire a 'lum' meant a chimney, the vent by which the smoke issued, as in Grant's 'Chronicles of Keckleton'

She heard a voice cryin' doon her ain lum.

Hence, very commonly used in those regions of Britain. From this came the term 'lumhat,' a chimney pot hat. Further south and west, in Yorkshire and in Derbyshire and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, close to the border of Salford Hundred in Lancaster County, 'lum' meant (1) a small wood or grove, (2) a wood bottom growing shrubs and trees, not fit for mowing. In Lancashire, also in counties Derby and Oxford, 'lum' meant a deep pool in the bed of a river. Halliwell sums the word up as 'a woody valley, a deep pit.' Thus these latter ancient usages were descriptive of locality, 'territorial,' and, be it now remembered, had direct reference to a certain definite place, or places, in the natural topography of Lancashire and adjoining parts."

JOHN T. LOOMIS.

Washington, D.C.

The name Lumb or Lum is derived from Danish or Norse words meaning a ravine or deep wooded valley, as stated by the late CANON J. C. ATKINSON at 4 S. viii. 384. There is a good example of a "lumb" at Drighlington, near Leeds; and there are others in the Halifax district, where there are numerous families of the name. The name occurs chiefly in the hills of the Yorkshire clothing district, and the printed registers of Halifax, Elland, and Barwick-in-Elmet have the most numerous entries. The ancestors of the Irish baronet Sir Francis Lum, I have reason to think, resided near Halifax. The name has been written variously Lom(b), Lum(b), Lome, Lumm, &c. There have been Lombes in Norfolk since an early date, the principal family being represented by the Lombes of Bylaugh. G. D. LUMB.

Lumb is a place-name in East Lancashire, near Rochdale, and it seems that we need not go to Scotland for the origin, since in the North Country, Lakeland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Oxfordshire, a "lum" (without the *b*) is a deep pool in the bed of a river. Scottish fiction has made us familiar with a "lum" in the sense of a chimney, but it can hardly be surmised that the surname is traceable to this. A "lum" in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and the North Country generally is also a small wood or grove—in West Yorkshire "'a wood bottom,' growing shrubs and trees, and not fit for mowing." See further the 'E.D.D.,' *s.v.* 'Lum' or 'Lumb.' J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

But for the difficulty of proving a negative, one might be tempted to say that Lum is not a Scottish family name at all. There is, of course, the Scottish word "lum," meaning a chimney. But the family name Lumm is said to signify "a clump of trees." At all events, the surname Lum is extremely rare in Scotland. I have met with only one instance of its occurrence. According to the 'Edinburgh Marriage Registers,' under date 5 July, 1677, Samuel Lum, writing-master, was married to Margaret Smyth by Mr. James Lundie. Compound words like Lumsden are frequent in Scotland, but Lum as a family name, so far as I am aware, is almost entirely unknown. SCOTUS.

[J. A. G. and St. SWITHIN also thanked for replies.]

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON NINETEENTH-CENTURY ELOQUENCE (11 S. ii. 229, 318).—There seems no necessary reason to suppose that Arnold referred to one recently deceased when he paid his tribute to "the most eloquent voice of our century." Presumably he had in his mind one whose spoken word was uncommonly impressive, such, for example, as the philosopher who once "sat on Highgate hill" and held his audience spell-bound by his charming monologues. Coleridge may have been the old man eloquent who deprecated "the Anglo-Saxon contagion." A casual reference to his 'Table Talk' reveals this under date 19 August, 1832 :—

"It may be doubted whether a composite language like the English is not a happier instrument of expression than a homogeneous one like the German. We possess a wonderful richness and variety of modified meanings in our Saxon and Latin quasi-synonyms, which the Germans have not. For 'the pomp and *prodigality* of Heaven,' the Germans must have said 'the *spendthriftness*.' Shakespeare is particularly happy in his use of the Latin synonyms, and in distinguishing between them and the Saxon."

Coleridge died on 25 July, 1834, and thus it might be said that he discoursed in this way on English and German not long before his death. Still later, however, there may have been something more formal and more elaborate, which at the moment does not recur to the memory. THOMAS BAYNE.

GREY FAMILY (11 S. i. 469 ; ii. 14).—Reverting to the subject of my query and MR. E. A. FRY'S reply thereto, it would appear to be the Greys of Werke in which my interest—which is of a topographical character—would seem to lie. Perhaps MR. FRY will kindly inform me as to his authority for stating that this branch of the family held property in Aldersgate (not, I have reason to believe, Aldersgate *Street*) at the period he refers to.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

"BLANKET" AS A VERB (11 S. ii. 327).—"Blanket" is used as a transitive verb in the sense of "concealing or covering as with a blanket" once in 'King Lear,' II. iii. 10 :

My face I'll grime with filth,
*Blanket my loins*, elf all my hair in knots.

H. KREBS.

The verb "to blanket," in the sense of "to cover as with a blanket," is no doubt the correct meaning to be put upon the words quoted from the Solicitor-General's speech at Walthamstow. "To blanket an opinion" will signify "to cover the opinion as with a blanket for purposes of disguise or concealment." W. SCOTT.

Though the context is somewhat ambiguous, I feel sure MR. MAYHEW is correct. As a freeholder of Walthamstow, I think that any man placed in a similar position to that of the Solicitor-General might properly say, "Gentlemen, I hold very specific views on this question, but until my colleagues have formulated their views I decline to 'blanket' my cards." M. L. R. BRESLAR.

[The sense "to cover with or as with a blanket" is the first given for the verb in the 'N.E.D.,' and the quotation from 'King Lear' is the earliest supplied.]

"CHEMINEAU" (11 S. ii. 126).—On 12 October was performed at Covent Garden, for the first time in England, an opera entitled 'Le Chemineau,' by Xavier Leroux. According to *The Standard* of 13 October, it was produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris, in 1907. The critic says :—

"The libretto is based on a story by Jean Richepin, that was dramatised under the name of 'Ragged Robin,' and performed a few years ago at His Majesty's Theatre. The drama takes its name from a tramp who, like Gringoire in the 'Ballad-Monger,' is half vagabond, half poet, who hears the call of the road so strongly that it compels him to forsake love and comfort for a wandering life."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

VAVASOUR (11 S. ii. 149, 232).—The derivation of the form *valvasor* from the Latin *valva* is obviously impossible, because there is no such termination as *-assor* or *-asor*. Neither is there anything to show that *valvasour* is a correct form. At any rate, it was not the original one.

We shall best understand the word by first considering the word *varlet*. I have

shown that the successive forms were *vaslet, varlet, vallet, valet;* of which *varlet* and *valet* are in use in English. The prefix *vas-* means "servant," from the Celtic base *vass-*, as in Welsh *gwas*, Bret. *gwaz*, O. Irish *foss;* and *-let* is a compound diminutive suffix. From the same base we have *vass-al.* In precisely the same way we have the successive forms *vasvassor* (ill-spelt *vasvessor* in Ducange), *varvassor* (varied in Ducange to *varvassurus*), *valvassor, vavassor.* The original *vasvassor* probably arose from making a nominative singular out of *vasvassorum*, "servant of servants"; precisely as the Latin *triumuir* came out of *trium uirorum*, "one of three men." Old French has yet a third related word, viz., *vasleton, valleton, or valeton;* whence the surname Valetton or Valleton.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Littré, under 'Vavasseur,' after several quotations for the history of the word, says: "Étym. *Va vassor* représente *vassus vassorum*, vassal de vassal. Béranger, à l'imitation de *vavasseur*, a fait *vavassaux:* Aumôniers, châtelains, vassaux, vavassaux, et villains, 'Carab.'"

LIONEL SCHANK.

[MR. R. G. CARTE (Ceylon) and MR. O. J. REICHEL anticipated by replies *ante*, p. 232.]

CARRACCI'S PICTURE OF ST. GREGORY (11 S. ii. 269).—According to Mrs. Jameson ('Sacred and Legendary Art,' vol. i. p. 318), the picture of St. Gregory in the Salviati Chapel, San Gregorio, painted by Annibale Carracci, is named 'St. Gregory in Prayer.' A foot-note states that there is a duplicate of this painting in the Bridgewater Gallery. In Hare's 'Walks in Rome,' vol. i., it is stated that the Carracci painting now in the Salviati Chapel is only a copy, the original being in England. Is not the Bridgewater Gallery picture the original painting? SCOTUS.

HILLMAN FAMILY IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND (11 S. ii. 227).—The reference to John Cragg in my query is found in Burke's 'General Armory,' ed. 1884, p. 238, in which he says (I quote from a correspondent's letter) that Molyneux, Ulster King-of-Arms, on 5 July, 1600, confirmed to John Cragg, "descended from a third brother of the house of Cragg in England," the same arms as those borne by the Craggs of Greenford, Middlesex, viz., Ermine, on a fesse sa. Three crescents or, the bend charged with a mullet or for difference. My correspondent also gave me to understand that Burke writes of this John Cragg as going to Ireland about this time (1600). If so, it looks as if John Cragge living at Coleraine, Ireland, in 1626, the brother-in-law of Thomas Hillman, and the above John Cragg, may be the same person.

I should greatly appreciate any information as to this Cragg family in England, as it might enable me to trace, through this source and Thomas Hillman's marriage to Margery Cragge, the sister of John Cragge, the locality in England from which the Hillmans emigrated to Ireland.

I may add that in Phillimore's 'Middlesex Parish Registers' (Marriages) I find no record of any Cragg marriages in Greenford (1539 to 1812). E. HAVILAND HILLMAN.

Campo S. Samuele 3227, Venice.

"REGISTRY OFFICE": "REGISTER OFFICE" (11 S. ii. 305).—The Society of Friends issued in "London, 5th Mo. 9th, 1805," a prospectus of a "Friends' Register Society for Masters and Servants." Meetings had then been held, a committee formed, superintendents instructed to announce the establishment of the institution, and an office opened at No. 7, Pavement, Moorfields. Here a register was kept of all requiring assistants, clerks, shopmen, warehousemen, journeymen, apprentices, porters, and other servants, and all such persons unemployed. References had to be supplied, and there was a peculiar system of fees or deposits outlined in clause 11 of the "Plan":—

"That every master or servant who receives information from the Register be required to leave a deposit (the master a guinea, the servant half a guinea) as a pledge that he do not communicate the same to any other person, and that he will duly inform the Register the result of the treaty between them, within one week after it is concluded, or the said deposit shall be forfeited."

MR. MACMICHAEL is welcome to the loan of this "Plan." ALECK ABRAHAMS.

HERB-WOMAN TO THE KING (11 S. i. 265, 373; ii. 256, 312).—A not unamusing side-light on the Herb-woman at the Coronation of George IV. is given in some letters written by a Westminster boy, R. N. Gresley, and printed in Mr. F. Madan's 'History of the Gresleys of Drakelowe.' He writes:—

"We [*i.e.*, the King's Scholars] sat in the Organ Loft, almost the best places in the Abbey.....As we had a ceremony to perform [the right to be the first to acclaim the sovereign] we took the front rows in the Organ Loft; but when the Herb-Woman and her maids came there, the Herb-Woman, herself a bold masculine-looking woman, said she could not think of going behind, and that if we were gentlemen we should give up our places; however, those who were next her thought that if she had been a lady she would not have asked, and considered it sufficient to allow her to go behind; they were

explaining this very civilly to her, but she began to push, and being a strong woman, forced herself into a front seat, and sat there fanning herself."

L. E. T.

Here is still an earlier reference. In the 'Complete Account of the Ceremonies observed in the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England,' 4th ed., 1727, 4to, it is stated, p. 24 :—

"Two Breadths of Blue Broad-Cloth are spread all along the middle of the Passage, from the Stone Steps in the Hall, to the Foot of the Steps in the Choir, ascending the Theatre, by Order of the Lord Almoner for that Day, amounting in all to 1,220 Yards; which Cloth is strewed with Nine Baskets full of Sweet Herbs and Flowers, by the Strewer of Herbs in Ordinary to his Majesty, assisted by six Women, two to a Basket, each Basket containing two Bushels."

JOHN HODGKIN.

LOYAL ADDRESSES (11 S. ii. 266).—The address to Queen Anne from the nobility and gentry of Hertfordshire, dated 10 July, 1710, to which MR. GERISH refers, was obviously one of the flood which poured in upon her Majesty in that and the following month, when the storm aroused by the prosecution of Sacheverell was at its height, and the Whig Ministry, as a consequence, was about to be dismissed. They were republished in the same year in 'A Collection of Addresses' for general circulation; and while it is difficult to understand how the originals could have become distributed in the way now indicated, I should be very glad to know if the one is also on sale that was presented to the Queen at Kensington on 6 August from "the mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, aldermen, town clerk, common council, free burgesses, and other inhabitants of Dunheved *alias* Launceston," "declaring their detestation of republican principles." Launceston's recorder, George Granville—Pope's "Granville the polite"—assisted in the presentation of this Tory address, and two days later several of the Whig ministers were replaced.

DUNHEVED.

MOKE FAMILY (11 S. ii. 130, 194).—I found the following recently in a parish register of this neighbourhood :—

1663, Aug. 17. John Mokes buried.
1640, Dec. 14. Joane, dau. of John and Joane Moakes, baptized.
1640, Jan. 1. Joane Mokes buried.
1678, May. Mary, wife of Thomas Mokes, buried.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate, Kent.

"FRY" IN DRYDEN AND LEIGH HUNT (11 S. ii. 321).—A rare meaning of this verb, *sc.* to spawn, is found in Arderne's 'Treatise on Fistula' of *c.* 1425 (E.E.T.S. p. 41): "and þei grew to þe liknes of þe womb of a fissh þat is seid creuyse or lopster when he spermeþ or frieþ."

H. P. L.

WHYTEHEER OR WHYTEBEER (11 S. ii. 228, 318).—Is this the same as the "whittaws" mentioned in 'Adam Bede,' chap. vi., as visiting the Hall Farm? Were they engaged in harness making or mending there? They used wool at any rate, which Molly, the servant, was willing to comb for them.

J. WILLCOCK.

OTFORD, KENT: PERHIRR AND BELLOT (11 S. ii. 329).—I think that the interpretation of the record quoted is: "David Polhill was married to Elizabeth Borret, January the 31st, 1719."

It would appear that, excluding the date, $u=a$, $a=v$, $e=o$, $r=l$, $l=r$, $o=e$, $aa=w$, $n=m$.

David Polhill, M.P. at various dates, married for his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Borrett of Shoreham, prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. She was a great-granddaughter of John Hampden, and he was a great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell.

She died in 1785, aged 87. Very likely the date 1719 would be 1720 according to the historical year.

David Polhill was born 1675, and died 1754. His monument (mural with bust) is in Otford Church.

For some account of the Polhill family see 10 S. xi. 149, 314, 412. Can any reason for the cryptic entry in the parish records be suggested?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[MR. H. D. ELLIS, SCOTUS, and MR. C. STRACHEY send similar keys to the entry. MRS. M. POLLARD also thanked for reply.]

ENGLISH WINE AND SPIRIT GLASSES (11 S. ii. 328).—I have no doubt that Mr. W. E. Wynn Penny, in his article in *The Connoisseur* to which MR. CANN HUGHES refers, was alluding to the town of Frome, in Somerset, and to collections of glasses formed there by the late Mr. W. Carpenter Penny (his father) and the late Mr. John Webb Singer. Two or three years ago Mr. W. C. Penny's collection of glasses was to be seen in a large case just inside the main entrance to the Bristol Art Gallery and Museum, and it may be there still; it is somewhat varied in character. Mr. Singer died in May, 1904, but his extensive collection of twisted-stem wine-glasses, chiefly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (a

collection which he regarded as the finest in existence), is still kept in his late residence at Frome by his younger son, Mr. Edgar R. Singer. Many artistic things other than glasses were collected by Mr. Singer, who was the founder of the well-known Frome Art Metal Works. J. COLES.

Midhurst.

DOES MR. CANN HUGHES know 'English Table Glass,' by Percy Bate (Newnes)? It has excellent illustrations, including *Fiat* glasses. F. D. WESLEY.

A comprehensive work on English glasses is Mr. Albert Hartshorne's 'Old English Glasses. An Account of Glass Drinking-Vessels in England from Early Times to the End of the Eighteenth Century. With Introductory Notices of Continental Glasses during the same Period,' published by Edward Arnold.

There is a 'Descriptive Catalogue of Glass Vessels in South Kensington Museum,' by A. Nesbitt, published by Chapman & Hall, and a smaller work on 'Glass' by the same author, forming one of the "South Kensington Museum Handbooks." The "Handbook" is of date 1878, so copies may not now be procurable. W. S. S.

[MR. J. T. PAGE also refers to Mr. Hartshorne.]

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Old Kensington Palace, and other Papers.* By Austin Dobson. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIS collection of essays gives us great pleasure. We have noticed from time to time in *The National Review* many of them, and there are few authors who bear re-reading better than Mr. Dobson. He supplies us with ample information and sound conclusions; yet all is so neatly done, and so easily, that we are not conscious of being instructed, and are wholly free from that sense of heaviness which, alas! often accompanies the results of the expert.

Apart from two excursions into French subjects —'Madame Vigée-Lebrun' and 'Cléry's Journal' —Mr. Dobson is deep in his favourite eighteenth century, adding in 'The Oxford Thackeray' a paper on the author who has introduced to many of us the greater figures of that epoch. Here, though there is a paper on 'Percy and Goldsmith,' the essays are for the most part concerned with persons of secondary importance, and, like Johnson's Lives of undistinguished versifiers, none the less interesting for that. Hawkins, the rival of Boswell, well deserved a niche in Mr. Dobson's gallery, while Lyttelton as man of letters, and Chambers as architect, are revived without that prejudice which has, perhaps, obscured their merits.

We abstain from quoting particular passages because there are so many nice things to quote, and because Mr. Dobson, even in an age incurious of all life except its own, has reached a position as a specialist which needs no comment of ours. His account of 'The Oxford Thackeray' as a whole is at once judicious and entertaining, exhibiting his nice taste both in illustrations and text, and—we need hardly add—in a very different style from that of Prof. Saintsbury. Of the merits of Thackeray as an artist Mr. Dobson admits that "opinion has been somewhat divided." He finds "no reason for putting him much below Doyle; and, in the matter of initial letters, we hold the pair—in invention at all events—to have been nearly equal." Without being seriously disturbed at the last contention, the present writer puts Doyle's original and always delightful figures of fairies some way above anything that Thackeray did. If the great writer had had the practice of illustrating 'Pickwick' and other books, he might have been a great illustrator. As it is, with admirable *élan* he has given us his own ideas of his own characters, and we confess that other attempts at Becky Sharp look to us beside his sad failures.

IN *The Cornhill* Mr. Justice Darling has a short poem on the New Forest 'Woodnotes,' while Mrs. Margaret Woods has one of the best of her 'Pastels' in an account of 'The Victoria Falls' on the Zambesi. The railway bridge across the gorge is, it appears, the highest in the world, and, when it was being constructed, an engineer fell from it and had a marvellous escape, being caught in the branches of a single tree that kept him suspended over the abyss. He was rescued without having suffered physical harm, but we are not surprised to hear that he was in hospital some time for nervous shock. 'The Unemployable and the Unemployed,' by Miss Edith Sellers, is an important article, for it deals with the arrangements of casual-wards and the sort of treatment which creates the loafer who will not work and is an expensive nuisance to the country. We extract one or two of the striking dicta which Miss Sellers gives us. Staying in a country district which was in many respects a model district, she found that not a single boy in the schools "had received, or would receive, any training whatever in trade or handicraft." And "even in London, so far as one can make out, only some twenty-five per cent. of the County Council school children have any technical training whatever, either before they leave school or after." A good many of the unemployable are so because they are badly fed, for "not one Englishwoman in fifty can cook a decent dinner." If schoolboys became skilled workers, and girls good housewives, "the unemployable unemployed crowd," says Miss Sellers, "would soon begin to dwindle." She recommends reformed casual-wards of the sort there are in Switzerland, Austria, and Germany. Mr. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy's 'Loiterings by the Lambourne' is a very pleasant paper on fishing and other open-air pleasures, while Miss Rosaline Masson tells the story of Holman Hunt painting in 1852 near Hastings, learning Italian from Edward Lear, and being sent a butterfly from Regent's Park. Miss Lettice Digby has a well-written paper on 'The Cell: the Unit of Organisation.' If all Mr. A. C. Benson's 'Leaves of the Tree' are as good as his

character-study of Bishop Westcott, the series will be the best thing he has done. He has got the strenuous nobility of Westcott to perfection, and tells some revealing stories of his methods of teaching, while he says not a word too much of the fine face, instinct with the beauty of holiness. The number has, too, a painful story of love and desertion, 'The Man who Laughed,' by Mr. John Barnett, and the first half of a story by Miss Jane Findlater which promises well.

We do not care for Mr. Herbert Trench's poem 'Requiem of Archangels for the World' which opens *The Fortnightly*. Mr. Garvin is, as usual, interesting in his review of 'Imperial and Foreign Events,' which ends with the statement that Mr. Roosevelt must either govern his party or bring it to an end. Among the political articles one on 'Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria,' by Miss Edith Sellers, who seems to combine exceptional knowledge alike of princes and the poor, is distinguished by an effective bitterness of style which we see rarely. Mrs. Margaret Woods has a pleasant paper on 'The English Housewife in the Seventeenth Century'; and Mr. W. G. Howard Gritten indulges in 'Some Hints to the Unionist Party' which is now generally being entreated by its adherents to wake up. Mr. Laurence Housman writes on 'A King's Proctor for Plays,' and certainly any other scheme seems preferable to that of the present Censorship with its ludicrous anomalies. Miss Rosaline Masson in 'An "Inspired Little Creature" and the Poet Wordsworth' revives the verse of Emmeline Fisher, who began writing at eight in 1833. The obvious comparison with "Pet Marjorie" is suggested, but unfortunately the English girl is in no way equal to Dr. John Brown's heroine. She is too good, too like Mrs. Hemans in her musings. Mrs. Billington-Greig has a firm and well-argued presentation of the case as it stands between 'The Government and Women's Suffrage.' In 'The Passing of Pierrot' Mr. Dion C. Calthrop is pleasantly fanciful, while Mr. J. F. Macdonald is vivid and entertaining in his 'French Life and the French Stage: Paul Bourget.' Mr. Lennard adds a third chapter to his clever study of modern types, 'In Search of Egeria.'

In *The Nineteenth Century* Prof. J. H. Morgan opens with an article on 'The Constitution in Writing,' while Mr. Ian Malcolm makes a bitter attack on the inconsistencies of Mr. Redmond in 'Home Rule All Round.' Bishop Welldon in 'Some Probable Effects of Disestablishment' deals frankly with advantages and disadvantages likely to ensue, but writes naturally with a bias in favour of the Established Church. Mr. Walter Sichel has one of the best articles we have seen on the opening volume of Beaconsfield's Life, 'The Young Disraeli.' 'Poor Law Children and the New Boarding-out Order,' by Miss Mason, an ex-senior inspector of boarding-out, deserves careful reading, as does 'An English Wilderness,' by a writer who shows that the country, like the town, has its defects of education and its desperate problems. The country boys will not do farm work, and drift to London and the towns to become "the barely employable." Mr. A. C. Benson writes once more on 'The Place of Classics in Secondary Education,' and writes well, of course; but we do not notice with pleasure the tendency for the magazines to become confined to a small ring of writers who repeat themselves and their ideas too often. Mr. Maurice Hewlett's 'A Hint from the Trees' apparently instructs everybody to grow and do nothing else. It is a fantastic article, the conclusions of which are not clear to us. The Rev. A. H. T. Clarke in a third paper on 'The Genius of Gibbon' deals with 'Gibbon the Infidel.' The last word has a somewhat out-of-date air, as have some of Mr. Clarke's arguments and authorities. All we can say is "Non defensoribus istis," with fresh wonder at the patronizing air of the writer. Mr. Francis McCullagh's 'Some Causes of the Portuguese Revolution' is of interest as dwelling specially on the part played by religion in the uprising, which is described as "simply an anti-Jesuit and anti-clerical outburst of which the Republicans took advantage."

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The Gypsy Lore Society makes an appeal for new subscribers. Since its start in 1907 it has published excellent work, and it seems surprising that the 300 members who were expected did not join, especially after the Society's witness of the good use it would make of its material. The task of obtaining that material becomes, we are informed, easier every year, and we hope that the Society's finances will be so improved as to put it on a sound basis. It is estimated that fifty new members who would buy the volumes already published would do this, and already the deficit has been reduced by some special donations. The Society has now changed its address, and that of its Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. A. Scott Macfie, to 21A, Alfred Street, Liverpool.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

C. S. J. and J. Willcock.—Forwarded.

G. K. C. (Alberta).—You have missed "If a man is through with them," which was printed on 27 August. "Prickly Heat" was anticipated by the editorial note appended *ante*, p. 132. Others may appear.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242.)

### ROYAL PERSONAGES (*continued*): QUEEN VICTORIA.

A LARGE number of statues and memorials of the late Queen Victoria have been erected, especially during the last twenty years. I do not suppose I have yet succeeded in cataloguing a tithe of these, but I now produce my first instalment.

Manchester.—This statue, which represents the Queen enthroned, is erected in front of the Royal Infirmary, Piccadilly. It is one of the last works executed by the late Mr. Edward Onslow Ford, R.A., and was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1901, being unveiled at Manchester later in the same year.

Birmingham.—In the centre of Victoria Square has been placed the statue of Queen Victoria presented to the city by Mr. W. H. Barber. It was unveiled in 1901, only a few days before her Majesty's death. It is the work of Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., and the pedestal is thus inscribed :—

Victoria R.I.
1837-1897.
"From my heart
I thank my
beloved peo-
ple. May God
bless them."

Leamington.—Close by the front of the Town Hall is a statue of Queen Victoria erected by the Mayor and burgesses in 1902. It is thus inscribed :—

[*Front.*]
Victoria
Queen Empress
1837-1901.
"She wrought her people
lasting good."

[*Back.*]
Erected
by the people of
Leamington
October 11th, 1902.
William Davis, Mayor.

Southend-on-Sea.—On Queen Victoria's 79th birthday, 24 May, 1898, a statue of her Majesty, presented to the town by Alderman Tolhurst (Mayor in 1897), was unveiled by Lady Rayleigh. It is the work of the late Mr. J. W. Swynnerton, and represents the Queen seated, and with right arm outstretched, pointing towards the sea. The position is an ideal one, in the centre of the Pier Hill. The inscriptions are :—

[*Front.*]
Victoria
Regina et Imperatrix.

[*Back.*]
This statue of
Queen Victoria
was presented to the Borough
of
Southend-on-Sea
by
Bernard Wilshire Tolhurst, Mayor
in commemoration of Her Majesty's Glorious
and Beneficent Reign
1897.

Douglas, Isle of Man.—On the Promenade is a clock tower presented to the town by George Edward Dumbell in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in June, 1887.

Llandaff.—On the City Green a cross with an ancient base was restored in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Exeter.—A full-length statue of Queen Victoria stands at the junction of Queen

Street and Little Queen Street. It was placed there in 1853.

Lancaster.—A statue of Queen Victoria was presented to the town by Lord Ashton in 1908. (See 10 S. x. 124.)

Margate.—On the Promenade a clock tower was erected in 1887 to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was designed by Mr. H. A. Cheers, and cost 1,300*l.*

Skegness.—A clock tower was erected here by public subscription to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. It was opened by the Countess of Scarborough, 11 August, 1899.

Winchester.—A bronze statue of Queen Victoria, "said to be Mr. Alfred Gilbert's masterpiece," was presented to Hampshire in 1887 by the late Mr. William Ingham Whitaker. It was first of all placed on Castle Hill, Winchester, but, being found an obstruction, was eventually relegated to the Abbey Gardens. Thence it was removed to the great hall, Winchester Castle, in April, 1910.

Sywell, Northamptonshire.—The old village cross was restored and placed in its present position, east of the church on the Village Green, in 1897. On the base are the dates 1837 and 1897, and on the east side is inscribed :—

Restored in Commemoration
of the 60th year of
the reign of Queen Victoria.

The cost of the work was 19*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and among the subscribers was his Majesty the late King Edward, who was patron of the living.

Portsmouth.—In front of the Town Hall is a statue of Queen Victoria by Mr. Alfred Drury, A.R.A. It was erected by public subscription, and on the pedestal is inscribed :

Victoria
Regina
et
Imperatrix
1837-1901.

Liverpool.—An equestrian statue of Queen Victoria stands in St. George's Place. It was modelled by the late Thomas Thornycroft, and cost 6,000*l.* The inscription records that it was erected by the Corporation of Liverpool in the thirty-fourth year of her Majesty's reign, and she is designated "Victoria, D.G. Regina, F.D." The statue was unveiled on 3 November, 1871.

St. Peter Port, Guernsey.—To the north of the town stands the Victoria Tower, constructed in 1848 to commemorate the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert in 1846. It is built of red granite, and cost 1,800*l.* The height of the tower is 100 feet, and it tands 322 feet above sea-level.

St. Helier, Jersey.—"Erigé par le peuple," a statue of Queen Victoria stands at the head of the harbour. It is the work of M. Wallet, and was inaugurated in 1890.

Bath.—In the presence of the Princess Victoria, the Victoria Park was opened in 1830, and in 1837 an obelisk, known as the Victoria Column, was placed therein in commemoration of her Majesty's enthronement.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.—A bronze statue of Queen Victoria stands near the front of Warrior Square. It was modelled by F. J. Williamson, and on the south side of the pedestal is inscribed :—

Victoria R.I.
1837-1901.

Rugby.—A clock tower was erected in the Market-Place in 1888 at a cost of about 500*l.* It was built by Messrs. Parnell & Sons from designs by Mr. Goodacre, of Leicester. The clock was presented by Mr. A. S. Benn. On the north side is the following inscription :—

Erected
by the
Town and Neighbourhood of Rugby
to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary
of Queen Victoria's accession
1887.

Aberdeen.—The statue of Queen Victoria is erected at the corner of Union Street and St. Nicholas Street. It is of bronze from the model of the late C. B. Birch, A.R.A., being the gift of the royal tradesmen to the city at the Queen's Jubilee.

A marble statue of the Queen occupied the same site previously, having been unveiled by the late King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) in 1866. This was the work of Mr. Alexander Brodie, an Aberdeen man. It exhibited signs of decay, and for better protection was removed to the vestibule of the Town Hall in 1888.

Harrogate. — Queen Victoria's statue occupies a position in Station Square. It is the work of Mr. Webber, of London, and was erected in 1887. Alderman Ellis, J.P., the Mayor for that year, presented the statue to his native town, and it was unveiled by the Marquis of Ripon on 6 October, 1887.

Southport.—In the Municipal Gardens, opposite the Art Gallery, is erected a

memorial statue of Queen Victoria. It is of bronze from the model of Mr. George Frampton, R.A., and its cost was defrayed by public subscription.

Hove, Brighton.—In the Grand Avenue is the Jubilee statue of Queen Victoria by Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A. At the foot of the pedestal is inscribed as follows:—

Erected
by the Inhabitants of Hove
to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary
of the accession of
Queen Victoria
June 20, A.D. 1887.

Sheffield.—The statue of Queen Victoria occupies a position in Fargate, near the Town Hall. It is the work of Mr. Alfred Turner. On two sides of the pedestal are seated figures representative of Work and Maternity. The cost was 3,000*l.*

The site of the statue was originally occupied by a monolith erected to commemorate the 1887 Jubilee. This was removed in 1904 to a position in Endcliffe Park.

I take this opportunity of thanking several kind friends who have, in response to my request at the last reference, sent me information I asked for. I have already personally acknowledged all communications accompanied by an address.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

In 1847 (I speak from memory) Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort visited Dundee, journeying thereto on the royal yacht. A memorial of the visit was erected in the form of a triple arch, with Latin inscription over. The centre and largest opening is for vehicular traffic to one of the quays, and the smaller ones serve for pedestrians. I have seen several engravings, both coloured and plain, of that part of the procession showing the principal dignitaries.

C. S. BURDON.

MR. PAGE (*ante*, p. 243) asks for particulars of the statue of Sir Henry Edwards at Weymouth. It stands at the landward end of the pier, and represents him in modern habiliments, holding a roll of papers in one hand. As a likeness it is wonderfully correct, but older than I knew him 45 years ago. Sir Henry Edwards was a great benefactor to Weymouth, and left large sums of money to his old constituents. Two beautiful blocks of almshouses were built and endowed by him for reduced tradesmen and others. Also his memory is perpetuated by a dinner in the Jubilee Hall given annually to the aged poor of Weymouth. His ashes lie in the cemetery under a column made of Aberdeen granite.

The statue, which is notable as having been erected in the lifetime of the person represented, bears the following inscription:

"Erected by public subscription, A.D. 1886, to perpetuate the memory of the public services, munificent charity, and private worth of Sir Henry Edwards, M.P., one of the representatives of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1885, when the town ceased to be a Parliamentary borough."

Sir H. Edwards, who was 76 when he died in February, 1897, was an oil and linseed broker in the City of London, trading under the name of Messrs. Edwards, Eastty & Ashton. I was well acquainted with him in my early life. His generosity to the town of Weymouth will make him long remembered there.

WILLIAM MERCER.

I paid a special visit to Addington Park, Surrey, to obtain an authentic copy of the inscription on the Jubilee Memorial to George III. for which MR. PAGE asks (*ante*, p. 242). It is as follows:—

Cedrum huic lapidi conterminam
posuit
Carolus Manners Sutton
Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus
anno redemptionis MDCCCIX
die Octobris XXV
quo die fausto et felici
annum regni quinquagesimum
ingressus est
Georgius Tertius
Britanniarum Rex
justus clemens pius
populo suo quantum amatus
longe lateque illustravit
festus ille dies.
et si quis alius pater
patriæ amantissimus.

The monument, which is of alabaster, and about seven feet high, bears no other inscription whatever.

A. REGINALD PRYCE.

## PHILIP TRAHERNE.

IN my edition of Thomas Traherne's 'Poems of Felicity' for the "Tudor and Stuart Library" I have collected such facts concerning his brother Philip and the latter's son Thomas as I had discovered. The Rev. F. E. Hutchinson of King's College, Cambridge, has kindly communicated a few notes, which I received too late to incorporate in the volume, and which I may perhaps be allowed to record here.

On p. xv I state, referring to Pearson, that Traherne was created B.D. of Cambridge by royal mandate in December, 1669. The entry in 'Graduati Cantabrigienses' quoted on p. x gives 1670 as the year. Mr. Hutchinson, who has consulted the original records, informs me that though the warrant is dated 30 December, 1669, yet Traherne was not actually admitted till 26 February, 1669/70. The warrant, as stated by Pearson, gives the name as "Philip Traheron"; in Traherne's own signature on admission (which is, says Mr. Hutchinson, very close indeed to that reproduced in the second plate in 'Poems of Felicity') the same form is given. In the warrant occur the words "in regard he is chosen by the Turky Company to be their Preacher at Smyrna in Asia." This is somewhat curious, since Traherne was not "heard preach" till 21 April, 1670, nor appointed till 1 August of the same year; but he was recommended for Smyrna on 15 November, 1669, and it was apparently assumed that the Company would appoint him.

Regarding Thomas Traherne the younger Mr. Hutchinson quotes from Anthony Allen's MS. catalogue of the Provosts, &c., of King's College the following entry (vol. iv. p. 1976), which supplements the passage published by me on p. xx:—

"Anno 1700. Thomas Traheron born at Hinton Merton [*sic*] in the County of Dorset son of the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Traheron. Was admitted Scholar April 10$^{th}$ 1701 upon the Preferment of the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Horsnell of the year 1673. Fellow A.M. Master of King's College Free School in Cambridge. He died at College in the said Office of the small Pox Dec. 3 1710 and lies Deposited behind the Communion Table in King's College Chappel a Sober and Industrious Man my Chamber Fellow."

The statement as to Traherne's place of burial is confirmed by Harwood's 'Alumni Etonenses,' p. 284 ("behind the Altar"), to which Mr. Hutchinson referred me. There are no stones with names inscribed in that position at present, but it is known that the floor was entirely reconstructed about 1776. Mr. Hutchinson says that he is unable to find elsewhere in the chapel any inscription to Thomas Traherne.

I should like, in conclusion, to correct a slip on p. vii. I state that the volume contains thirty-eight new poems, and add in a note "Thirty-nine including the cancelled one on p. 146." This note, which was added as an afterthought, is inaccurate. The total number is thirty-eight; I forgot, when writing the note, that I had included the cancelled poem in the original number.

H. I. B.

## "SHARK": ITS DERIVATION.

It seems to be generally accepted that the name of the ravenous fish is a transferred use of the Tudor "shark," a greedy parasite. Prof. Skeat ('Etym. Dict.,' 4th ed., Oxford, 1910) regards the verb "to shark" as the original, and accepts derivation of the latter from O.F. *cherquier*, Picard form of *chercher*, to search. This is practically what we find in Skinner's 'Etymologicon' (London, 1671). Prof. Skeat mentions the proposed alternative derivation from G. *Schurke*, rogue, but considers the difference of vowels against it. This second derivation is that of Francis Junius in his 'Etymologicum Anglicanum' (ed. Lye, Oxford, 1743). Since these two fathers of English etymology, no one appears to have tackled the word in question.

I should like to point out that there is something to be said for Junius from the semantic point of view, while a good deal might be said against Skinner's assumption that a particular dialect form of a French transitive verb should have become in English an intransitive verb, in a sense in which its French original is not recorded. Junius is worth quoting in full:—

"*Shark*, galeus piscis. Belgis *schrocken* est avidè vorare, *schrockbalg*, helluo, *schrock*, *schorck*, *schurck*, aeruscator, qui victum præstigiis fallaciisque undiquaque corradit. G. *escroc* et Italis *scrocco* nuncupatur is, qui malis artibus vitæ sustentandæ præsidia conquirit. Etiam *scroccare* et *mangiar a scrocco* Italis est alienâ quadrâ vivere. Academici de la Crusca *scroccare* exponunt 'haver qualche utile ò piacere senza spesa, ò alle spese d'altrui.'"

It is uncertain whether all these words are related. F. *escroc* is certainly from It. *scrocco*, and has rather superseded the older F. term *écornifleur*, earlier "*escornifleur*, a base pickthanke or parasite; greedy feeder, or smell-feast; one that carries tales, jeastes, or newes from house to house, thereby to get victualls" (Cotgrave). Diez (p. 298) has no hesitation in identifying the It. word with Du. *schrock*, glutton, which may, however, be a loan-word from F., and derives the It. from G. *Schurke*, O.H.G. *scurgo*. He also quotes the It. derivative *scorcone* from Veneroni. This I have found somewhat earlier (Torriano). Kluge does not mention the Romance or Du. words s.v. *Schurke*, a word which does not occur before the sixteenth century, but is probably identical with O.H.G. *fir-scurgo*, a term of contempt. Franck gives *schrok* and *schrokken* as early Mod. Du. words of unknown origin. *Schrock* is in Hexham (1672) and

Sewel (1727), but not in Kilian (1620). This looks as if it might be an It. word introduced into the Netherlands during the wars of the sixteenth century.

Whether *scrocco* and *Schurke* are the same word or not, they agree remarkably in sense with the earliest meaning of E. *shark*. The It. word is not in Florio (1598), but Torriano (1659) has it with numerous derivatives, *e.g.*:

"*Scroccagine, scroccaria, scroccheria*, shifting or *sharking* for anything, namely, for victuals."

"*Scroccante, scroccatore, scrocchiante, scroccolone, scroccomante*, a cunning shifter or *sharker* for anything, namely for victuals, a tall trencherman, a smell-feast, a feeder at other mens tables or cost."

"*Scroccare, scroccheggiare, scrocchiare, scrocconare, scroccolare*,...to *shark* or shift for anything."

"*Scrocco, scrocchio*,...any wily shift or *sharking* for."

"*Scroccone*, as *scroccante*."

"*Scorcone*, as *scroccone*."

Altieri (1751) and Baretti (1760) both render *scrocco* by *sharking*. The F. *escroc* is not in Cotgrave, nor does he use *shark* under any of the words where one would expect to find it. Nor is *escroc* in Miège (1679); but Boyer (1702) has "*Escroc*, a *shark*, sharper, or a spunger, one that is upon the catch." He also uses "shark" in rendering *escroquer, escroquerie, escroqueur*. Cramer (1712) renders *escroc* by *Schurck*. The Du. dictionaries do not help much. Sewel has "*schurk*, a *shark*, a rascal"; but, as Prof. Skeat points out, "this is merely a translation, not an identification." In Ludwig's 'Dictionary, English, Germane, and French' (Leipzig, 1706) I find "*shirk*, to *shirk*, &c. See *shark*, to *shark*, &c.," and

"*Shark*, ein grosser meerhund, ein grosser, frässiger meerfisch; ein spitzbube, ein kipper, geldschinder, *schurcke*, schmarotzer, einer der sich nur von demjenigen erhält, was er ertappen kann; le goulu de mer; *escroc*, parasite."

About the same date, in a 'Dictionary of the Canting Crew,' by B. E., Gent. (1690), occurs "*shurk*, a sharper."

Ludwig's 'Teutsch-Englisches Lexicon' (Leipzig, 1716) has "*Schurck*, a *shark*, sharper, rook, rake, rogue, rascal, villain, cheat, or spunger; a *sharking* fellow; a scurvy fellow."

I do not see any great difficulty in *Schurk* becoming "sherk" (given by Skinner as alternative form of "shark"), "shirk" (see Skeat), or "shurk" (*v.s.*); and this would naturally give "shark"; cf. "clerk." The presumable date of its introduction (sixteenth century) is in favour of its having come from the Netherlands.

The *shark*, fish, seems to have been very vaguely identified in Europe, at any rate by landsmen. Cotgrave is very hazy about it. He gives "*requien*, a certaine ravenous, rough-skinned, and wide-mouthed fish, which is good meat"; "*chien de mer*, the sea-hound, or dog-fish, that (somewhat) resembles a lamprey"; and "*tiburon*, a kind of sea-calfe, in the Indian sea." Oudin (1660) gives "*requien*, cierto pece." Even Veneroni (1714) can do no better than "*requien*, spetie de pesce, eine Art von Fischen, piscis genus." The word is, however, in Florio (s.v. *citaro*), and is used by Nashe ('Lenten Stuffe'), "a *shark* or tubero." So also in the Hawkins Voyages (Hakluyt Society, 1878) "Many *sharks* or Tuberons" (p. 22), "the *shark*, or tiberune, is a fish like unto those which wee call dogge-fishes, but that he is farre greater" (p. 150). Oudin gives "*tiburon*, certain poisson de mer plus grand qu'un gros chien mastin, et de la forme, qui devore toutes choses."

ERNEST WEEKLEY.

Nottingham.

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AVIATION: DEATHS OF PIONEER AIRMEN.—In years to come, when aeroplanes will probably be as much in use as motor-cars are now, the brave men who have lost their lives in attempting to show the possibilities of aviation will, it is to be hoped, be remembered with gratitude. The following list of heroes who have thus perished, taken from *The Daily Telegraph* of the 28th of September, deserves a permanent note in 'N. & Q.':—

Sept. 17, 1908.—Lieutenant Selfridge, United States Army, killed while flying with Mr. Orville Wright, near Washington.
Sept. 7, 1909.—M. E. Lefebvre, Juvisy, France.
Sept. 7, 1909.—Signor E. Rossi, Rome.
Sept. 22, 1909.—Captain Ferber, French Army, Boulogne.
Dec. 6. 1909.—Señor A. Fernandez, Nice.
Jan. 4, 1910.—M. Léon Delagrange, Bordeaux.
April 2, 1910.—M. H. Le Blon, San Sebastian.
May 13, 1910.—M. Chauvette Michelin, Lyons, France.
June 2, 1910.—M. Zosily, Buda-Pesth.
June 17, 1910.—Mr. Eugene Speyer, San Francisco.
June 18, 1910.—Herr Thaddeus Robl, Stettin, Germany.
July 4, 1910.—M. Charles Wachter, Rheims, France.
July 10, 1910.—M. Daniel Kinet, Ghent.
July 12, 1910.—The Hon. Charles Rolls, Bournemouth.
July 13, 1910.—Herr Oscar Erbsloeh, Leichlingen, Germany.
Aug. 3, 1910.—M. Nicholas Kinet, Liège, Belgium.

Aug. 3, 1910.—Dr. C. Walden, Long Island, near New York.
Aug. 20, 1910.—Lieutenant Pasqua, Italian Army, near Rome.
Aug. 27, 1910.—M. van Maasdyk, Arnheim, Holland.
Sept. 24, 1910.—M. Fontenelle, Maubeuge, France.
Sept. 25, 1910.—M. Poillot, near Chartres, France.
Sept. 27, 1910.—M. Chavez, Domodossola, Italy.

On 26 October the list was reprinted in *The Daily Telegraph*, four more deaths having occurred during the interval :—

Oct. 2, 1910.—Herr Heinrich Haas, near Metz.
Oct. 7, 1910.—Captain Matsievitch, Russian Army, St. Petersburg.
Oct. 23, 1910.—Captain Madiot, French Army, near Douai.
Oct. 25, 1910.—Lieut. Mente, German Army, Magdeburg.

On Friday, the 28th of October, *The Daily Telegraph* again reprinted the list, two more names having to be added to the sad record :—

Oct. 26.—M. F. Blanchard, near Paris.
Oct. 27.—Lieutenant G. Sagliette, Italian Army, Centoselle near Rome.

The name of M. Fontenelle, which was included in the first list under Sept. 24, 1910, was absent from the second list, the report of his death, which appeared in nearly all the French papers, having fortunately proved unfounded.

I am also courteously informed by *The Daily Telegraph* that, should it be necessary to reprint the list, the name of Herr O. Erbsloeh (July 13, 1910) will be omitted, as his death was caused by an accident to his dirigible balloon, and the list is intended to be confined to aeroplanes. Even with these changes the deaths number twenty-six. A. N. Q.

"EVERYTHING COMES TO HIM WHO KNOWS HOW TO WAIT."—*The Times* of 26 October contained the following :—

"'ALL THINGS COME—.'—Mr. E. D. Till writes from Eynsford :—'Do you or any of your readers know who originated the saying "All things come in time to him who knows how to wait"? I am told it was used on remarkable occasions by both Disraeli and Thiers, and I find it is at least as old as September 10, 1571. In a recent visit to the Beauchamp Tower I discovered the saying cut in the stone wall of the cell in which Charles Bailly was imprisoned. He was detected at Dover smuggling correspondence for Mary Queen of Scots. The characters are carved with beautiful precision; he remarks that it is not adversity kills men, but the "want of patience under adversity," and then in old French "Tout vient à poient quy peult attendre." Probably the poor man's suspense terminated in suspension, but history does not tell us his precise fate.' *** Our correspondent's surmise appears to be unfounded; for, according to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Bailly was released about 1573. He died in 1625, in his 85th year, and was buried at Hulpe, near Brussels."

This was supplemented on 29 October by the following :—

"'ALL THINGS COME.—.'—Sir E. Brabrook writes with reference to Mr. Till's letter published on Wednesday :—'A l'aventure tout vient à point qui sait attendre' is the motto on the beautiful printer's mark of Denis Roce, who flourished at Paris about 1510. It is not likely that he invented it."

WM. H. PEET.

[Bailly probably remembered Rabelais. Messrs. Harbottle and Dalbiac in their 'Dictionary of Quotations: French,' 1908 ed., give: "'Tout vient à poinct qui peult attendre.'—Rabelais, 'Pantagruel,' iv. 48. Montluc, 'La Comédie de Proverbes,' Act I. sc. vii. (Florinde). Henri Estienne, 'Les Prémices, Epigramme 37.'"]

LADIES' HATS IN THEATRES, 1838.—I extract the following from *Figaro in London*, 3 December, 1838, dealing with the production of 'Nicholas Nickleby' at the City of London Theatre :—

"By the bye, we think it rather a *tax* to compel every lady to leave her bonnet in the saloon, or preclude her from entering the boxes, on the score of decorum, especially where glasses of hot Brandy and water are permitted to find their way into the dress circle. It is bad taste, and the sooner it is altered the better."

S. J. A. F.

CASANOVA IN ENGLAND. (See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437.)—Writing at 8 S. xi. 243, MR. RICHARD EDGCUMBE says: "It is not possible to fix the precise date of Casanova's departure from London—probably in the middle of October, 1763—after a residence of some four or five months." The adventurer, however, must have remained in London much longer than this, for he tells us that towards the end of February, 1764, he went to "The Canon Tavern" ('Mémoires,' Paris, Garnier Frères, 1888, vol. vii. p. 60). Again, in the same edition of his 'Memoirs,' Casanova tells us that he was arrested on the night of the ball given at Madame Cornelys's in Soho Square to the Prince of Brunswick at the time of his marriage to Princess Augusta. Contemporary newspapers show that this entertainment took place on Tuesday, 24 January, 1764. Casanova makes the mistake of saying that it was Sunday night ('Mémoires,' 1888 ed., vol. vi. p. 555).

I have not been able to discover the paragraph which Casanova declares was printed in *The St. James's Chronicle* describing his appearance before Sir John Fielding. His own name, he says, is designated by an initial only, but the names of two witnesses Rostaing and Bottarelli, appear in full.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

LONDON STREET CRIES. (See 10 S. vi. 249, 335, 434.)—I fancy that these still flourish vigorously in some parts, though banished from the more aristocratic residential quarters of the town. MR. CECIL CLARKE'S note, *ante*, p. 144, prompts me to put on record those I can remember to have heard during the past year or two at Notting Hill, in addition to the "Sweet Lavender" mentioned by him :—

"Chairs and baskets to mend."
"Clothes props" (a very musical one).
"Knives to grind" (consisting of an enumeration, *e.g.*, carving-knives, pocket-knives, &c.).
"Old iron" (these two words given with a kind of metallic ring).
"Rabbits" (pronounced "Ra-a-beet").
"Sweep."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

"CHERUBIN" OR "CHERUBIM." (See *ante*, p. 340.)—The history of the former word is not quite exhaustively treated in the 'N.E.D.' *s.v.* 'Cherub,' for there is no reference to the Aramaic masc. pl. termination *-in*, which fully accounts for that form in other languages. J. T. F.

Durham.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

CAPT. CROSSTREE.—In connexion with the courtiers of King Alcinous in Homer's 'Odyssey,' the Rev. Lucas Collins remarks that their significantly nautical names—Prow-man and Stern-man, and the like—are "as palpably conventional as our own Tom Bowline and Capt. Crosstree" ('Odyssey,' p. 48, "Ancient Classics for English Readers"). Tom Bowline or Bowling is of course the "darling of our crew" in Dibdin's famous sea-song, and he also figures in 'Roderick Random.' But who was Capt. Crosstree? Evidently he is some nautical character in some popular book of fiction, but I cannot find any clue to his identity. P. C. G.

Calcutta.

QUAKER DEPUTATION TO THE TZAR NICHOLAS IN 1854.—Several recent writers—among them Lord Wolseley—have given circulation to the story that the Tsar Nicholas was misled by the Quaker deputation as to the state of public opinion in England, and Kinglake suggests that he was afterwards indignant at having been so misled. When challenged, Lord Wolseley was unable to show any evidence in support of his story, which is inconsistent with the published record of the interview. As I believe, however, that the legend is still current, I shall be obliged if any of your readers can tell me on what grounds it rests.

JOSEPH STURGE.

447, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

COLONIALS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Can any instance be given of a Colonial-born Englishman sitting as a member of the House of Commons earlier than that of Sir Robert Davers, born in Barbados in 1653? The following details of him are given by Mr. G. E. Cokayne (Clarenceux King-of-Arms) in his 'Baronetage' :—

"Succeeded to the Baronetcy in June, 1684; was elected Sheriff of Suffolk Decr., 1684, but did not act, and came over to England finally in 1687; M.P. (in the Tory interest) for Bury St. Edmunds (six Parliaments), 1689-1701, and Nov., 1703, to 1705; for Suffolk (six Parliaments), 1705 till his death in 1722."

Previously to settling in England, Sir Robert Davers had sat in the Council of Barbados, and been one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer there, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Joseph Dudley, a New Englander, was elected M.P. for Newton in the Isle of Wight, in 1701; but no earlier instance can be found in that quarter. It is, however, not unlikely that some one born in Virginia, in Bermuda, or in St. Christopher's Island, may have entered Parliament before Sir Robert Davers did.

As Sir George Downing was not born in England, his case is not one to the point.

N. DARNELL DAVIS.

Royal Colonial Institute.

'THE MORNING POST,' 1781.—MR. W. ROBERTS mentions, *ante*, p. 205, that anecdotes relating to Tenducci may be found in *The Morning Post* of 16 and 28 June, 1781. Can any of your readers inform me where these numbers of *The Morning Post* may be seen? They are not in the British Museum or at the office of the paper. The matter is urgent, and I should be grateful for an early reply. R. A. PEDDIE.

St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, E.C.

BARON DE STAEL IN SCOTLAND.—Can any reader give the date when this personage visited Scotland? I find his prospective visit to Edinburgh alluded to in one of Scott's unpublished letters, but the novelist only dates it "Saturday." G. WATSON.

'GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE': NUMBERING OF VOLUMES.—The volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine* containing the numbers for July to December, 1856, is styled on the title-page "Volume I. of a new [third] series, and the two-hundred-and-first since the commencement." How is the number 201 arrived at? The previously issued volumes appear to be :—

| | vols. |
|---|---|
| First Series, Jan., 1731—Dec., 1782, one vol. per year ... ... ... ... ... ... | 52 |
| First Series, Jan., 1783—Dec., 1833, two vols. per year ... ... ... ... ... ... | 102 |
| Second Series, Jan., 1834—June, 1856, 2 vols. per year ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45 |

P. J. ANDERSON.
Aberdeen University Library.

CORSTORPHINE: CORSTOPITUM.—Corstorphine is near Edinburgh, and the Roman Corstopitum, now Corbridge, is on the Wall. What is the origin of these names? Have they a common origin? C. P. M.

[The Rev. J. B. Johnston in the second edition of his 'Place-Names of Scotland' (Edinburgh, David Douglas, 1903) has a long note on Corstorphine, which he regards as the Gaelic *crois torr fionn*, "cross of the clear (lit. white) hill." He states that a cross formerly stood there. The earliest form of the name cited is Crostorfin, 1147, and he shows that the transposition of *r* is very common.]

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA CHURCH: "WOOD-WOSE."—There is a curious stone figure upon the outside of the church of Cley-next-the-Sea in Norfolk, somewhat resembling that of Pan, with a long beard and animal hind-legs. I have been informed that this is not an uncommon personification in Norfolk, being that of a "wood-wose," or wild spirit of the woods, a sort of English faun. My informant told me further that these figures are found in many parts of England upon armorial carvings, as supporters of coats-of-arms, but that in Norfolk the idea of them would seem to have been developed further, and that there they frequently appear upon their own account, more particularly upon the carving of fonts. I have, however, been unable to substantiate this statement, or find any reference to a "wood-wose" in any work which I have consulted, either upon architectural carvings or upon folk-lore. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' give me any information on the subject, or direct me to any work which would be likely to deal with it? K. E. CLAYTON.
Canonry House, Peterborough.

'THE POISON AND THE PAINTER': PHIL MAY.—Can any of your readers give me the name of the publisher of the above, which is illustrated by Phil May? The copy I have seen is on poor paper, like that used for newspapers, and about the size of one of the illustrated papers. It is a description of a visit to Scarborough, and the illustrations contain portraits of local celebrities.

ERNEST F. DENT.
44, Onslow Square, S.W.

"A SUNDAY WELL SPENT."—The lines,

A Sunday well spent
Brings a week of content,
And health for the toils of the morrow;
But a Sabbath profaned,
Whatsoe'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow,

are generally called Sir Matthew Hale's "Golden Maxim," though he did not write them. They are a poetical rendering of a passage in his letter to his children 'On Keeping the Lord's Day.'

I asked at 10 S. vi. 88 for the name of the versifier, but without result. I hope that the present query may bring me the information I desire. A. B.

[The first line is often given as "A Sabbath well spent."]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find the following quotation?—

Yonder starry sphere
Of planets and of fixed, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest, makes intricate,
Eccentric, intervolved, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular they seem.

JAMES KNOX.

Unthread the rude eye of rebellion
And welcome home again discarded faith.

T. M. STAMP.

['King John,' V. iv. 11–12.]

"DUMMIE-DAWS."—What is the origin of this Scotch term, and the derivation of the words, especially "daws"? The expression is used for a guest-house in old Scotch castles, I believe, but possibly the expression has another meaning. C. P. M.

'THE LAY OF ST. ALOYS.'—The author of 'The Ingoldsby Legends' quotes at the head of this lay what purports to be an extract from the 'Liber de Gloria Confessorum' of Gregory of Tours about an alleged miracle wrought by St. Aloys, who in the lay is supposed to be the Bishop of Blois. To begin with, the Latin extract gives the name of the saint as S. Heloius, who was, of course, St. Eloy or Eligius, and the only saint of that name I know of was Bishop of Noyon-Tournay, not Blois. Moreover,

this saint was only three or four years old when the famous author of the 'Historia Francorum' died; and Aloysius of Gonzaga, to the best of my belief, was not a bishop. So evidently we have here one of those mystifications in which Barham revelled, but I am anxious to discover the true Latin text, if it exists, and the name of the author. Can any reader help me? L. L. K.

ALEXANDER GATEHOUSE, eldest son of Sir Thomas Gatehouse, Kt., of Wallop, Hants, was educated at Westminster School and Queen's College, Oxford, where he matriculated 19 May, 1768, aged 17. Further particulars and the date of his death are desired. G. F. R. B.

GODFREYS AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—William Duncan Godfrey was admitted to Westminster School 10 Sept., 1811. Robert Godfrey, born 1 Oct., 1808, and James Godfrey, born 4 June, 1809, were admitted 14 Jan., 1819. I should be glad to obtain any particulars of their parentage and careers. G. F. R. B.

GORDONS AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—Joseph Gordon was admitted to Westminster School 12 June, 1781, and William Gordon on 20 Oct., 1806. William James Gordon, born 16 Nov., 1808, and John Gordon, born 8 March, 1810, were admitted to the same school 2 July, 1822. Any information about these Gordons would be acceptable. G. F. R. B.

MEREVALE OR MERIVALE ABBEY, WARWICKSHIRE.—Can any one tell me the origin or derivation of the above name? Miravallis does not seem very appropriate. Could it have been called after some settler from Merville in Normandy? R. M.

MISS SUMNER: MRS. SKRINE OR SKREENE, *c.* 1765.—On 27 May, 1764, Horace Walpole writes to Lord Hertford: "Mr. Skreene has married Miss Sumner, and her brother gives her 10,000*l.*" On 29 [*sic*] February, 1766, he tells Sir Horace Mann: "I suppose Mr. Skreene is glad of his consort's departure. She was a common creature, bestowed on the public by Lord Sandwich"; see 'Letters of Horace Walpole' (Toynbee), vi. 68, 423. In her Index Mrs. Toynbee writes the name as Skrine.

There appear to be some references in *The Town and Country Magazine* to this lady. In April, 1770, it is said:—

"Her [*i.e.*, Kitty Fisher's] constant associate Miss S-mn-rs, afterwards Mrs. Sk—ne, whom she introduced into all her parties, was another great source of entertainment in Kitty's alliances, as this lady was not only a professed satyrist, but a woman of learning and an excellent companion. The Old Soldier [*i.e.*, Sir John, afterwards Viscount, Ligonia] made up the trio."—Vol. ii. 178.

Also it is narrated of Henry Howarth, the well-known barrister:—

"Some of the first demi-reps upon the *ton* were said to entertain an extraordinary partiality for him. Amongst these were.....Miss S-mn-rs, before her reputation was sullied."—Vol. xii. 121.

There is still a third reference in the same magazine, which unfortunately I have lost.

I can discover no announcement in *The Gent. Mag.* of the marriage or death of a Mrs. Skrine or Skreene at the dates mentioned by Walpole. *The Public Advertiser*, however, of 7 March, 1766, contains the following paragraph: "Last month died at Rome Mrs. Skreen, niece of the Rev. Dr. Sumner." Was this Dr. Robert Sumner, Head Master of Harrow?

On 10 March, 1783, Walpole tells Mann of the suicide of Mr. Skrine, and this is corroborated by *The Gent. Mag.*, which announces the death of William Skrine, Esq., of Arlington Street, on 8 March.

Is anything known of Mrs. Skrine? and who was the brother who is said to have given her 10,000*l.* as her dowry?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CITY CHURCHES AND CHURCHYARDS.—Have all the existing inscriptions in the churches and churchyards within the City boundaries ever been recorded? If not, it would be a task of no great magnitude for any one to undertake who was possessed with the zeal of the industrious Weever, had a fair amount of leisure, and was willing to devote a few shillings to the washing of the dirt-encrusted stones in the churchyards that have survived.

The inscriptions, recorded in the usual contracted form, giving facts only, should certainly be printed. W. B. GERISH.

[Messrs. Phillimore & Co. announce such a work for publication next week.]

KING HARALD THE GOLD BEARD OF SOGN IN NORWAY.—Prof. B. M. Olsen of Reykjavik, Iceland, has informed me that the name of Strúgr existed as a byname to a son of one of the most illustrious Norwegian settlers in Iceland. His name was Ovar, and his son was called Thorbjörn Strúgr. Ovar's father was married to the daughter of the Norwegian king "Harald the Gold Beard" of Sogn in Norway, and consequently Thorbjörn Strúgr was of royal extraction. The name Strugr still exists

in the form Strugs-Stadir (in the north of Iceland). Can any one inform me if Harald Harfagre, *i.e.*, the Golden-Haired or Fair Locks, who was born A.D. 846, was the king here mentioned? Any information about this king will oblige.

W. HAWKES-STRUGNELL,
Commander R.N.

NAPOLEON PRINT.—I possess a coloured print of Napoleon Bonaparte (in a frame more than a century old), General in Chief of the Armies of Italy, from an original drawing in the possession of the Rev. J. Thomas of Epsom. London, published 4 Nov., 1797, by John Harris, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill, and No. 8, Broad Street.

The question is, How old was Napoleon when the original drawing (or likeness) was made? He was born on 7 January, 1768, at Ajaccio, and registered under the name of Nabuléone.

I should be thankful for information on the subject of this picture, which is to be placed in the Eynsford Local Museum.

E. D. TILL.

The Priory, Eynsford, Kent.

## Replies.

### PLANTAGENET TOMBS AT FONTEVRAULT.

(11 S. ii. 184, 223, 278, 332, 356.)

INASMUCH as it seems to be likely, from what MR. W. S. CORDER says, that the plaster copies of the Plantagenet effigies at the Crystal Palace were not made from casts taken from the actual figures, there can be no other source for their reproduction than the beautiful and faithful etchings to scale by Charles Stothard in his 'Monumental Effigies.' It is true that such process of reproduction may have been a tedious one, but with these accurate drawings, a few general measurements, and sketches of the draped biers upon which the figures repose, the matter should have presented little difficulty to a skilful hand. Moreover, Stothard in his smaller and minutely etched plate gives the original colours of the vestments of all the figures; and he states that the shaven faces of Henry II. and Richard I. are stippled like a miniature, showing the shorn beard just as we see it in the shaven face of the warlike Wenemaer (who died in 1325) in his brass at Ghent, and in that of William de Ermine of 1401 in the brass at Castle Ashby.

But the reproductions of the Fontevraud effigies from drawings are not the only instances of the practical use of such authorities. In 1773 my maternal grandfather, Thomas Kerrich, made a series of drawings of many of the early French effigies, then unmutilated, in the churches of the Dominicans and the Cordeliers in Paris. These drawings, of great accuracy and beauty, with details to a larger size, were bequeathed to the British Museum in 1828 (Add. MSS. 6728-59 inclusive). Eight of the effigies were etched on copper by Mr. Kerrich in 1785, and it was the sight of them which induced Charles Stothard to undertake his great work, and to etch the copper plates himself. Mr. Kerrich's etched plates are in my possession.

A few years after the destruction of the royal tombs and effigies in Paris, the dismembered parts were collected by the Antiquary Alexander Lenoir, and constituted a valuable part of the Musée des Monuments Français formed by him in the early years of the nineteenth century. In his interesting 'Description du Musée des Monuments Français' a vivid account is given of the opening of royal tombs at St. Denis, the ransacking of the coffins, the condition of the remains, and their contemptuous dispersal.

Soon after the accession of Louis Philippe in 1830, the wish was expressed that the dismembered royal effigies should be restored; and in furtherance of this endeavour copies of Mr. Kerrich's etchings were taken to Paris by Mr. Albert Way. About the same time the effigies of the Artois family in the dark crypt of the church of Eu (La Ville d'Eu), which had suffered almost as much as those in Paris, were also taken in hand, repaired, and placed upon new tombs of Egyptian simplicity and ponderosity, with inscriptions of massive character. I happen to know these figures well because I spent some days in the crypt in 1862, measuring them and drawing them to scale by candlelight. Two of the effigies have the surcotes semée of fleurs-de-lis in latten. ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

CORPSE BLEEDING IN PRESENCE OF THE MURDERER (11 S. ii. 328).—King James in his 'Dæmonology,' 1597, states:—

"In a secret murther, if the dead carcase be at any time thereafter handled by the murtherer, it will gush out blood, as if the blood were crying to Heaven for revenge of the murderer"

There is a printed leaflet in the B.M. which gives a detailed account of the discovery of the body of a murdered woman named Jane Norcott, which changed colour, perspired, and dropped blood from the finger, upon being touched by the supposed murderers. The leaflet is entitled 'Account of a Murther in Hertfordshire in the 4th Year of King Charles I. taken in writing from the depositions by Sir John Maynard, Sergeant at Law.' W. B. Gerish.

Compare likewise Hagen, the murderer of Siegfried, approaching the corpse, which began at once to bleed again, as a sign that he was the assassin, according to the mediæval folk-lore preserved in the 'Nibelungen-Lied.' H. Krebs.

The superstition prevailed long before the time of Richard. In what was known as the law of the bier, a suspected murderer was required to touch the body of a murdered person. If blood flowed from the wounds, it was received as an infallible sign of the guilt of the person accused. This law or ordeal was in existence in different parts of Europe from a very early period. It is supposed to have been brought into England by the Saxons. W. Scott.

Isaac D'Israeli refers to this subject in his article on 'Trials and Proofs of Guilt in Superstitious Ages,' printed in the 'Curiosities of Literature,' but he does not quote specific instances.

G. Yarrow Baldock.

This superstition was noticed under 'Bier-Right' at 10 S. xii. 87, 137. Scott mentions Stanfield's case, 1688, but thinks that nobody at that date "could seriously believe" in the superstition, and he adds: "The ordeal of touching the corpse was observed in Germany. They call it *barrecht*" (Lockhart's 'Scott,' chap. viii.).

The fifth of 'Five Philosophical Questions,' 1650, is "Why dead bodies bleed in the presence of their Murtherers." W. C. B.

Some interesting references to this superstition are found in chaps. xxii. and xxiii. of Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth.' Note O, 'Ordeal by Fire,' found at the end of the book, also relates to the same subject.

John T. Page.

That such things had taken place was a belief amongst the folks where I was born. I can remember hearing a horrible tale of a man who was supposed to have murdered a relation somewhere in Derbyshire. He was accused of it, denied it, and began "fendin'" to prove that he was elsewhere. He was dragged into the stable where the body had been laid, and forced to bend and look down upon it. There was a rush of blood from the corpse; the man "swounded," and, on coming round, confessed to the murder. Folks then were full of such beliefs in tales which had come down to them.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Oath of Hippocrates (11 S. ii. 310, 371).—The oath is to be found in several editions, both early and late, of the works of Hippocrates; and it has been translated and printed in this country by Peter Lowe in the sixteenth century. Francis Clifton in the eighteenth, and Francis Adams in the nineteenth. The oath is still administered to graduates at the University of Lille on their admission.

It is well known that Hippocrates was born in the isle of Cos, B.C. 460; but what is perhaps not so generally known is that his family for nearly 300 years followed the profession of physic, and produced seven physicians, and it is quite possible that the father of medicine himself and his sons employed this form of oath or stipulation when taking a pupil. One of his sons was of the Court of Archelaus, King of Macedon; and his grandson was physician to Roxana, wife of Alexander the Great. W. Fleming.

College of Physicians, S.W.

Beaver-leas (11 S. ii. 263, 311).—Prof. Skeat states in his reply that "it is impossible that the A.-S. *lēah* (gen. *lēages*) could ever have been represented by *lac*." In the Domesday survey there are more than a dozen instances of the suffix *lag*, *laghe*, *lege*, occurring in names where the modern suffix is *ley*. There is, I presume, no doubt that these represent the A.-S. *lēah*. But I should like to inquire if all the Yorkshire examples of the word *lac* must have originated from the Icel. *lækr* or A.-S. *lacu*. Here are two examples where *lac* is now represented by *ley*: Fiuelac, now Filey; Elmeslac, which also appears as Ameslai, now Helmsley. Compare this with Hamelsec, also Hamelsech, now (Gate) Helmsley and (Over) Helmsley. A kindred example seems to be Laclum, also Lelun, now Lealholme in Eskdale. Must we conclude that in these three examples, Elmeslac, Fiuelac, and Laclum, the word *lac* represents the English *lake*? This word, I should like to add, is still commonly in use in East Lancashire as a term for a small stream, and is usually pronounced *lache*.

I append a note upon the derivation of Beverley made by an anonymous historian of Beverley who wrote at the beginning of the twelfth century :—

"Deirewald locus nemorosus, id est, silva Deirorum, postea Beverlac, quasi locus vel lacus castorum; dictus a castoribus quibus Hulla aqua vicina abundabat."—'Mon. Angl.,' ii., 128*b*.

Cf. Bede, Book V. chap. ii.

W. Farrer.

"Sparrow-blasted" (11 S. ii. 267, 318).—The two meanings given at the latter reference obviously do not explain its use in the quotation from 'The Holy War' given at the first reference. The 'N.E.D.' under 'Blasting' gives as one of its uses "† 1 b. Flatulence: breaking of wind. Obs."' It is this that Mr. Carnal-Security chaffingly queries as the cause of Mr. Godly-Fear's timorousness. "Sparrow-blasting" in this sense, the only sense in which I ever heard it used, is still used occasionally. E. G. B.

There need be little doubt that the phrase "sparrow-blasted" was invented by Bunyan himself. Its meaning may easily be inferred from the context. The sparrow is one of the smallest, commonest, feeblest of birds. No person of intelligence would be afraid of a sparrow, or would dread any injury that such an insignificant bird could inflict. Mr. Carnal-Security is endeavouring to shame Mr. Godly-Fear out of his position. Hence to be "sparrow-blasted" will mean "to be overcome by terror absurdly disproportioned to the cause that produces it."

Scotus.

"Game leg" (11 S. ii. 229, 296, 315).—Miss Baker ('Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases') has: "Game-Leg. A lame leg; derived from the British *gam*, or *cam*, crooked." She also refers to Grose's 'Provincial Glossary,' Brockett's 'Glossary of North-Country Words,' Carr's 'Craven Dialect,' Forby's 'Vocabulary of East Anglia,' Holloway's 'Dictionary of Provincialisms,' and Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words.'

I first heard "gammy-leg" in London.

John T. Page.

A man or woman who walks lame is said to have a "gammy leg." A limb, whether hand, arm, leg, or foot, twisted or distorted from birth or by an accident, is "gammy," and in particular the word is used by persons suffering from "rummy"= rheumatic or gouty pains, when speaking of their ailment or when asked how they are getting on. It is the same with pain in any other part of the body, and some will say, "Oh! my gammy back." Others use the word "game," which virtually is the same, and means something bodily amiss.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Seventeenth-Century Quotations (10 S. x. 127, 270, 356, 515; xi. 356; xii. 217; 11 S. i. 351; ii. 235).—No. 8. "Romæ, Lutetiæ ac Venetiæ nemo quidquam [thus, not *quicquid*] miratur" is from Erasmus's 'Colloquia,' two-fifths through that entitled 'Diversoria,' which Charles Reade used to such realistic effect in 'The Cloister and the Hearth.' Edward Bensly.

Carlin Sunday and "The Hole" in Fleet Street (11 S. ii. 229, 314).—From an old newspaper (the date of which is unfortunately not given, but probably about 1830) I cull the following :—

"Yesterday Carlin Sunday was celebrated after the usual custom at the Hole-in-the-Wall, Fleet Street, where upwards of 12 bushels of gray peas were prepared for the men of the North. The origin of this singular feast is as follows:—Many years since a battle was fought at Newcastle. When the inhabitants were on the eve of starvation, a vessel entered the port (on the fifth Sunday in Lent) filled with gray peas which were fried in oil, and thus saved the lives of several thousand persons."

Compare the above with the story quoted by St. Swithin at 10 S. ix. 374. H. Long.

Southsea.

The festival kept in the North on Passion Sunday corresponds closely—as regards the festal food—with the festival of Palm Sunday in Provence, of which I gave an account two and a half years ago (10 S. ix. 281). Grey peas are eaten in the North instead of the Southern chick-peas, and the reason given for eating these kinds of pulse shows an evident common origin for the custom.

In Provence the legend is that some ships laden with chick-peas arrived at Marseilles on Palm Sunday, 1418, when there was famine in the land. In Scotland, the ships laden with grey peas arrived at Leith on Passion Sunday in famine time, and at about the same period.

In the Scottish song quoted, the line "With sybows and rifarts and carlings" also points to the custom having come from Provence. "Sybows" are the Provençal *cebo*, onions; "rifarts" are the Provençal *raifort* (pronounced "ryfor"), radishes, not

horse-radishes, the 'N.E.D.' equivalent for the English "raifort" or "rayfort."

But carlings? This word is probably a corruption of the Spanish *garbanzos*, Provençal *cese*, *garaubo*, *garaulo*, which became "calavances" in English, with possibly an intermediate "carlavances"; this word would easily become "carlings" in Scottish, which preserves *r* better than the Southern language. EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

SMOLLETT'S 'HISTORY OF ENGLAND' (11 S. ii. 129, 213, 256).—According to the 'D.N.B.,' the complete history in 11 vols., bringing down the course of events to 1760, was reissued in 1834 as Hume and Smollett's 'History,' at the instance of A. J. Valpy, the educationist, the modern continuation being the work of Thomas Smart Hughes. A third edition of this work came out in 1846. Hughes had a distinguished university career, was a prominent writer in his day, and is considered to have performed his task well. In the edition of 1856 the first six volumes are credited to Hume, the second five to Smollett, and the remaining seven to Hughes; see the article on Hughes in Allibone. N. W. HILL.

New York.

BIRDS FALLING DEAD AT SOLDIERS' SHOUTS (11 S. ii. 309).—The passage of Livy referred to is contained in his account of the embarkation of Scipio Africanus the elder at Lilybæum in 204 B.C. for the invasion of Africa. Livy does not express any belief in the incident related by Cœlius Antipater:—

"Cœlius ut abstinet numero, ita ad immensum multitudinis speciem auget: volucres ad terram delapsas clamore militum ait."—Livy, xxix. 25, §§ 3, 4.

EDWARD BENSLY.

"CRUSIE," SCOTTISH LAMP (11 S. ii. 328).—Three papers in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* discuss the "crusie" from an archæological point of view: (1) 'The Crusie or Ancient Oil Lamp of Scotland,' by Gilbert Goudie, *Proc.*, 1887–8, vol. x. pp. 70–78, with illustrations; (2) 'Some Notes on Scottish Crusies: their Wide Distribution and the Contrivances for Suspending Them,' by Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., *Proc.*, 1896–7, vol. xxxi. pp. 121–46, with illustrations and bibliography at the end; (3) 'A Description of some Neo-Archaic Objects from Various Parts of Scotland recently added to the Museum,' by Sir Arthur Mitchell, *Proc.*, 1897–8, Third Series, vol. viii. pp. 181–2 (including account of some crusies).

Many examples of the "crusie" have been collected from different quarters by the Antiquarian Society, and are now to be found in the Museum at Edinburgh. It might be well to procure the 'Catalogue of the National Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland,' latest edition, Edinburgh, 1892. The section devoted to Lamps, Candlesticks, &c., in the Catalogue, pp. 332–337, contains several illustrations.

Literary references to the "crusie" are not very numerous. A little book entitled 'Cruisie Sketches' (Cruisie being professedly the name of a Forfarshire village), written by Fergus Mackenzie (*i.e.*, the Rev. James Anderson), and published by D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen, may be recommended for its blending of humour and pathos. Occasional references to the "crusie" will be found in it. The word is more common in the north than in the south of Scotland.

W. SCOTT.

Consult that most interesting book 'The Past in the Present,' 1880, by Sir Arthur Mitchell. W. C. B.

WASPS: THEIR PRESENT SCARCITY (11 S. ii. 285, 352).—The scarcity of wasps in 1910 has been commented on in the newspapers. It may interest readers of 'N. & Q.' to know that I have two very efficient traps for queen wasps in my garden. The blossoms of the common gooseberry are frequented by the queens in the early spring, and a little later we catch very many on a large bush of *Cotoneaster horizontalis*. Every queen destroyed in the spring means one nest less in the summer. We destroyed a great many queens this spring, and I have not seen one wasp during the last summer.

T. STORY MASKELYNE.

Basset Down House, Swindon.

"FERE" (11 S. ii. 304, 358).—I am asked how I "read into this word the idea of companionship." That is a very fair and well-considered question.

It came about thus. The A.-S. word was not really *fēra*, but *gefēra*; and the latter meant "travelling companion." The prefix *ge-* occurs in hundreds, or rather thousands, of A.-S. words, and most often makes no difference to the sense. But it sometimes, though seldom, keeps its original sense of "together with," having just the same force as the Latin *co-*, *com-*, *con-*. Hence *gefēra* was, literally, "co-traveller"; and there is the sense of companionship, clearly enough. Cf. Lat. *com-es*.

This all-abounding prefix *ge-* practically perished in rather early times. The *g* before *e* was early sounded as *y*, and *ge-* was pronounced as *ye*. The Normans dropped initial *y* in scores of words, and so *ye-* was reduced to *e-*, as in the word *enough* (A.-S. *genōh*), or to *y-*, as in *y-clept* (A.-S. *gecleped*); and then the slight unstressed initial *e-* or *y-* (or *i-*) very soon perished altogether. Hence the A.-S. *gefēra* became Mid. Eng. *ifere*, and then *fere;* and in Tudor times became *fere, feere, feer, pheere*, &c. *Pheere* is an absurd spelling, due to the ignorance of English philology in the sixteenth century; and that is why it occurs in Shakespeare. WALTER W. SKEAT.

On the contention of F. P., "companion" must still mean a bread-sharer, Ger. *Geselle* a hall-sharer, &c. In the old Codex Aureus inscription the testator describes his wife simply as Werburg *min gefœra*. Cf. the common adverb *y-fere*, together.

H. P. L.

TENNYSONIANA (11 S. ii. 341).—1. 'A Character.'—To some it may seem strange that this remarkably brilliant character should have had, after all, so limited a career and so little influence. The writer of the note does not mention his age at death, but the two quotations taken together give the impression of an ordinary case of "general paralysis." The "plausible, parliament-like, self satisfied" manner of speaking is distinctly characteristic of the early stages of this form of mental disease, which is often, at this period, mistaken for exceptional intellectual brilliancy. Even more characteristic is the description of the later stages of the disease in the quotation from the reminiscences of Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff. Sir Mountstuart speaks of him as "extraordinary and brilliant" at first, and falling at last into that fatal form of extreme self-exaltation which is a well-known feature in the final phases of this form of insanity. J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX (11 S. ii. 328, 374).—This subject was incidentally dealt with in a paper printed in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, xxi. 230 (1908), where I find the statement that the building of Canons was begun in 1715, and the dismantling and sale took place in 1747; also the following:—

"There are several descriptions of the mansion: Defoe describes it in his 'Tour through Great Britain,' 1724; also Gildon in his poem 'Chandos, or the Vision,' 1717; and S. Humphreys' 'Chandos,' 1728. The materials, when sold by auction, were widely scattered; the staircase with its massive marble steps 24 feet wide, and said to have cost 50,000*l*., is now in Chesterfield House, Mayfair. The 'fine-toned organ by Jordan' still exists in Trinity Church, Gosport; the stained-glass windows of the private chapel went to Great Malvern; while the gilt equestrian statue of George I. stood for many years in Leicester Square."

W. B. H.

CLOCKS AND THEIR MAKERS (11 S. ii. 308).—Attention may be called to 'Old Scottish Clockmakers. Compiled from Original Sources, with Notes,' by John Smith, and published by William J. Hay, John Knox's House, Edinburgh. The date of publication was 1903. Scraps of information, principally Scottish, have been appearing for a number of years in the columns of *The Weekly Scotsman*. An article in *Chambers's Journal*, 1890, vol. lxvii., entitled 'Some Remarkable Clocks,' may also be named. SCOTUS.

JOHN BROOKE (11 S. ii. 69, 111, 156, 257).—Owing to the Vacation and my absence abroad, I have only just seen the replies kindly sent by your correspondents. Unfortunately, with the exception of MR. A. S. ELLIS, they do not afford me any new information, but I wish to make the following further remarks.

1. Could MR. PINK kindly tell me what authority he has for stating that John Brooke of Bristol was called to the coif in November, 1510? I know that two barristers named Brooke (Christian name unknown) are alleged by Dugdale to have been so called: one in 1505 (Foss says 1503), the other in 1510. Are there any lists of serjeants extant in which their Christian names appear? Again, I would point out that this John Brooke was at one time undoubtedly a judge.

2. I would also remind MR. C. WELLS that John Brooke died in 1522 (not 1552); the latter date is probably a misprint.

3. I should be much obliged to MR. ELLIS if he could kindly inform me whether his works contain any information which would enable me to prove or disprove the identity of John Brooke the Treasurer of the Middle Temple (1501–4) with John Brooke of Bristol, the serjeant and judge. According to the Somersetshire Visitation, the father of the latter was Hugh Brooke, who is stated to be a third (not an eighth) son. The name seems to have been very common at that period. Thus there is a third legal John Brooke who was a senior member of the Inner Temple in 1535. The name also of the nobleman who was Lord Cobham in 1504

was John Brooke. According to MR. ELLIS, he would be a cousin of John of Bristol.

Sir Richard Brooke and Sir Robert Brooke, both judges and members of the Middle Temple, seem to have belonged to a different family.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD.

2, Brick Court, Temple.

KIPLING AND THE SWASTIKA (11 S. ii. 188, 239, 292, 338).—I am grateful to ROCKINGHAM for endeavouring to answer my question. Many other of your ready correspondents, whom I wish to thank for their kind response, do not seem to have noticed what it is that I wish to know. The swastika is not new to me, and I have literature on the subject.

Mrs. Murray Aynsley, I see, asserted that the dexter swastika is the Hindu form of the symbol, and the other, the *sauwastika*, as Dalviella has it, the Buddhist and Jain rendering of it ('Symbolism of the East and West,' p. 54). In a note a few pages later Major R. C. Temple says :—

"A good deal has been made by the English mythological school of writers of the fact that the Christian *Svastikas* point to the left.....whereas the Indian, including Buddhist and Jain Svastikas, point to the right."

Whereby the annotator seems to contradict his author. ST. SWITHIN.

LADIES AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES (11 S. ii. 247, 358).—The Royal University of Ireland was the first British University to open its doors to women graduates. In 1890 Queen Alexandra—then Princess of Wales—was given the degree of D.Mus. Five years later (1895) Miss Annie W. Patterson, Mus.Bac., obtained the degree of D.Mus. by examination. In 1903 H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught was given the honorary degree of D.Mus.

The first lady, however, to obtain the degree of B.Mus. from the Royal University of Ireland was Miss Charlotte M. Taylor—now Mrs. Beatty—in 1884.

W. H. GRATTON FLOOD.

Enniscorthy.

Miss Elizabeth Blackwell (stated to be admitted the first woman M.D. of Geneva University, New York State, in 1849) is said by *The Anti-Vivisection Review* (Aug.–Sept., 1910, p. 51) to have been also "the first woman admitted to the British Medical Register." If this be so, then MR. SCOTT (*ante*, p. 358) will see that Mrs. Garrett Anderson's admission to an English medical degree was later than that of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. The latter lady is said to have been an ardent anti-vivisectionist. She died at Hastings on 31 May, 1910, at the age of 90 years. RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

DOG POEMS (11 S. ii. 349).—On 18 November, 1808, Lord Byron's Newfoundland dog Boatswain died from hydrophobia, and was buried in the garden at Newstead. A monument, which still exists, was raised to his memory, and bears an inscription commemorating his virtues. This concludes with twenty-six misanthropic verses, which, entitled 'Inscription on the Monument of a Newfoundland Dog,' will be found among the "Occasional Pieces" in Byron's collected works. The verses quoted by MR. F. D. WESLEY are the seventh to the tenth, and should read :—

But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend, &c.

F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

The rich man's guardian and the poor man's friend is from a poem called 'The Friend of Man'—author unknown. *Vide* 'The Dog in British Poetry' (p. 288), edited by R. Maynard Leonard (David Nutt, 1896).

A. T. BEVAN.

Bessells Green, Chevening, Kent.

The second quotation, with two preceding lines,—

With eye upraised, his master's looks to scan,
The joy, the solace, and the aid of man;
The rich man's guardian, and the poor man's friend,
The only creature faithful to the end,—

is attributed, in Southgate's 'Many Thoughts of Many Minds,' to the poet Crabbe.

SCOTUS.

[G. T. S. also thanked for reply.]

FATHER SMITH, THE ORGAN BUILDER (11 S. ii. 189, 317).—An account of Bernard Smith (or Schmidt) will be found in 'A Short Account of Organs built in England from the Reign of King Charles the Second to the Present Time' (J. Masters, Aldersgate Street, 1847). J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

WATERMARKS IN PAPER (11 S. ii. 327, 371).—In the library of the Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, is to be found a 'Treatise of Paper-Making, with a Collection of Water-marks from 1300 to 1867, and a Succinct Account of the Origin of Printing.' These four autograph MS. volumes are the work of Edward Joseph Powell, barrister at law (b. 1797, d. 1870), sometime Solicitor to the Royal Mint, and father of the late

Ellison Powell, original member and donor of these and many other volumes to the library of the Constitutional Club.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

OATCAKE AND WHISKY AS EUCHARISTIC ELEMENTS (11 S. ii. 188, 237, 278, 356).—I observe that the incident is thus noted in Robert Chambers's 'History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745, 1746,' vol. ii. (Edin., 1827), p. 319:—

"It appears, however, that his Lordship [Viscount Strathallan] did not die immediately after his wound. He lived to receive the *viaticum* from a Catholic priest who happened to be upon the field. The sacred morsel was hastily composed of oatmeal and water, which the clergyman procured at a neighbouring cottage. This clergyman went to France, became an Abbé, but, revisiting his native country, gave this information to one of our informants—the Scottish bishop so often quoted."

P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

"ALL RIGHT, MCCARTHY" (11 S. ii. 286, 358).—I think your Pittsburg correspondent is mistaken in quoting "All right, McCarthy" (*ante*, p. 286), as one of the early messages sent across the Atlantic cable. I read not long ago in an old periodical some verses quoting this message as "All right, De Sauty," De Sauty being one of the officials or mechanicians concerned in the establishment of communication. E. H. C.

New York City.

MR. WAINEWRIGHT may like to know that Holmes wrote his poem (*ante*, p. 358) about the time of the laying and failure of the first Atlantic telegraph cable, connecting Valentia (Ireland) with the Bay of Bull's Arm (Trinity Bay), Newfoundland. The end of the cable was landed in Newfoundland on 5 August, 1858, but after a few weeks ceased to work. C. V. de Sauty was superintendent of the Newfoundland station, and after his leaving in December, 1858, I took over the charge of the station. I know nothing of McCarthy.

H. A. C. SAUNDERS.

POPE ADRIAN IV.'S RING AND THE EMERALD ISLE (11 S. ii. 208, 250).—It is difficult to conceive any connexion between the emerald ring, which John of Salisbury says was presented by Hadrian IV. to Henry II. in 1155, and the name "Emerald Isle," bestowed on Ireland because of its prevailing verdure, as Henry had no connexion with that country before he took refuge there in 1171, from fear of the impending Interdict on his dominions.

Dr. W. Drennan (1754–1820) in his poem 'Erin' first applied this epithet to Ireland in 1795, and in a foot-note claims to be its inventor (*vide* 2 S. ix. 199). Probably the term became popular after the publication of T. Moore's 'Irish Melodies.' Why should that mythical beast, Hadrian's "Bull," be dragged into such verdant pasturage? R. TWIGGE, F.S.A.

POPE ALEXANDER III. AND KING HENRY II. (11 S. ii. 349).—Dr. Round has argued (as I think, conclusively) that the so-called Bull Laudabiliter of Pope Adrian IV. and the Privilegium of Alexander III. confirming it are both spurious. It would perhaps hardly be correct to term them forgeries, as there is no reason to believe that pseudo-originals ever existed, the text of the alleged documents being known only from Giraldus Cambrensis. Dr. Round thinks that the three genuine letters of Alexander III. dated 20 September, 1172, were largely employed in the concoction of Laudabiliter. See his paper on 'The Pope and the Conquest of Ireland,' published in his 'Commune of London and other Studies,' pp. 171–200. The sequence of events therein established is that the legate and prelates of Ireland, assembled at the Synod of Cashel (1171–2), drew up letters to the Pope on the state of Ireland; that Henry dispatched these to Rome in charge of Ralf, Archdeacon of Llandaff; that the Pope, after reading the letters and hearing Ralf's report, sent back the three letters of 20 September, 1172; and that the King sent these on to Ireland in the care of William Fitz Audelin at some date between Michaelmas, 1172, and Michaelmas, 1173.

Dr. Round shows, however, that Giraldus gives the alleged Privilegium of Alexander as the reply which he sent to the report of the Synod of Cashel, and holds that, as the three genuine letters did not go so far as was desired by the champions of the English title to Ireland, the historian suppressed them, and substituted the concocted confirmation of a concocted "Bull" from Adrian.

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Norfolk.

ROBERT, DUKE OF NORMANDY, AND ARLETTE (11 S. ii. 347).—At Falaise the tradition is that Robert first saw Arlette from a window in the castle, through which many a visitor now gazes and reconstructs the scene. The Fontaine d'Arlette is before him, but, as Mr. Percy Dearmer says,

"if Duke Robert first saw the tanner's daughter from that window on the north side, we have final

proof that telescopes were invented in his day. Only even then he could not have seen her from there. For the keep cannot have been built before the twelfth century, and there is nothing left of Robert's castle."—'Highways and Byways in Normandy,' p. 86.

ST. SWITHIN.

I do not know of any reference to the incident in our early histories; but the writer of the pretty, gossiping book, 'Falaise the Town of the Conqueror,' evidently thinks that Arlette was seen by Count Robert whilst he was out hawking. The book is by Anna Bowman Dodd, and published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

I have visited the quaint old town of Falaise, and looked down from the Norman windows upon the spot where Robert saw the pretty-footed maid; but the tower is so high, he certainly could not have distinguished her features at that distance.

SYDNEY HERBERT.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

There are various versions of the story of Arlette and Robert of Normandy. Two of these are referred to in the query. A third represents Arlette as standing at the door of her father's house when the Duke rode past and saw her for the first time. Green ('Short History,' p. 71) accepts the clothes-washing episode as the true version. There are, however, two forms of the story. Instead of being on his way back from hunting, the Duke is said to have watched Arlette out of a window in his castle of Falaise. See Canon Spence's 'The First and Last Homes of the Norman Dukes' in *Good Words*, 1890, p. 312.

The earliest authorities for the story are either French or Latin. See the authorities for the period cited by Green, p. 70. Early English writers borrowed their accounts from French or Latin sources. John Brompton, a Yorkshire monk, in his 'Chronicon,' written in Latin, is perhaps among the first of English authors in whose pages the story may be read. He probably derived his information from a French source.

W. SCOTT.

THOMAS PAINE'S EARLY LIFE (11 S. ii. 328).—Your correspondent will find a good deal of information respecting Paine's early life in Thomas Clio Rickman's 'Life of Thomas Paine' (1819). It is there stated (p. 35) that "about the year 1758" he worked at his trade of a staymaker "for near twelve months at Dover."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

JANE AUSTEN'S DEATH (11 S. ii. 348).—In his 'Memoir of Jane Austen' the novelist's nephew, Mr. J. E. Austen Leigh, does not definitely name the last illness, but his various references seem to indicate the progress of an insidious and fatal malady. "Early in the year 1816," he writes,

"some family troubles disturbed the usual tranquil course of Jane Austen's life; and it is probable that the inward malady, which was to prove fatal, was already felt by her."

Later he says:—

"It was not attended with much suffering; so that she was able to tell her friends.....and perhaps sometimes to persuade herself, that, excepting want of strength, she was 'otherwise very well'; but the progress of the disease became more and more manifest as the year advanced."

A niece who visited the invalid in the spring of 1817 found her very infirm. "She was very pale," this lady reported in after years;

"her voice was weak and low, and there was about her a general appearance of debility and suffering; but I have been told that she never had much acute pain. She was not equal to the exertion of talking to us, and our visit to the sick room was a very short one."

A month or two later, on 18 July, 1817, Jane Austen died. The inference one readily draws from the statements quoted may be incorrect, but it is inevitable. Henry Morley gives it expression in his 'First Sketch of English Literature,' p. 913, where he refers to the finishing of 'Persuasion' in 1816, and adds: "Consumption was then already drawing her days to a close."

THOMAS BAYNE.

The disease to which Jane Austen fell a victim was consumption:—

"The insidious decay or consumption which carried off Miss Austen seemed only to increase the powers of her mind. She wrote while she could hold a pen or pencil; and the day preceding her death, composed some stanzas replete with fancy and vigour."—Chambers's 'English Literature,' 4th ed., 1884, ii. 274.

SCOTUS.

JOHN PEEL (11 S. ii. 229, 278, 335).—A photograph of John Peel's tombstone in Caldbeck Churchyard appears in *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* of 22 October, p. 309. The inscription given by MR. PAGE, *ante*, p. 335, is quite legible in this photograph.

T. F. D.

'BARNABY RUDGE,' BY CHARLES DILLON, COMEDIAN: OXBERRY'S 'BUDGET OF PLAYS' (11 S. ii. 348).—Of the plays mentioned at this reference 'Barnaby Rudge' was produced at the Olympic Theatre on 16

August, 1841; and 'The Light and Shade of Human Life' at the Garrick on 7 August, 1843. WM. DOUGLAS.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE IN HERALDRY (11 S. i. 508; ii. 36, 115, 231, 353).—I know a family named Cobb which uses the elephant as a crest; but I am not sure that it bears a castle. It certainly did when it surmounted the shield of Henry Corbet, A.M., as shown in an old book-plate in 'A Journey to the World Under-Ground,' by Nicholas Klimius, "translated from the Original" in 1742. ST. SWITHIN.

The elephant and castle is the first crest of the family of Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Baronets. When was it first allowed to the Corbets? It seems to have been borne by them at the Visitation of Shropshire in 1623. This family has a second crest, a squirrel sejant. W. G. D. FLETCHER.

When copying the heraldry and inscriptions in Stepney Church and churchyard, I found an altar tomb, very much decayed, to the memory of Capt. Christopher Keble (*ob.* 1723) and his wife Elizabeth (*ob.* 1721). On it were displayed the crest of an elephant's head erased and the arms—a chevron engrailed, on a chief three mullets, impaling across ragulée.

JOHN T. PAGE.

[MR. A. C. JONAS also thanked for reply.]

ARCHITECTURE'S DISTINGUISHED DESERTERS (11 S. ii. 342).—James Francis Turner, late Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, was educated as an architect under Philip Hardwick ("College Histories," 'Durham,' p. 105). J. T. F.

Durham.

[HARMATOPEGOS and MR. HARRY HEMS also thanked for replies.]

T. L. PEACOCK'S 'MONKS OF ST. MARK' (11 S. ii. 349).—'A Dictionary of English Authors,' by Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp (London, 1897), gives "'The Monks of St. Mark,' 1804," as the first item in the list of published works by the above author. W. B. H.

[MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

"GINGHAM": "GAMP" (11 S. ii. 268, 335).—There are several references to these slang terms in 'Umbrellas and their History,' by William Sangster, with illustrations by Bennett (and very good illustrations too), published "for the author" by Cassell, Petter & Galpin—no date, but apparently about 1860. FRANK SCHLOESSER.

RICHARD CROMWELL'S DAUGHTER (11 S. ii. 287, 330).—My only excuse for interposing in this discussion is to endeavour to ascertain the house or the street where Richard Cromwell and his brother Thomas were born. I have seen a house in Mare Street called "Cromwell House," near to the Public Library. Did the original home of the Cromwells stand thereabouts?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.* By William Flavelle Monypenny.—Vol. I. *1804–37.* With Portraits and Illustrations. (Murray.)

THIS first instalment of the long-delayed and long-promised biography of Beaconsfield is the book of the season, and alike in solid interest and entertainment it deserves its place. Mr. Monypenny describes the volume as "the most difficult and laborious portion of the whole work," and there is justification, we think, for regarding it as likely to be the most interesting for the general reader of the set of volumes; for the great man of the future passed through an unusual amount of trials, false starts, and unfortunate speculations before, at the beginning of Victoria's reign, he found himself M.P. for Maidstone, and well started on the career in which he was to distinguish himself so highly.

One special interest of these early days is the commentary or self-revelation afforded by the novels which, from 'Vivian Grey' onwards, brought him no small part of his reputation. The bearing of these on his life Mr. Monypenny discusses with excellent knowledge and judgment, and he is certainly to be congratulated on the way in which he has used his varied and sometimes conflicting sources to present us with as clear and consistent a figure as was possible.

We spoke earlier of entertainment, and this is provided in abundance, almost from the first page, by the taste for the grandiose and the extraordinary self-confidence of Disraeli. He had the "egotistical imagination" of which he accused his great rival, and his early attempts at politics certainly resemble "an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments" which, if they did not malign his opponents, were clearly designed to "glorify himself." Outside the sphere of politics, too, he habitually exaggerated. Twice in his novels he explained that there was no wisdom like frankness, which has a healthy charm of its own. But his was the frankness of the *poseur*, who, to take the most lenient view, deceives himself into believing the thing that is not, and abundantly deceives others. The fascination the youthful dandy exercised on all sorts of people stands out clearly in this volume, and the brilliancy of his letters of travel no less than of his novels shows how agreeable he could be when he chose.

We begin with doubts as to his ancestry and birthplace—doubts characteristically due to his own delusions, and now settled by the research of others. His father was to him more than his mother, who is seldom mentioned; and his

obvious pleasure in the paternal gift for literature, with his deep attachment to his sister, the "Sa" of many letters, is one of the most charming features of the volume. The account of his schooldays, which we may reasonably see recalled in 'Vivian Grey' and 'Contarini Fleming,' introduces us at once to his gifts as a rhetorician commenting, with the amusing impertinence of sciolism, on great authors. He was never truly a Grecian, and, as Mr. Monypenny hints, the Hellenic spirit was not his. Had it been his, it might have tempered some of his excesses. At seventeen he was sent to a solicitor's office, and got meanwhile through his father glimpses of the greater world; but he was not till years later in Society, and Mr. Monypenny certainly antedates his admission thereto. The Blessington *salon* and the various "blues" and "bloods" with whom he consorted were not "the best people."

In 1824 he travelled abroad with his father, and decided to give up the law. Finance, leading to wild speculation with a fellow-clerk Evans, followed, and was disastrous. *The Representative*, his idea of a leading newspaper, was equally distressing, and lost him the friendship of the Murray of the day. Mr. Monypenny naturally makes the best of his part in the paper, but it can hardly be doubted that the enthusiastic dreams of the young schemer came near misrepresentation. For a fair view of the case the 'Memoir of John Murray' and Mr. Lang's 'Life of Lockhart' should both be read. Murray lost 26,000*l.*, which seems a small sum to-day for an extensive journalistic enterprise; and it is to be noted, as another difference from to-day, that Lockhart was unwilling to lose caste by being the editor of a newspaper. Murray was further annoyed at being, as he thought, caricatured in 'Vivian Grey,' which was published in 1826 by the skilfully advertising Colburn. The story is for autobiography the most interesting of the novels, and the two main theories of its purport are well stated, with the admission that, "as so often happens, Disraeli himself can be quoted in support of either."

After 'Vivian Grey' came ill-health, and a tour in Italy which gives us some brilliant letters and odd opinions. On his return to England the sequel to 'Vivian Grey' appeared — like most sequels a failure—and Disraeli's career was stopped by a severe but mysterious illness. In 1830 he started on a tour in the East, which developed the mystic side of his character and his passion for fantastic dress. 'Contarini' and 'Alroy' belong to this period, and regarding the latter Mr. Monypenny shrewdly remarks, "Disraeli had to pay for the faults of his education"; his mysticism "often degenerated into a taste for mere hocus-pocus."

The year 1832 sees Disraeli's entry into politics, hampered by a load of debts that might have overwhelmed a less sanguine man. It is to his credit that he resolutely refused to apply to his father for help, and odd that he never asked pay for his journalism. He was from the first, apparently, a very effective speaker, and in his own 'Mutilated Diary,' a singularly frank revelation of himself, he congratulates himself on his success as an orator. But he was allied to no party, and after a year of practical politics was merely regarded as "a political adventurer with unintelligible opinions." Critics will differ as to the depth and sincerity of his early opinions, but it seems clear that he was largely influenced by the choice of the friends most likely to help him. In the 'Diary' for 1833 he has a passage of sublime prescience concerning his powers. He begins a paragraph by saying that his conceit is largely due to nervousness. But he can "read characters at a glance; few men can deceive me. My mind is a continental mind. It is a revolutionary mind. I am only truly great in action. If ever I am placed in a truly eminent position I shall prove this. I could rule the House of Commons, although there would be a great prejudice against me at first. It is the most jealous assembly in the world. The fixed character of our English society, the consequence of our aristocratic institutions, renders a career difficult."

The career was fully achieved by the man who was at once capable of the wildest extravagance in dress and of writing in prose blank-verse raptures on cookery. "Henrietta" alone, the heroine of 'Henrietta Temple,' seems to have been near turning him from the course of his ambition. Helping us as a rule by his annotations, Mr. Monypenny gives us no clue to the family of the lady. At this distance of time there can surely be no harm in the revelation. Was she not a daughter of the fifth Earl of Berkeley and Mary Cole?

We have said enough, we hope, to indicate the great interest of the volume. The author has shown admirable industry and good judgment. With his literary verdicts on the novels and other writings we are satisfied, except that the merits of the Lucianic pieces seem to us overrated. Should not the opportunity be taken to produce a new annotated edition of the novels? The 'Letters of Runnymede' too, of which we seldom hear nowadays, contain some admirable writing.

THERE is no purely literary article in *The National Review* for this month, which continues its outspoken attacks on the Government. Mr. F. S. Oliver on 'Tactics and Ideas' is the brightest of the political writers. "A Public School Boy" on 'Our Public Schools' writes sensibly, but spends too much time in mere rhetoric of the debating sort. M. René Feibelman in 'Leopold II. and Albert I.' shows what an improvement the new ruler of Belgium is on the old. The young monarch speaks judiciously, moves freely amongst his subjects, and takes a keen interest in home affairs as well as politics. Mr. C. F. Downham in 'The Trade in Feathers: a Case for the Defence,' declares that humanitarians have grossly exaggerated their complaints against the trade which he represents. Part of his argument resolves itself into the familiar thesis that two blacks make a white. He adds, however, a definite denial of the assertion that feathers are only profitable when rich in the brilliancy of the breeding-season. This is so, he admits, with the egrets, but he maintains that more than half the supply is obtained from feathers naturally shed by the birds. "Wife of Bath" has an amusing article 'On Lodgings,' which is chiefly concerned with the habit of washing. Mrs. Pinsent reprints a paper read at the recent Church Congress at Cambridge, 'Social Responsibility and Heredity.' It shows clearly a deplorable state of affairs which ought to be remedied. Unfortunately, public opinion is slow to move in such matters.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

MR. P. M. BARNARD sends No. 12 of his Manchester Series, the books in it mostly relating to history, philosophy, customs, and folk-lore.

Mr. Barnard also sends from Tunbridge Wells Catalogue 39. This contains classical authors, Humanists, scholars, &c.

Mr. James G. Commin's Exeter Catalogue 266 contains chiefly books of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including numerous examples of the Plantin Press. Under Americana is the first edition, complete with supplement, of Catesby's 'Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands,' 1731–1743, 2 vols., folio, calf, 10*l.* 10*s.*; besides a fine tall copy of Peter Martyr's 'De Orbe Novo Decades Octo,' Paris, 1587, 8*l.* 10*s.* (no map). Henry Stevens states that when Hakluyt was in Paris in 1587 Raleigh instigated him to re-edit and publish the eight Decades, he bearing the expense. Among Bibles will be found the first printed at Oxford 1675–73, 1*l.* 10*s.* (the title-page is dated 1675, the colophons 1673). A sound copy of the best of the series of folio black-letter Bibles printed since 1611, 1640–39, 1*l.* 10*s.*; and the 1657 Polyglot, 6 vols., folio, calf, 6*l.* There are works under Devon, Economic, and India, the last-named including Faria de Sousa's 'Discovery of India by the Portuguese,' 3 vols., 1695, 5*l.*, and 'Indian Botany,' by Van Draakenstein, 12 vols. in 6, 1678–1703, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. John Grant's Edinburgh Annual Catalogue of Books new as Published, at greatly reduced prices, is a list of 112 pages, well classified, and includes works on all kinds of subjects. Folk-lore contains Abbot's 'Macedonian Folk-lore' and Garnett and Glennie's 'Greek Folk Poesy.' Under Fine Arts occur Conway's 'Dürer,' Cust's 'Queen of Scots,' the Dalziel brothers' 'Fifty Years' Work,' Michaelis's 'Ancient Marbles'; Alice Meynell's 'Children of the Old Masters of the Italian School'; and Pugin's 'Microcosm of London.' Works on Architecture comprise Billings's 'Antiquities of Scotland' and King's 'Study Book.' There is Edwin Ellis's handsome edition of the complete poetical works of Blake. Under Burns are several editions, including Scott Douglas's and Gilfillan's. Under Fielding is the edition in eleven volumes published by Bickers.

Mr. Ellis's Catalogue 130 contains Brayley and Britton's 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 1801–1816, 18 vols. bound in 25, with more than 700 engravings, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and John Cartwright's 'The Preacher's Travels,' 1611, large copy, half-russia, rare, 6*l.* 15*s.* (on the title is written "Henry Duke of Newcastle his booke 1670"). There is a fine copy of the scarce work by Castaneda, 'The first Booke of the Historie of the Discouerie of the East Indias,' 1582, 12*l.* 12*s.* Among other early books of travel are those of Peter de Cieza, Cockburn, and Dampier. Eden's 'West and East Indies,' 1577, is 21*l.* Franck's 'Northern Memoirs....writ in the Year 1658,' Edinburgh, 1821, is 1*l.* 5*s.* The author was the first to describe salmon fishing in Scotland. Hacke's 'Original Voyages,' 1699, is 4*l.* 4*s.*; Hawkins's 'South Sea,' folio, first edition, fine clean copy, 14*l.* 14*s.*, and Josselyn's 'Voyages to New-England,' 1674, very rare, 18*l.* 18*s.* The scarce second edition of Lithgow's 'Delectable Discourse,' 1616, is 7*l.* 15*s.*; and the first edition of Claudius Ptolemy's 'Geographica,' 1535, folio, vellum, 15*l.* 15*s.* The latter contains two maps of America, on one of which are noted several of the West Indian islands, and below, on a portion of the continent, is marked "America" in large Gothic letters. There is a fine copy of Coryat's 'Crudities,' reprinted from the 1611 edition, London, 1776, 3 vols., red morocco extra by Bedford, with Col. Hibbert's book-plate in each volume, 12*l.* 12*s.* The Catalogue is full of interest to collectors of books of travels. At the end is a Brief Index of Places.

Messrs. Maggs Brothers' Catalogue 259 comprises the second portion of their stock of "old-time literature," and is devoted chiefly to books printed abroad in foreign languages before 1800. A feature of the Catalogue is the number of Incunabula. There is a copy of Glanville—'De Proprietatibus Rerum,' believed to be the first book printed by Caxton, Cologne, *circa* 1471, 175*l.* Among pictorial books are the 'Nuremberg Chronicle' of 1493, the first Latin translation of Brant's 'Ship of Fools,' 1497, and the 'Poliphilo.' There are some richly illuminated manuscripts, including a Hebrew Bible formerly in the possession of the late Chief Rabbi Dr. Loewe; and a Persian manuscript of Firdausi's 'Shah Nama,' with sixty illustrations richly coloured. An exceedingly beautiful Missal of the fifteenth century, in old monastic oak boards, is 210*l.*; and among the Horæ are a finely illuminated French manuscript with miniatures, 1530–32, 105*l.*, and one in Gothic letter, fifteenth century, 150*l.* Under Montaigne is a fine copy of the first complete edition, full levant enclosed in morocco case, 1588, 20*l.* There are some interesting bindings, including a Dutch Bible bound in fishskin, with silver clasps, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and 'Das Ganze Neue Testament,' with Psalter and music, bound in polished steel, Zurich, 1738, 12*l.* 12*s.* The Catalogue is well illustrated.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

## Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ENQUIRER.—We never advise as to the value of pictures, books, &c.

W. G. D. FLETCHER ("Sir William Beaumaris Rush").—See replies *ante*, pp. 93–4.

R. M. SERJEANTSON ("I shall pass through this world but once").—There is a long note on these words in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' p. 44 S. See also the articles at 8 S. xi. 118; 10 S. i. 247, 316, 355, 433; v. 393, 498.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

# Notes.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DAY, 17 NOVEMBER.

(*Continued from* 10 S. xii. 404.)

1570. Roger Ascham, 'The Scholemaster,' ed. Arber, 1870, p. 67, says of the Queen's learning:—

"It is your shame....you yong gentlemen of England that one mayde should go beyond you all, in excellencie of learnyng, and knowledge of diuers tonges....beside her perfit readines, in Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, she readeth here now at Windsore more Greeke euery day than some Prebendarie of this Chirch doth read Latin in a whole weeke," &c.

1576. 'A Fourme of Praier with Thankes Giuing, to be vsed euery yeere, the 17 of Nouember, beyng the day of the Queenes Maiesties entrie to her raigne.'—Reprinted in Benham's 'Prayer-Book of Q. Elizabeth,' 1890 (reissue, 1909), pp. 227–36, "the first of the kind which we have" (p. xi).

1579. Stephen Gosson, 'The Schoole of Abuse,' ed. Arber, 1868, p. 39, pays this compliment:—

"God hath now blessed England with a Queene in vertue excellent, in power mightie, in glorye renowned, in gouernment politike, in possession rich, breaking her foes with the bent of her brow, ruling her subiects with shaking her hand," &c.

1580. See John Lyly, 'Euphues and his England,' ed. Arber, 1868, pp. 449–64.

1585. John Prime. 'A Sermon briefly comparing the Estate of King Solomon and His Subjects, together with the condition of Queene Elizabeth and Her People, preached in Sainct Maries in Oxford the 17 of November.' 12mo, Oxford.

1588. The same. 'The Consolations of David briefly applied to Queen Elizabeth.' 12mo, Oxford.

1589. George Puttenham, 'The Arte of English Poesie,' ed. Arber, 1869, contains much in praise of Elizabeth.

1601. William Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln. 'The Eagle and the Body, a Sermon preached before Queen Elizabeth of precious memory, in Lent, 1601.' 4to, 1609.

1603. A picture of her, lying in state, was painted on the wall of the church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford (Hearne's 'Collections,' i. 283).

Monuments were erected to her in many churches (5 S. vii. 406).

1604. T. W. 'A Succinct Philosophical Declaration of the nature of Clymactericall Yeere occasioned by the Death of Queene Elizabeth.' 4to.

1660. Queen Elizabeth's arms were newly painted in St. Peter's, Tiverton (Chalk, 'Tiverton Church,' 1905, p. 208).

1680. Christopher Ness, 'Church-History,' p. 484, records these tributes to the Queen:—

"Sixtus the 5th....could commend Q. Elizabeth for an excellent Governess, yea, she became renowned throughout the world, as the glory of her sex, and the lustre of her land, and a poet stiles her, on earth the first Virgin (or chief, as she was a Queen) and in Heaven, the second, next to the Virgin Mary; yea, at Venice she was tearmed St. Elizabeth, whereupon the Lord Carleton (English-Embassador there) said, Although he were a Papist, he would never pray to any other Saint but to that St. Elizabeth: Assuredly, her zeal for the Reformed Religion sainted and renown'd her most of all."

1849. A section is given to this day in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' by Ellis and Bohn, i. 404–8, where many quaint extracts are collected.

1858. Seven columns of small type are given to her in Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual,' ed. Bohn, ii. 726–30.

W. C. B.

## RICHARD DOYLE, WILLIAM NEWMAN, AND 'PUNCH.'

Sir F. C. Burnand, in the October number of *The Dublin Review* ('"Punch" and Pontiffs'), discussing Doyle's secession from the paper, says: "There did not happen to be any other Catholic on the staff in Doyle's time." It seems strange that Sir Francis should forget—stranger still if he never heard—how William Newman, a most devout Catholic, organist of a church, an artist, who had been engaged on *Punch* from its birth, and, without a break, till 1850, resigned his post together with Doyle, and from similar conscientious scruples.

Phiz, Henning, and Newman were, at the inaugural dinner at "The Edinburgh Castle," officially nominated to form the artistic staff. Phiz designed the wrapper; Henning sketched the cartoons for Nos. 1 and 3; Newman drew the cartoon for No. 2; while Leech, in those early days merely an "occasional," made his first appearance with the cartoon for No. 4 'Foreign Affairs!' Newman had, prior to this, worked for Landells and Joseph Last, the founders and, for a time, chief proprietors of *Punch*, and bade fair to be chief cartoonist after Henning had been "shelved." But Newman was of a shy, diffident nature, and was pushed aside, first by the self-confident, well-maintained Crowquill; and next by the rapid development of Leech's marvellous talent. On the one topic of religion, I have been told, Newman could speak well and fluently; Herbert, the R.A., is said to have been glad of Newman's company whenever he had to pay visits where ecclesiastical matters might be discussed.

It was far more serious for Newman to relinquish *Punch* than for Doyle; for, despite his undoubted talent (of a sort), Newman had entirely failed to "make his mark," and he had no private means. Save for a temporary lift with the issue of *Diogenes* (1853–5), life became a wearisome struggle for him. At last, when the Civil War broke out, he received an offer from a New York paper (*Vanity Fair*, I think), and went to America. Presumably, with his record as "one of the *Punch* artists," he succeeded. But so little was his name known here in England, beyond a few customers and acquaintances, it would be only by chance that one might fix the date or the place of his death. The brilliant Bohemians who formed the *Diogenes* staff treated Newman with scant respect; being all men who had "arrived," they probably despised a struggler who never seemed to "get on."

Herbert B. Clayton.
39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

## KING'S 'CLASSICAL AND FOREIGN QUOTATIONS.'

(See 10 S. ii. 231, 351; iii. 447; vii. 24; ix. 107, 284, 333; x. 126, 507; xi. 247; xii. 127; 11 S. i. 463; ii. 123.)

No. 104, "Amico d'ognuno, amico di nessuno. Prov.—Every one's friend is no one's friend."—King compares "A favourite has no friend" from Gray. But the "Fav'rite," as Gray wrote it, in his ode on the cat, is surely not "every one's friend," but rather, to quote Johnson's definition, "One chosen as a companion by a superior, a mean wretch [alas, poor Selima!] whose whole business is by any means to please."

No. 361, "Conticuisse nocet nunquam, nocet esse locutum."—M. Gaidoz has pointed out to me that if the comma is removed this line can be read in two different ways so as to convey opposite meanings. See the examples quoted by King under No. 69.

No. 811, "Foris ut mos est: intus ut libet."—Is not this proverb based on Seneca, Epist. 5, 2, "Intus omnia dissimilia sint: frons nostra populo conveniat"? At any rate there is a close similarity.

No. 1290, "Laterem lavem. Ter., 'Phorm.' 1, 4, 9.—As good wash a brickbat."—The translation may mislead, for it is not always recognized that the *later* of this expression was a sun-dried brick, not one baked in a kiln. See Middleton, 'Remains of Ancient Rome,' vol. i. pp. 10, 11. The meaning is well illustrated by some lines of Theodulfus, Bishop of Orleans (*ob.* 821):—

Sic crudum studeat laterem dum quisque lavare,
Quo magis eluerit, plus facit inde luti.
'Carmina,' lib. VI. x. 185–6.

Crude brick when exposed to rain crumbles away.

No. 3025 (this and the remaining quotations are from the 'Adespota'), "Cela doit être beau, car je n'y comprends rien."—Could this be a recollection of the words in Molière's 'Le Médecin malgré lui,' Act II. sc. v., where Lucas says "Oui, ça est si biau, que je n'y entends goutte"?

No. 3057, "Inter Græcos Græcissimus, inter Latinos Latinissimus."—Erasmus thus describes Rodolphus Agricola (Roelof Huysman) in his 'Adagia,' p. 172, col. 2 (ed. 1629), *s.v.* 'Dissimilitudo,' sub-heading 'Quid cani et balneo?'

No. 3100, "Relata refero."—Büchmann, 'Geflügelte Worte,' 20th ed., p. 367, traces this back to Herodotus, vii. 152, ἐγὼ δὲ ὀφείλω λέγειν τὰ λεγόμενα.

No. 3106, "Sunt pueri pueri; pueri puerilia tractant."—King's comment is "An equivalent, and perhaps translation, of our own common saying, 'Boys will be boys.'" Is there any evidence that an English origin can be claimed for the line? Various forms of the saying in Latin, Dutch, German, and Danish are given in W. H. D. Suringar's edition of Heinrich Bebel's 'Proverbia Germanica.'

No. 3109, "Ubi bene, nemo melius; ubi male, nemo pejus—Said (?) of Origen's style."—When a quotation is proposed for identification there is some satisfaction in knowing by whom and on what occasion it has been quoted. I incline to think that Mr. King may have been directly or indirectly indebted to the 'Patiniana,' p. 89 ('Naudæana et Patiniana,' Amsterdam, 1703), where we read of Pietro Aretino, "C'étoit un homme extrêmement débauché, & on a dit de lui ce qu'on disoit autrefois d'Origene: *Ubi bene, nemo melius; ubi male, nemo pejus.*"

"Publius" Syrus, referred to in the note on No. 3023 (p. 124, *ante*), should have been Publilius Syrus. EDWARD BENSLY.

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LITTLE GIDDING AND MARY COLET.—The following copies of two entries in the old register of the parish of Steeple Gidding may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' I give exactly the spelling and punctuation of the register:—

1680

Mary Colet of y^e^ parish of Marybourn in y^e^ County of Middlesex Spinster was buried at Little Gidding in y^e^ County of Huntingdon Novemb y^e^ 9th 1680, being aged fourscore years—in sheeps wool onely, according to y^e^ true intent & meaning of an act of parliament entituled an act for burying in wollen

Sworn before John fferrar esqr (y^e^ day & year aboue sayd) one of his Majesties justices of y^e^ peace for the County of Huntingdon, by Eliz: Keyston and Elizab Overton of y^e^ County of Middlesex aboue sayd.

The entry occurs in chronological order among burials at Steeple Gidding. No note of explanation is given as to why a burial at Little Gidding was registered in the next parish. But it is fairly certain that there was no register kept at Little Gidding at that date. The only extant record of burials at Little Gidding from 1637 to 1750 is in one handwriting, and is alleged to have been compiled from gravestones, on 6 January, 1751. Among these occurs the entry:—

1680

Nov 9th Mary y^e^ daughter of I. Co llett Esq^re^ & Susannah his wife.

An entry in another part of the Steeple Gidding register is of interest:—

M^rs^ Mary Colett y^e^ parish of Marybourn in y^e^ County of Middlesex buried at Little Gidding Novemb y^e^ 9th 1680 gave twenty shillings to y^e^ parish of Steeple Gidding wch was thus distributed not long after

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Widdow Chafer .. .. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Goody Barton .. .. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Y^e^ Widdow Holdsworth .. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Thomas Gregory .. .. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| James Warner .. .. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

Anthony Hill Rector—

If Mary Colet gave anything by will to Little Gidding, there is no known record of it. W. BRERETON.

Steeple Gidding Rectory, Peterborough.

"MOVING PICTURES" IN FLEET STREET IN 1709.—In these days of cinematograph theatres, with their temporary overwhelming popularity, special interest should attach to the earliest forms of "moving pictures" shown in England. In *The Post Boy* for 10–12 March, 1709, there was this advertisement:—

"It is desir'd, That all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, will be pleased to observe what is here inserted, which is, That the most Famous and Curious Original Moving Picture which came from Germany, that was designed for the Elector of Bavaria, is still to be seen at the Duke of Marlborough's Head in Fleet-street, and has not been removed from there since first put up, and will continue there until the 1st of May next; altho several Impostures, as they may be justly called, have scandalously exposed to Publick View both in Town and Country several other Pictures, pretending them to be the Original Moving Picture, which are so defective, that any Person may discover them to be most shameful Counterfeits, and perfect Impositions upon the Publick. This is inserted to prevent all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, being imposed upon, who have the Curiosity of seeing the real and true Original, at the Duke of Marlborough's Head in Fleet-street."

One would be glad to know something more concerning this "most Famous and Curious Original Moving Picture," which would seem to have been some sort of panorama. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

FIRST ENGLISH BOOK ON BOOKBINDING.—A little volume printed at Oswestry in 1811 appears to be the first book on bookbinding in the English language:—

"The whole art of Bookbinding, containing valuable recipes for sprinkling, mabling [*sic*], colouring &c. Oswestry: Printed and sold

for the Author by N. Minshall: sold also by Crosby & Co. London; Wilson & Son, York; Mozley, Gainsbro; Lumsden, Glasgow; and Gilbert & Hodges, Dublin. 1811." Pp. xii, 60.

Although the author in the preface styles this a "treatise," it is not very systematic, and takes for granted an acquaintance with the tools used in the art, as no description of them is given. The first section deals with "forwarding" (folding, backing, boarding, cutting, and cutting out of boards); then follow directions and recipes for colouring edges; after these, instructions for marbling; and lastly the preparation of colours for backs. Two pages of "useful information" complete the booklet.

Feeling interested in this first English contribution to the literature of what Hannett called "bibliopegia," I was curious as to its authorship. The usual authorities ignore the book, which appears to be very scarce. I appealed to my friend Mr. Thomas Owen, the editor of the *Oswestry Commercial Circular*, and found that, notwithstanding his great knowledge of local history, he had never heard of this particular printer, who is said to have printed an edition of the 'Westminster Confession of Faith.' The result of his inquiries is that Nathaniel Minshall, printer at Oswestry, afterwards became a solicitor, and was the founder of a firm now in practice. Mr. Owen thinks that Minshall, who was essentially practical in his character, was the writer, as well as the printer, of this, which I believe to be the first English book on bookbinding. If there is an earlier, I should be glad to hear of it. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

"RIGHTS OF MAN": ORIGINATOR OF THE PHRASE. — Without doubt Thomas Paine is generally credited as being the originator of this title, but I have just met with a statement made by Thomas Spence in his 'Pig's Meat,' vol. iii. p. 250, in which he states that he used it many years before Paine published 'The Rights of Man.'

In 1794 Thomas Spence was confined in Newgate upon a charge of high treason, and there he wrote a song, 'The Rights of Man.' This song was reprinted in 'Pig's Meat,' vol. iii., with the following footnote:—

"The composer of this song was the first who, so far as he knows, made use of the phrase 'Rights of Man,' which was on the following remarkable occasion: A man who had been a farmer, and also a miner, and who had been ill-used by his landlord, dug a cave for himself by the seaside, at Marston Rocks, between Shields and Sunderland, about the year 1780, and the singularity of such a habitation excited the curiosity of many to pay him a visit; our author was one of that number. Exulting in the idea of a human being who had bravely emancipated himself from the iron fangs of aristocracy, to live free from impost, he wrote extempore with chalk, above the fireplace of this freedman, the following lines:—

Ye landlords vile, who man's peace mar,
Come levy rents here if you can;
Your stewards and lawyers I defy,
And live with all the Rights of Man."

ARTHUR W. WALTERS.

BRADSHAW'S ALLEGED BURIAL IN JAMAICA. (See 3 S. ii. 412, 458.)—The tradition in Jamaica that Bradshaw's remains are interred in a remote spot in that island has some countenance in the fact that his son, with sons of two other Regicides, removed to Jamaica.

Subjoined is an extract from a document preserved at Fulham Palace. The paper is not signed or dated, but is endorsed as of 1724. From internal evidence it appears to be a Report to the Bishop of London, by his Commissary in Jamaica, upon the state of the Church in that island in 1723–4. Incidentally, mention is made by the writer (probably the Rev. William May) of the fact that sons of Bradshaw, Scot, and Harrison had settled in the island.

(Parish of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.)

* * * *

"Here are more Dessenters than anywhere else in the Island, viz., Quakers and Presbyterians. The Quakers have a Meeting House at Lacovia, and some of 'em have great estates, viz., the Dicksons and Gales, but are so moderate, as to permit their children to be christened by the Ministers of the Church of England, when desired by their Relations.

"The Presbyterians were wont to meet at Coll[l] Scot's, a son of Mr. Scot, one of K. Charles the First's Judges, and had for some time among them the Ministers that came from Caledonia, or Darien, but are all of 'em now pretty well reconcil'd to the Church, and frequent it more than many of our own people. There are few besides in the Island. Bradshaw, the son of President Bradshaw, came frequently to Liguania, and received the sacrament there; so did Harrison (the son of Coll[l] Harrison, another of K. Ch. the 1st's Judges), and lies buried in the Church of St. Andrew's, Liguania."

N. DARNELL DAVIS.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

'SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE': TWO NOTES.—

"None shall go abroade out of the parish (a); and they have set an order downe forsoothe, what every poore housholder must give towards our reliefe (b): where there be some ceased, I may say to you, had almost as much neede to beg as we (c)."—'Sir John Oldcastle,' I. iii. 8–13.

A clear reference to the Poor Law legislation of 1598. The first sentence (a) gives the gist of 39–40 Eliz. c. 3, § 10. The second sentence (b) sums up § 1 of the Act. "Poore" hardly means impecunious, but rather expresses commiseration (as in "Poor souls, they perish'd," 'Tempest,' I. ii. 9) with the taxpayer, and probably reveals the views which the author of the play held upon the question of State subsidies for paupers. The final sentence (c) suggests that section 2 of this Act was not observed as it might have been.

Prof. Dowden thinks 'Hamlet,' V. i. 150, refers to the Act of 1601 amending (*e.g.*, omitting §10) and continuing 39–40 Eliz. c. 3.

"If a poore man come to a doore to aske for Gods sake, they aske him for a licence, or a certificate from a justice."—'Sir John Oldcastle,' I. iii. 15–17.

This and the preceding quotation serve to fix the date of the play as being pretty near 1598, or two years before the publication of Q1. This Poor Law legislation evidently created considerable interest at the time, for here we have a reference to the next chapter in the Statute Book, 39–40 Eliz. c. 4, by section 14 of which

"every seafaring man suffering shipwreck, not having wherewith to relieve himself in his travels homeward, but having a testimonial under the hand of some one justice of the peace of the place where he landed....may, without incurring the penalty of this Act [for punishment of rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars], ask to receive such relief as shall be necessary for his passage."

It was the Elizabethan policy to favour British Seamen; cp. 5 Eliz. c. 5.

P. A. McElwaine.

"Utilitarian." (See 9 S. vii. 425; ix. 197; x. 152, 255, 431.)—Both the epithet and the abstract term seem to have been pretty well understood even before they were used by Mahony in 1834, as mentioned at the second reference.

Writing from Rugby on 6 May, 1833, to his friend the Chevalier Bunsen, Dr. Arnold says:—

"I detest Jacobinism in its root and in its branches, with all that godless Utilitarianism, which is its favourite aspect at this moment in England."

On 23 October of the same year, in a letter to Mr. Serjeant (afterwards Mr. Justice) Coleridge, he writes:—

"Undoubtedly, I fear that the Government lend an ear too readily to the Utilitarians and others of that coarse and hard stamp, whose influence can be nothing but evil."

On 21 October, 1836, Dr. Arnold, writing as follows to his future biographer, A. P. Stanley, virtually anticipates by eighteen years the philosophical application which was made famous and permanent by John Stuart Mill:—

"But to supply the place of Conscience, with the ἀρχαι of Fanaticism on one hand and of Utilitarianism on the other—on one side is the mere sign from Heaven, craved by those who heeded not Heaven's first sign written within them:—on the other, it is the idea which, hardly hovering on the remotest outskirts of Christianity, readily flies off to the camp of Materialism and Atheism; the mere pared and plucked notion of 'good' exhibited by the word 'useful'; which seems to me the idea of 'good' robbed of its nobleness,—the sediment from which the filtered water has been assiduously separated. It were a strange world, if there were indeed in it no one ἀρχιτεκτονικὸν ἔιδος but that of the ξύμφερον; if κάλον were only κάλον, ὅτι ξύμφερον. But this is one of the peculiarities of the English mind; the Puritan and the Benthamite have an immense part of their nature in common."

The key-note of Arnold's career—that to which he ardently responded both as educationist and man of letters—was at a pitch altogether above and beyond the range of the Jacobinism and the Benthamism by which his ears were constantly assailed, and with which he was ready to wage mortal conflict. For him the system of morals that was presently designated Utilitarianism was, as an interpretation of life, as defective as 'Hamlet' would be without the Prince.

Thomas Bayne.

"Winchester Quart" and "Corbyn."—These are the names of two glass bottles in which fluids are sent out by wholesale druggists. They have round shoulders and short necks, and are of the same diameter; the "quart" is tall, and holds about 82 fluid ounces, more than half a gallon; the corbyn is squat, and holds half that quantity. The 'N.E.D.' makes no mention of "corbyn," nor does it, under 'Quart,' mention the larger bottle. As it will be some time before it gets to W, information as to the origin of these names seems desirable.

The Winchester quart, or "Winchester," does not appear to have any relation to the Winchester bushel, which was merely a variant of the old corn-bushel, about one per cent larger—a difference probably due to the difficulty of casting a bronze pan of exactly the right capacity.

The 'N.E.D.' has under 'Chopin': "'A French liquid measure containing nearly a pint of Winchester' (J.), *i.e.* half an old French *pinte*." It would thus appear that in Johnson's time there was a Winchester fluid measure of approximately French

standard, in which the pint was about an old wine-quart, and the quart presumably about two wine-quarts. But both "Winchester quart" and "corbyn" correspond, not to this old wine-standard, but to that of the old ale-gallon, equal to about 163 fluid ounces, the imperial gallon being 160 ounces. Did they become increased from the standard of the old wine-gallon, 133 ounces (or the French *galon* or half-velte, 139 ounces), to that of the ale-gallon ?

There does not seem any probability of their having come from the Channel Islands (in the diocese of Winchester). Guernsey has a "quinte," one-fifth of the "denerel," equal, for corn, to our old bushel; but it has no quart, at least no local quart. Jersey has a gallon equal to 143 fluid ounces.

As to the name "corbyn," it may have been originally a proper name attached to this peculiar shape of bottle, half the Winchester quart.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

HANGING ALIVE IN CHAINS.—In the course of the recent discussion upon this matter MR. ALFRED MARKS inquired (10 S. xi. 405), "Till what date did the punishment remain in use?" The following extract from Wybarne's 'The New Age of Old Names' seems relevant to show that by 1609 (the date of publication of the book) it had ceased to be used. He says under 'New Names of Justice,' p. 59 :—

"Divers things are pretended to be enemies to justice, as first the remitting of the rigor of our auncient lawes, whereby wilfull murtherers were hanged alive in chaines; but howsoeuer this seame to equalize common fellons to them, for as much as according to the present state, their executions differ not in sense but in shame, yet if we consider all circumstances, we shall finde, first that this death by famine cuts off the ordinary meanes of repentance, because it exceedeth the patience of mans nature, and drives him to unexpected dispaires and obstinacie: againe, it shall appeare that this auncient cruelty would now too much harden our hearts, more then sufficiently frozen ouer with the insensible yse of incharitablenesse."

G. THORN-DRURY.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS WAINEWRIGHT.—The following announcement of the marriage of the father and mother of this notorious poisoner adds a definite fact or two to the notice in the 'D.N.B.' :—

[Thursday, 13 December, 1792]. "At Chiswick, Thomas Wainewright, Eqr., of Sloane Street, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter of Ralph Griffiths, Esq, LL.D., of Turnham Green."—*General Evening Post*, 15-18 December, 1792.

W. ROBERTS.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

### SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: THEIR PORTRAITS.

I AM preparing for early publication a work by Mr. Arthur Dasent, entitled 'The Speakers and the House of Commons.' As we are endeavouring to reproduce a portrait of every Speaker where possible, I appeal for aid to the readers of 'N. & Q.'

Here is the list of those we are still without portraits of. The date represents the year of the appointment :—

| | |
|---|---|
| William Alington .. .. | 1429 |
| William Alington .. .. | 1472 |
| Thomas Bampfylde .. | 1659 |
| Richard Baynard .. .. | 1421 |
| Sir Walter Beauchamp .. | 1416 |
| Henry Beaumont .. .. | 1331–2 |
| John Bowes .. .. | 1435 |
| William Burley .. .. | 1437 |
| Sir John Bussy .. .. | 1393–8 |
| Sir Thomas Charlton .. | 1453–4 |
| Sir John Cheyne .. .. | 1399 |
| John Dorewood .. .. | 1399 |
| Sir Thomas Englefield .. | 1496–7 |
| Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam .. | 1488–9 |
| Roger Flower .. .. | 1416 |
| Sir John Goldesborough .. | 1379–80 |
| Henry Green .. .. | 1362–3 |
| John Green .. .. | 1460 |
| Sir Nicholas Hare .. .. | 1539 |
| Roger Hunt .. .. | 1420 |
| Sir Lislebone Long .. | 1659 |
| Sir Peter de la Mare .. | 1376 |
| Peter de Montfort .. | 1258 |
| Sir Thomas Moyle .. | 1542 |
| Sir William Oldhall .. | 1450 |
| Sir James Pickering .. | 1378 |
| Sir John Pollard .. .. | 1553 |
| Sir John Popham .. | 1449 |
| Sir Henry Redford .. | 1402 |
| Richard Redman .. | 1415 |
| Sir John Russell .. .. | 1423 |
| William Say .. .. | 1659 |
| Sir Geoffrey Le Scrope .. | 1332 |
| William de Shareshulle .. | 1351–2 |
| William Stourton .. | 1413 |
| Sir James Strangeways .. | 1461 |
| Sir William Sturmy .. | 1404 |
| Thomas Thorpe .. .. | 1452–3 |
| William de Thorpe .. | 1348 |
| Sir Thomas Tresham .. | 1459 |
| William Tresham .. | 1439 |
| William Trussell .. .. | 1326–7 |
| Sir John Tyrrell .. .. | 1427 |
| Sir Richard Waldegrave .. | 1381 |
| Sir Thomas Walton (or Wanton) .. .. .. | 1425 |
| Sir John Wenlock .. | 1455 |
| Sir Humphrey Wingfield .. | 1533 |
| John Wood .. .. | 1482–3 |

As the early date in many cases precludes the possibility of there being paintings, we can only hope for portraits in church windows, or monumental brasses and monumental effigies: the clergy and antiquaries are therefore specially asked for help. Please reply direct. JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

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HOMER AND ULYSSES: ALLEGORICAL INTERPRETATION.—The prodigies that followed the unhallowed meal out of the slain oxen of the Sun, taken by Ulysses' crew under the fatal advice of Eurylochus, have been allegorically interpreted so as to yield the moral that the sins of the wicked dog their steps and cry aloud against them. I should be grateful if any readers of 'N. & Q.' could tell me who this allegorist was.

P. C. G.

ULYSSES AS AN ATLANTIC VOYAGER AND PULCI.—The mediæval legend of Ulysses sailing into the unknown West in search of the Earthly Paradise is said to have been utilized by the Italian poet Pulci. Will some one kindly quote the passage from Pulci? Dante's treatment of the legend is of course familiar to every reader of the 'Inferno' (xxvi. 110 *et seq.*). P. C. G.

Calcutta.

ARTEPHIUS, 'DE CHARACTERIBUS PLANETARUM.'—I should like very much to get track of the following work, Artephius, 'De characteribus planetarum, cantu et motibus avium, rerum præteritarum et futurarum, lapideque philosophico,' 4to, Francofurti, 1615 (?), or of any MS. of it. The work is mentioned in Houzeau and Lancaster's 'Bibliographie générale de l'Astronomie,' p. 729, No. 4124.

Can any of the correspondents of 'N. & Q.' inform me of any library or individual possessing a copy of the above work?

HERBERT D. AUSTIN.

Johns Hopkins Club, Baltimore.

JOHN HAVILAND, PRINTER, 1638.—In the church of Winstone, Cirencester, co. Gloucester, there is a mural tablet with the following inscription, which may interest students of the history of printing in England during the seventeenth century:—

"Vpon the ingeniovs and judiciovs
Artist Mr John Havilaud, sonne
To that Reverend Professor and
Dispencer of God's Word Mr John
Haviland, sometimes Incumbent
Here at Winston

Anag: { John Havylande } Obiit Novem
{ Hold ay in heav'n } 19/A° Dñi 1638.

None printed more and erred lesse in print
None led a life that had lesse errors in't
None had a state that did more good with it
None lesse appearing. and more full of wit;
None lesse affected to phantastic fashion
None more addrest to Christian compassion
None better knowne to the Myst'ry of his art
None of a stronger braine, a clearer hart
Well has he finish'd then his pilgrim race
Who ever liv'd in forme and dide in case
This constant Impreze then shall scale his grave
"Each yeare my works must new impressions have."

Epitaph.

A Matrice gave me life, a Matrice gaine
And Earth's the Matrice that does me containe.

The parish register of Winstone, under date 1589, gives the following entry:—

"John Havyland the sonne of John Haviland and Alis his wyfe was Baptized the 6 of July";

and under date of 1638:—

"Mr John Haviland, Stationer and Citizen of London, was buried upon ye twentie fourth day of Novembr 1638."

The above John Haviland published in 1634 Dr. Andrew Willet's book, 'A General View of the Papistry,' &c., 10 vols. The original copies are believed to be in the Liverpool Library. John Haviland's family must have been very closely related to the Havilands of Wilkeswood Manor, Isle of Purbeck, for Anthony Haviland, son of John Haviland of Wilkeswood Manor by his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Carew of Higherham, in his will dated 28 September, 1631, proved 26 July, 1632 (P.C.C.), mentions "my cozen John Havelland, printer."

I should be greatly obliged for any information about him, a complete list of the books he published, and also, if possible, the name of his grandfather. His father the Rev. John Haviland is mentioned in the will (dated 6 August, 1586) of Henry Hungerford, of Winston, co. Gloucester, gent., as "my cozen Parson Haviland," so his grandmother may have been a Hungerford.

I am indebted to the Rev. A. O. Trotter, the present Rector of Winstone, for the above inscription and parish entries.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN.

3227, Campo S. Samuele, Venice.

CLUB ETRANGER AT HANOVER SQUARE.—At the Musée Carnavalet, Paris, among the relics of the great Revolution and of the time immediately preceding it, there is a ticket or small paper with the following notice printed on it:—

"Les membres du Club Etranger prient M. —— de leur faire l'honneur d'assister à un Divertissement particulier qu'ils donneront à Hanover Square, dans la Salle du Festino, le Vendredi 9e Février, 1787."

It would be interesting to learn something more about this club of Frenchmen and their meeting-place in Hanover Square. Perhaps among your readers there may be some one who can inform us. PHILIP NORMAN.

HYDE PARK MONOLITH.—In the enclosure in Hyde Park at the eastern end of the Serpentine, known as the "Dell," there is a granite monolith, or, at any rate, a large stone apparently granite, standing on another similar stone or stones, and situated a little below and to the south of the site of the old Conduit House. This stone, upon which creepers are for some reason being trained, does not seem to be mentioned in any of the books on London. What is its history? E. A. ARMSTRONG.

United University Club.

[COL. RIVETT-CARNAC inquired about this stone at 9 S. vii. 69. Some replies appeared at pp. 115, 195, 292; and at p. 448 of the next volume a quotation from Mr. John Ashton's book 'Hyde Park gave the history of the stone.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare.

P. C. G.

Calcutta.

Whose lives are but a fragment, known to few.

B. D.

New Haven, Connecticut.

Tetigisti me et exarsi in pacem tuam.

Quoted in Illingworth's 'Personality, Human and Divine,' p. 134.

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

Theological College, Lichfield.

Who is the author of the following lines referring to the Tartars?—

Who can withstand his angry force
When first he rides, then eats his horse?

W. IRVINE.

CROW: GREEK PROVERB.—I am anxious to learn where the proverb is to be found κακοῦ κόρακος κακὸν ὠὸν (of bad crow, bad egg). Addison quotes it in *The Spectator*, No. 189, 6 October, 1711, but does not mention the author or to whom it was applied.

G. H. G.

['Parœm. Gr.,' ii. 466. See No. 1212 in King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 3rd ed.]

PRINTER'S BIBLE.—The edition of the Bible in which the singular misprint occurs in Psalm cxix., "Printers have persecuted me without a cause," the word "printers" being an error for "princes," has always been elusive.

I have recently, by the kindness of Mr. W. J. Williams, been given a clue which may lead to the discovery of the actual issue in which the misprint occurs. In the work by Samuel Crook entitled 'Divine Characters,' and published after his death, in 1658, the publishers in their preface refer to

"what once by the like supine carelessnesse and unfaithfulnesse befell the Holy Bible itself, printed in 8° Anno 1612, wherein (among many other faults of that Edition) insteed of those words in the 119. Psal. Princes have persecuted me E^e the words, in many Books of that Impression ran thus, *Printers etc.*"

This appears to fix the date of the issue in which the misprint occurs, but the whole of the 8vo copies of the 1612 edition in the British Museum and in the Bible Society's collection have been examined without result. I may add, however, that the date is a little doubtful, as the last figure is rather bad in the copy I have seen, and it is just possible that 1613 may be referred to. I shall be very glad if any of your readers can supply further information with reference to this Bible. R. A. PEDDIE.

St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, E.C.

'THE WORLD: A POEM': 'PROSE, BY A POET.'—I have had the following two books in my possession for many years, but cannot find out their authors:

The World: a poem. In Six Books.
London, Thomas Hurst, 1835.

Prose, by a Poet. In two volumes.
London, Longman, Hurst, &c., 1824.

Can you, or any of your readers, give me the names of the authors?

C. L. CUMMINGS.

21, St. George's Square, Sunderland.

[Halkett and Laing state that 'Prose, by a Poet,' is by James Montgomery.]

HENRY OF NAVARRE AND THE THREE-HANDLED CUP.—I should be very grateful to any of your numerous readers who would inform me in what book I could find the story of King Henry of Navarre and the three-handled cup. I believe the cup was at first one-handled, then it became two-handled, and thence developed into a three-handled one. No book that I have contains, nor can I find anything connected with, the history or story of this cup.

R. A. CARTWRIGHT,
Lieut.-Col. Retired.

Parkbury, near St. Albans.

MAIDS OF TAUNTON AND MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.—I shall be extremely grateful to any one of your readers who will put me in the way of finding some trustworthy

data with regard to the twenty-six Maids of Taunton who presented colours to Monmouth in 1685. I want their names, ages, social standing, &c. I am under the impression that one at least was called Blake, and came of a rather celebrated Nonconformist Somerset family. Who was the schoolmistress? She apparently got off scot free.

Would the following throw any light on the matter (I think it is a poem), and can I find it at the British Museum?—

"The Glory of the West; or, The Virgins of Taunton Dean who ript open their silk petticoats to make colours for the late Duke of Monmouth's army.—'In Lyme began a rebellion.' S.S. fol. 1685."

To the best of my belief, there are no names or other descriptive details given in Foxe's history of James II., Macaulay, 'Western Martyrology,' or Toulmin's 'History of Taunton,' nor (to my knowledge) in the State Trials of 1685. They, however, came before Jeffreys at the Taunton Assizes of 1685. EVA BRIGHT CANNELL.

Fairfield House, Cheshunt.

HODSON FAMILY.—Information is desired as to the antecedents of Henry Hodson, who purchased in 1753 the advowson of the vicarage of Thornham-cum-Aldington in Kent, to which living he presented in 1768 his son and heir (another Henry), who was also Rector of Sandhurst and chaplain to the last Duke of Bolton. On his death in 1782 the Rev. Henry Hodson was succeeded in the living of Thornham-cum-Aldington by the Rev. John Hodson, who died in 1829. Please reply direct.

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA IN SUSSEX.—Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly supply me with information about the Knights of Malta. Is there likely to have been a house belonging to the order in Sussex at any period? A fourteenth-century house in which I am interested has, besides other ornamentation cut in the stone, Maltese crosses.

A. L. F.

PUNS ON PAYNE.—Can any one refer me to evidence that Erskine said, referring to Sir Ralph Payne, Lord Lavington: "He never knew pleasure who never knew Payne"? Or, again, that C. S. Calverley, on climbing Scaw Fell with a party including James Payn, the novelist, who was puffing in the rear, quoted Macbeth, "The labour we delight in physics Payn"?

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

MAX O'RELL'S WORKS.—I am much interested in the lectures of the late Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet), and wish to get them in printed form. FRED BAUM.

Clarence Villa, Avenue Road, Torquay.

[Messrs. Chatto & Windus publish English versions of some of Max O'Rell's books. Many of the originals, if not all, can be obtained from Messrs. Dulau.]

WOMEN CARRYING THEIR HUSBANDS ON THEIR BACKS.—A town (Roman history, I think) was conquered, and the conquered people were told that their women could march out of the town, carrying their valuables with them. They marched out with their husbands on their backs. Where was the scene of the incident? H. G.

'ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.'—Could you kindly inform me if there was published in or about 1760–65 a newspaper called *The St. James's Chronicle?* TOM BIRD.

United University Club, S.W.

[An extract from *The St. James's Chronicle; or, British Evening Post*, of 1788, appeared *ante* p. 230.]

"SHEENY," NICKNAME FOR A JEW.—What is the origin or derivation of this term as applied to a Jew?

ALFONZO GARDINER.

Leeds.

WILLIAM BISSET, 1670?–1747.—When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' v. 102, refers to his marriage, but gives neither date nor name. G. F. R. B.

GATAKER, *c.* 1796.—A boy of this name appears in an old list of the Sixth Form at Westminster School for 1796. He is said to have proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning him. G. F. R. B.

J. GOODCHILD was admitted to Westminster School 15 June, 1808. Any information concerning him is wanted.

G. F. R. B.

JOHN GOODWIN was admitted to Westminster School 23 Jan., 1786. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of his parentage and career?

G. F. R. B.

TENNYSON: "OORALI."—The last line but one of the first verse of Tennyson's 'In the Children's Hospital' reads:—

Drenched with the hellish Oorali.

What is "oorali"? W. PRICE.

[*Oorali*, *woorali*, or *curare*, is a resinous substance used by the Indians of South America as an arrow-poison.]

EXHIBITION OF 1851: ITS MOTTO.—The official motto of this Exhibition was "Dissociata locis, concordia pace ligavit." This is from Ovid, 'Met.' I. 25, except that "concordi" is read there. Apparently, the framers of the motto invented "concordia." The question then occurs, Did they mean it to be a substantive? *i.e.*, "concord has joined by peace things severed by position," or did they follow Ovid's text, and understand his nominative "Deus" in a preceding line? *i.e.*, "God has joined by peace things in harmony [neuter plural] which were severed by position." The comma supports the latter rendering, but I cannot help thinking that the first is right. Search among the literature of the Exhibition has not revealed an English translation. Perhaps some one can find one and settle the matter. NEL MEZZO.

TAXES ON CRESTS. — Are any families exempt from paying duty or taxes on crests, &c.? If so, what is the reason for exemption? Do officers in the Army or Navy pay? HELMET.

## Replies.

### PLANTAGENET TOMBS AT FONTEVRAULT.

(11 S. ii. 184, 223, 278, 332, 356, 390.)

MR. ERNEST C. KOCH, the Receiver's representative in charge at the Crystal Palace, who takes great interest in antiquarian matters, especially anything relating to English history, informs me, with regard to the effigies at the Crystal Palace, that he has inquired of the official who has had all the casts there under his charge for many years past, and who has the history of pretty well every one of them at his fingers' ends. He has informed Mr. Koch that the Crystal Palace effigies were from actual moulds made on the original effigies in the abbey by order of the Emperor Napoleon III., at the express personal request of the Prince Consort, on the strict condition that only one cast should be made of each effigy, and that the moulds should be destroyed directly a satisfactory cast was made. Such casts having been obtained, as far as Mr. Koch can ascertain at the first attempt, the moulds were destroyed by a French Government official. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

J. M. QUÉRARD, BIBLIOGRAPHER (11 S. ii. 87, 177).—As MR. P. J. ANDERSON has referred to 'A martyr to bibliography,' I should like to say a few words in excuse for the excesses committed and mistakes made in that pamphlet. It was my first attempt of the kind. Of those errors I have long since been ashamed, and should have destroyed all the copies of the work, had it been possible. John Russell Smith was good enough to allow his name to be put as the English publisher, for there was very little profit to be made. There are many still who recollect Mr. Smith and the learned class of books he published. Second-hand books, however, comprised his principal business, and his son Mr. Alfred Russell Smith is now carrying on this part on much the same lines as did his father.

As I have often been asked why I did not put my own name on the title-page, I may explain that I thought it would injure my professional prospects. I therefore used an anagram, because Quérard did. Then, in further imitation of French fancies, I put "bibliophile" after my name, without at the time having the slightest idea of the compliment I was paying myself. The letters that follow, also in imitation of the French, indicate that I was a Member of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom and of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, and author of 'A few words on swimming.'

Mr. W. P. Courtney in his 'Secrets of our national literature,' 1908, on p. 32 calls my notice of Quérard "an enthusiastic memoir," and he reprints my bibliographical technical terms. My memoir may have been enthusiastic, but that does not atone for errors of the press, &c. However, everybody at that time passed these over. Sir Anthony Panizzi, to whom the notice of Quérard was dedicated (without permission), must have had quite a shock at the numerous misprints; nevertheless he was kind enough to write me the following letter:—

31 Bloom bury Sqre
Aug. 31st. 1867

Sir

On my return home after a short absence I have found a copy of the 'Notice' of Quérard's Life which you have written & have been moreover pleased to dedicate to me. I had seen that valuable work before, and I had procured a copy of it. Had I known the author's name and his address I should have thanked him for the honor he has done to me, but even now I must request one of your publishers to forward these few lines to you, for, altho' the copy of the 'Notice' which you have been pleased to forward to me has your name, I am still ignorant

of your address. In thanking you I beg to be permitted to add that I am much flattered by the too flattering terms in which you speak of the humble efforts I have made to serve the public;—efforts which require a gentleman so well qualified as you are to be favourably valued.

With many thanks & much respect I remain Sir,

Your obedt. Sert
A Panizzi

Olphar Hamst Esq

I may say that, though a reader at the National Library, I never saw Sir Anthony Panizzi.

Thanks to 'N. & Q.,' I have been able to make some amends for a few of my early mistakes by printing in its pages (see 10 S. x. 81, 484; xi. 82, 184; xii. 103, 204) the revised edition (the fifth) of the two pages of technical bibliographical terms—a list now extending to nineteen columns.

The point MR. ANDERSON raises as to what was Quérard's *nom de baptême* is curious. The suggestion, *ante*, p. 178, that "Jozon" is derived from "Joseph Jean," seems to me probable. But I am inclined to think that Jean is simply a mistake made by Bourquelot, and followed by Otto Lorenz or his amanuensis. I am surprised that such an alteration is adopted in so carefully edited a catalogue as that of the London Library without explanation, and think that "Jean" must have slipped in through inadvertence. Surely when a man, and that man a professional biographer, writes his autobiography and calls himself Joseph Marie, there can be no justification for some one else altering his name without explanation.

It would certainly be of interest to have the question settled from the certificate of baptism, which I presume is preserved at Rennes, where Quérard was born on 25 December, 1797. Rennes was not then a very large town, having a population of 35,000 according to Brookes's 'General gazetteer,' 1797, so that it might not be a difficult matter to get a certificate of Quérard's birth. I imagine that even in those days the French had a civil registration, and not the happy-go-lucky system the English had up to 1837. In September last I sent a reply-card to the Mayor of Rennes, asking him if he would kindly tell me to whom I should apply for a certificate of birth (giving particulars); but I have not had any answer.

Quérard died at Paris on Friday, the 1st of December, 1865, and was buried the following day.

The query, however, has caused me to look up some papers that I have had by me for over forty years, and I think that the matters they disclose are of sufficient interest, not only to English, but also French readers, to merit a place in 'N. & Q.'

When my notice of Quérard was published in 1867 the printer* had a large bill in the window announcing its publication. This attracted the notice of a passer-by, who entered and was given my address. He called on me and left his card, and it is now before me. It reads "J. Molas, gold and silversmith, electro water gilder [&c.], 18 Paddington street, Marylebone [&c.]." On the back is written in pencil "J. G. Molas," and underneath that signature another, viz. "J. G. Quérard." He left word that he would call on me, and he came soon after. He said that he had never heard of his father's death, and he was very much astonished on reading the announcement of the biography in the printer's window. He told me his mother's maiden name was Molas, and he had taken it as he did not wish to be identified. She died in 1834, two months after he was born. After her death M. Bossange wanted Quérard to marry his daughter, but Quérard's wound being still fresh, he would not. I asked him what were his full baptismal names, and putting a piece of paper before him, which I still have, he wrote "Jules Gustave." He told me that in 1848 he quarrelled with his father. In 1851 he saw his father again and helped him in his work, but he was taken away by the conscription, and never saw his father again. He left, promising to bring me further information about his father. Next I received the following letters, which I print with their brackets, mistakes in spelling, &c. :—

London 8 7bre 1867

Monsieur
C'est avec grand regret que je vous pris de m'excuser de ma negligence ne soyez pas offencer par mon retard. absent de Londre depuis quelques jour ce n'est seulement qu'hier soir que l'on ma remi votre lettre je serez a votre disposition la semaine prochaine sans faute j'ai pensez que peut être vous seriez assez satisfait si je vous donnai un esquise de la vie privé de mon père qui serais sans doute de quelques interet pour vous et aussi que le publique. l'on fait bien des fautes par les rumeur publique il en ait de même pour l'histoir de Mr. J. M. Q. j'ai ecris a Paris et jattend des nouvelles sans cet cause dejà Mr. vous auriez entendu parlez du fils Querard j'ose esperez Monsieur que vous voudrez bien excuser mon délai qui ait loin des lois de la civilité.

* Edmund Netherclift, a nephew of F. G. Netherclift the celebrated handwriting expert, for whom see Boase, 'M.E.B.' I have given a notice of Edmund in a pamphlet I printed privately in 1909 about the Rowland, Mallett, and Netherclift families.

Si quelque fois vous etiez assez bon de me donner un jour et votre heure je me ferai un plaisir de venir vous apporter quelques notes inportante

tout a vous d'amitie et reconnaissance
J G. QUERARD
J. G. MOLAS
18 Paddington St. Marylebone.

Mr. Ralph Tomas
1 Powis Place, Queen Square.

London le 14 Octobre 1867

Cher Monsieur

Vous avez sans doute fait un jugement peut être très juste pour ma negligence, vous m'excuserez je vous pris car j'en sui honteux moi même. De même que mon pauvre père je trouve bien peut d'instant pour ecrire a un ami (permettez moi de vous donnez ce nom) après tous les efforts que vous avez fait et le courage que vous avez employez pour faire comprendre a votre pays la bauté d'une science jusqu'a ce jour au temp dire inconnu même des amis de la science vous avez fait revivre d'un seul coup un homme que le temp avait frappé d'un maniere trop cruel. Quérard est mort vous l'avez fait revivre; a bientôt le jour ou je pourrait presser votre main pour la reconnaissance que je vous doit pour le tribut d'interét que vous avez demontrè par votre ouvrage a la mémoire de mon père j'ai lu avec plaisir votre brochure et j'ai chercher des fautes des ommission etc je n'en ait pas trouvé, deux petite brochure seul qui ne parraisent sur votre livre me force a vous les rappeller [L'ami du Bibliophile] petite brochure in 12 parut en 1847 sous le nom de Gautier de Liffré* la raison que mon père donne cette etrange publiquation dont il avait mauvais augure dès le commencement lui avait fait employer le nom de son grand père Gautier qui etant de Liffre il a dans un moment de bonne humeur fait un noble a bon marché la brochure a été inprimé chez Plon (imprimeur rue Carenciere a Paris pour les detail voir Hachette enfin je vais vous donnez mercredi assez de notes pour vous occuper au moin un mois a faire des ralonge n etant pas dans un etat a me présenter moi même chez vous vous voudrez bien excuser ma liberté de vous envoyer un ami qui vous donnera tous les detail que vous pourriez avoir besoin a mon egard je n'ai pas encore ecris a ma belle mère mais je le ferez bientot en lui fesant parvenir la brochure que vous avez été assez bon de me faire présent quand au renseignements sur moi quoi que tout le monde me crois mort j'espere Que les demoiselle Bossange serait a même ainsi que Mr. Hector Bossange de vous dire qui'l ont choyer le fils de Quérard si cela n'est pas suffissant la maison Firmain Didot de Paris pourrait encore parlez de moi malgri le nombre d'anné ecouler [la Maison Daguin] etc enfin le prince Serge Poltoratzky de Moscow a entendu mon père assez souvent parlé de moi, ma position presente est des plus precaire j'ai a lutter contre la fortune contre des jaloux et contre le sentiment Anglais qui dans la classe ouvriere deteste le Français trois fois j'ai fait des efforts innouie pour secouer ce jour mais elas! Le jour na pas encor sonner pour que les peuple du monde entier conprene [fraternité]

En esperant que vous voudrez bien m'excuser pour mon retard Jai l'honneur d'être votre très obligé serviteur

J. G. QUÉRARD

* Not in our National Library.

Henri Plon was the publisher of Augustin Jal's 'Dictionnaire de biographie et d'histoire,' 1872. I first mentioned this great work in 'N. & Q.' at 4 S. xi. 41; and Jal's death I recorded at 4 S. xii. 186 (6 Sept., 1873). His work was not much used by English readers, as its clean state after being thirty years on the reference shelves of our National Library testified. Accordingly it was turned out of the Reading-Room in 1907. The copy at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, was in a very thumbed and dirty state when I last saw it. Quérard's name is mentioned on pp. 1077 and 1093.

I never heard of or from Quérard's son again. Surely, if I had given his father's names incorrectly, the first thing he would have told me would have been that I had not got his father's names right.

I have only just become aware that my pamphlet (as by O. Hanst, *sic*) is mentioned in the tenth volume of Brunet's 'Manuel,' 1880. When I see the praise given to Quérard by J. C. Brunet in his 'Manuel,' and also that by Félix Bourquelot in 'La littérature française contemporaine,' and consider how intractable and wrong Quérard was, I am astonished at my youthful one-sidedness.

My pamphlet is also enumerated with minute accuracy in that splendid work of M. Georges Vicaire, the 'Manuel de l'amateur de livres' (1907), vol. vi. p. 895). But with all his minuteness M. Vicaire does not say why he adopts "Jean" instead of "Joseph." Larousse's 'Grand Dictionnaire' has a very appreciative article on Quérard with what I should think is a just estimation of his qualities and defects. They call him Joseph, and say he died 3 December, which is wrong. 'La Grande Encyclopédie' also calls him Joseph. Neither of these encyclopædias mentions Quérard's son, nor does any one of the funeral orations which I reproduced by Paul Lacroix, G. Brunet, and J. Assézat, though the last-named mentions his family (p. 42) and his widow (p. 43). What was his family, and who was his widow?

RALPH THOMAS.

JAMES FEA, ORKNEY AUTHOR (11 S. ii. 308).—Fea is a name somewhat uncommon in Scotland. It seems originally to have been confined to the Orkney Islands. During the seventeenth century six different families of the name are mentioned in old records, most of them connected with the island of Stronsay. In the eighteenth century the

number had dwindled to four, due no doubt to many Feas leaving the islands to push their fortunes elsewhere. At this period the name emerges at Leith, and even in Italy. Towards the close of last century there were but two families of the name left in the Orkneys. During these three centuries, only one family of Feas can be traced with something like unbroken continuity. The will of James Fea of Clestrain (or Clestron), in the island of Stronsay, was registered 28 April, 1630. In 1724 James Fea, younger, of Clestron, probably a grandson of the foregoing, distinguished himself by the capture of the pirate Gow. See the preface to Scott's "Pirate." In 1759 James Fea of Clestrain, probably a son of the preceding, and lieutenant in the 73rd Regiment of Foot, married, at St. Clement's Church, Strand, London, Anne Jane Maria Herriot Corbett or Cormack, daughter of John Corbett or Cormack, attorney at law, residing in the city of Lancaster. There was a son born of this union, but in 1770 the same James Fea, described at date as "late lieutenant in the 73rd Regiment," instituted a process of divorce against his wife. About 1870 the male line of the Feas of Clestrain appears to have terminated.

Other Feas in Orkney during the eighteenth century are mentioned in contemporary annals. In 1722 James Fea of Whitehall introduced the Kelp industry into the island of Stronsay. He is said to have brought a man named Meldrum from Fraserburgh to teach the natives the process. It is possible that James Fea of the query may have been a son of Fea of Whitehall, but of this there is no certainty. He is credited with the authorship of three books: (1) 'The general Grievances and Oppression of the Isles of Orkney and Shetland,' Edinburgh, 1750. This work was announced as published under several heads, but Halkett and Laing assert that it was not continued beyond chapt. i. of Part II. (2) 'The Present State of the Orkney Islands,' printed at Holy-Rood House, Edinburgh, 1775. A copy of the book is in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library. (3) 'Account of the Methods of Fishing practised on the Coasts of Shetland,' Edinburgh, 1775. This seems to be a different work from the 'Considerations on the Fisheries' mentioned in the query.

I do not know when or where this James Fea the surgeon died. If I may be pardoned for saying it, his life seems to have been a somewhat chequered one. It is startling to find one of his books "printed in Holy-Rood House" in 1775. At that date Holy-Rood was a sanctuary for debtors, and it may be inferred that James Fea, having taken up his abode there, had become temporarily insolvent. His other Edinburgh publication, however, as well as the book "printed for the author at Dover," would lead to the conclusion that he soon surmounted his pecuniary embarrassments. He was perhaps on his way to the Continent when the Dover book was issued, and he may have died abroad. W. S. S.

"EST. EST. EST" (11 S. ii. 345).—It may be mentioned that Hare in 'Cities of Central Italy,' vol. ii. p. 198, also associates the inscription with Bishop Johann Fugger, and quotes it as follows:—

Est, Est, Est,
Propter nimium est,
Joannes de Foucris
Dominus meus
Mortuus est.

This is said to have been the composition of the bishop's valet. Hare tells that the bishop desired in dying

"that a barrel of wine might be annually upset upon his grave, so that his body might still sop in the delicious fluid.....bequeathing a large sum of money to Montefiascone on this condition. The bishop's wishes were carried out annually till a few years ago, but the price of the cask of wine is now applied to charities."

Fugger's fidelity to alcohol is in the vein of 'Golias':—

Vinum sit appositum morientis ori,
Ut dicant cum venerint angelorum chori
Deus sit propitius huic potatori.

ST. SWITHIN.

It may interest MR. MAYHEW to know, if he is not already aware of it, that there is a German poem of fourteen stanzas on the subject of "Propter nimium Est, Est," by W. Müller, father of Prof. Max Müller, which gives substantially the same story. He calls it a "Romanze."

H. S. BERESFORD WEBB.

Blackheath.

[DR. KRUEGER also refers to Wilhelm Müller's poem, and sends the first stanza, which we have forwarded to MR. MAYHEW.]

KNIGHTHOOD (11 S. ii. 328).—The words quoted by MR. SEAWARD are not contained, I believe, in any of Lord Beaconsfield's books.

When he quitted office at Easter, 1880, he made Mr. Algernon Borthwick (afterwards Lord Glenesk) a knight. Some of Mr. Borthwick's friends were inclined to laugh

at his new honour, whereupon Lord Beaconsfield said something to this effect: "Sir Algernon, I drink to your good health; and I see nothing ridiculous in an honour which was the sufficient guerdon of Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir Joshua Reynolds." This was the gossip in London at the time.

G. W. E. R.

LATIN EPITAPH AT DRYBURGH ABBEY (11 S. ii. 348).—*Rota* must, I think, as NEL MEZZO suggests, mean Fortune's wheel. There is a passage in Ammianus Marcellinus so curiously like the lines quoted that one is tempted to suppose it may have suggested them:—

"Ea victoria ultra homines Procopius sese efferens, et ignorans, quod quivis beatus, versa rota Fortunæ, ante vesperum potest esse miserrimus....."—XXVI. 8, 13.

"Homo est bulla" is taken from Varro, 'Res Rusticæ,' I. i. 1, "quod, ut dicitur, si est homo bulla, eo magis senex."

I do not know any instance of *rota* being used for an hour-glass. EDWARD BENSLY.

There can be little doubt that *rota* means a wheel, not an hour-glass. But why "Fortune's wheel"? Is not the reference rather to the spindle or distaff (sometimes pictured as a spinning-wheel) on which the Fates draw out the threads of human life? The three fatal sisters, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, spun out the threads, and with every turn of the wheel or revolution of the spindle a mortal life terminated. As Spenser expresses it,—

Sad Clotho held the rock, the whiles the thread
By grisly Lachesis was spun with pain,
That cruel Atropos eftsoon undid,
With cursëd knife cutting the twist in twain.

W. SCOTT.

BOOK-COVERS: "YELLOW-BACKS": "GREEN-BACKS" (11 S. ii. 189, 237, 274, 295, 373).—The green-back books preceded the yellow-backs, but there was a very short interval, if any, between the end of the former and the beginning of the latter.

I have a good many examples of both sorts. The green-backs were—possibly not exclusively—of the two series called respectively "The Parlour Library" and "The Railway Library." The "Parlour Library" book has on its front cover a design (dull red on green) representing a man and two women seated at a table with a book on it. Above and about them is a very ornate window or doorway.

ST. SWITHIN (*ante*, p. 373) has postdated by a few years the beginning of "The Parlour Library." I have before me No. 6 of that series, viz., 'The Collegians,' by Gerald Griffin, Simms & M'Intyre, 1847. The first in the advertisement list is 'The Black Prophet,' by Wm. Carleton. The price of these novels was one shilling each.

Later this "Library" passed into the hands of Thomas Hodgson, who probably took over Simms & M'Intyre's London business, as in both cases the London address is 13, Paternoster Row. I have Mayne Reid's 'Rifle Rangers,' 1854, in the green cover as above, price 1*s.* 6*d.* The advertisement of over ninety books says "Single Volumes, 1*s.* Double Volumes, 1*s.* 6*d.*"

The double volumes are marked with an asterisk. What constituted a double volume I do not know. 'The Collegians' at 1*s.* has 345 pages, while 'The Rifle Rangers' at 1*s.* 6*d.* has only 333 in larger type. Hodgson did not number all, or perhaps any, of the books which he issued, and in the 1854 list of over ninety 'The Black Prophet' (Simms & M'Intyre's No. 1) is about the eightieth. 'Emilia Wyndham' (mentioned by ST. SWITHIN) is in the list. 'Consuelo,' 2 vols., by George Sand, is the fourth in Simms & M'Intyre's short list.

In the same year, 1854, Hodgson published Mayne Reid's 'Scalp Hunters.' Although this book is in the list of "The Parlour Library" contained therein, and had probably appeared in the green covers, this copy is presumably one of those books advertised at the end as "in brilliant covers by Alfred Crowquill." It has on each cover a design, black and red on yellow, representing a round shield, tomahawk, &c. 'The Rifle Rangers' is in the same list as well as in that of "The Parlour Library."

Also in 1854 G. Routledge & Co. published 'The Roving Englishman,' in yellow backs, with a woodcut on each cover representing the traveller with his knapsack and staff.

The earliest example which I have of a book in a pictorial cover is 'The White Slave: Another Picture of Slave Life in America,' by R. Hildreth, first English edition, George Routledge & Co., 1852, 1*s.* In this is a list of over thirty books of "The Railway Library." Most of these volumes were published at 1*s.*, a few at 1*s.* 6*d.* The earliest examples that I have of Routledge's "Railway Library" are 'The House of the Seven Gables,' by Nathaniel Hawthorne, price 1*s.*, and 'The Polish Lancer; or, 1812,' price 1*s.* 6*d.*, by Louis Rellstabb, both published in 1853. The green-back

"Railway Library" has no picture on the covers, excepting what may be described as wall-paper branches.

Among the early so-called "yellow-backs," with pictures on the front covers, were Marryat's novels, or some of them, published by Geo. Routledge & Co. in 1856–7 at 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

I also note 'The Lion Hunter of South Africa,' by R. Gordon Cumming, in red paper boards with a woodcut on the front cover, John Murray, 1856, price 5*s.*; and 'Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands,' edited by W. J. S., with an Introductory Preface by W. H. Russell, published by James Blackwood, 1857, price 1*s.* 6*d.* The latter is a yellow-back having on the cover a portrait of Mrs. Seacole, who kept "The British Hotel," in partnership with Mr. Day, about two miles from Balaclava. They built the "hotel," which was chiefly a store and a restaurant, but partly a kindly hospital. Mrs. Mary Seacole describes herself as a creole—"a few shades duskier than the brunettes." She was born at Kingston, Jamaica.

It is, I think, worth noting that not all the "yellow-backs" were in paper boards. I have 'Leonard Lindsay,' by Angus B. Reach, 1857, and 'The White Chief,' by Mayne Reid (no date), both published by J. &. C. Brown & Co., 2*s.* each. In them canvas takes the place of paper, the pictures on the covers being in the same style as those on the paper-backed volumes. Several of the Marryat novels mentioned above have "Railway Library" on the tops of the pictorial covers.

Mrs. Crowe's 'Night Side of Nature' is Nos. 44, 45 in Geo. Routledge & Co.'s "Railway Library," but I have not found it in "The Parlour Library."

One should not forget the books with pictorial paper covers, such as Cuthbert Bede's 'Verdant Green,' 3 vols., and 'A Story with a Vengeance,' by Angus B. Reach and Shirley Brooks. The earliest which I have of such books is 'Boys and their Rulers; or, What we do at School.' anon., Nathaniel Cooke, 1853. These books—all, I think, at 1*s.* per volume—were illustrated inside in addition to the pictorial covers.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austins, Warrington.

ST. SWITHIN is right: the first issue of novels of this class bore a pale green cover. It was published by Simms & McIntyre of Belfast in 1849: 'The Black Prophet,' by W. Carleton, price one shilling. Monthly issues followed, and "The Parlour Library" became a success at once. The firm opened a branch house in Paternoster Row, and issued many successful novels—among others 'The Chateau d'If,' by Dumas, 'The Dark Lady of Doona,' &c. The originator of the shilling "green-back" was Mr. John Simms, who still lives, at upwards of ninety, in retirement in Ireland.

JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

Savile Club.

Bohn adopted green for his "Cheap Series." I still possess Hawthorne's 'House of the Seven Gables,' which I devoured with delight in the early mornings of 1851 before going to school. This was the thirty-first volume of the series, and had been preceded by Emerson's 'Representative Men,' 'The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin,' sixteen of Washington Irving's writings, and others, all published at a shilling each, so the public got good and cheap literature even in those far-off days; but the works were non-copyright, hence the cheap price. Paper and print were both excellent, and the books bore the imprint of Harrison & Son, *London Gazette* Office, St. Martin's Lane, and Orchard Street, Westminster. The volumes were thread-sewn, and not a page has started in my copy of Hawthorne's story through all these years, although it has had many readers. This is rather a contrast to the horrible wire-stitching frequently now in use.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

ST. SWITHIN speaks of "The Parlour Library" in "paper-boards of an *eau-de-Nil* kind of tint." I have many "green-backs," including 'Bracebridge Hall' and 'The Alhambra' by Washington Irving, published in 1850 by "George Routledge & Co., Soho Square."

S. J. A. F.

"RAIN-SMIR" (11 S. ii. 346).—Both as given here and in the extended form "smirrin'," this word, denoting a fine misty rain, is in common use in the Scottish Lowlands. Jamieson when preparing the Scottish Dictionary does not seem to have had this pronunciation of the eastern counties reported to him, and he consequently enters the term only under the heading "smurr." He defines it as "a drizzling rain," says that it is employed in this sense in Ayrshire, Perthshire, and Renfrewshire, and adds that it is "equivalent to *Dagg*, denoting such rain as scarcely exceeds mist." From the rambling miscellany entitled 'The Gallo-

vidian Encyclopædia' he gives the quotation, "*Smurr*, light rain, rather heavier than dew," which illustrates the prevalence of the word in the southern counties. His explanation of the etymology is, "Teut. *smoor*, fumus, vapor; *smoor-en*, vaporare." Halliwell in the 'Archaic Dictionary' has the entry, "*Smur*. Small misty rain. East."

THOMAS BAYNE.

"Smir," often written "smirr," also "smur" and "smurr," is a common expression in many districts in England and Scotland, generally in the form "a smir of rain." Many illustrative quotations are given in the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' where the meaning of the word is defined as "a drizzling mist or rain: fine rain."

T. F. D.

[MR. TOM JONES also thanked for reply.]

WORDSWORTH: VARIANT READINGS (11 S. ii. 222, 294).—The editor of 'The Eversley Wordsworth' (viii. 273) has drawn from a manuscript source the following sonnet, which Mr. Nowell Smith reprints in his edition of the poet (iii. 427), ascribing the first publication of it to Prof. Knight, and giving as the date of its composition "perhaps 1812":—

My Son! behold the tide already spent
That rose, and steadily advanced to fill
The shores and channels, working Nature's will
Among the mazy streams that backward went,
And in the sluggish Ports where ships were pent.
And now, its task performed, the flood stands still
At the green base of many an inland hill,
In placid beauty and entire content.
Such the repose that Sage and Hero find,
Such measured rest the diligent and good
Of humbler name, whose souls do like the flood
Of ocean press right on, or gently wind,
Neither to be diverted nor withstood
Until they reach the bounds by Heaven assigned.

The credit of publishing this sonnet belongs, however, to Wordsworth, since it forms the concluding passage of 'A Fact, and an Imagination; or, Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-shore.' This poem, according to Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Nowell Smith, and Prof. Knight, was composed in the year 1816, and published four years later. From the remarks of Wordsworth to Miss Fenwick we gather that the first and the last fourteen lines were in existence before the intermediate fifteen were written, so that Mr. Nowell Smith may be right in assigning the composition of "My Son!" &c. to a date earlier by several years than that of the poem as a whole.

At all events, it is interesting to observe how Wordsworth, by a very slight change, manages to put what seems like an utterance from his own experience into the mouth of King Alfred:—

My faithful followers, lo! the tide is spent.

From this point the two versions are word for word the same, except that "Ports" and "were" (l. 5), "its" (l. 6), "entire" (l. 8), and "diligent" (l. 10) in "My Son!" &c., become "pools," "are," "his," "sublime," and "sedulous," in 'A Fact, and an Imagination.' I regret that the identity of these sonnets escaped my notice until it was too late to begin removing the superfluous quotations from the proofs of the 'Concordance to Wordsworth.'

The edition of Wordsworth with an Introduction by Viscount Morley has been referred to by another correspondent as if it were authoritative in the dating of Wordsworth's poems. The shortcomings of this volume were discussed in *The Academy* for 12 January, 1889, and 26 August, 1893. In general it is so faulty in the matter of dates, both of composition and first publication, that I may be excused for my failure to consult it in the particular instance of 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets,' iii. 12. Its faults have been reproduced in the "Cambridge Edition" (1904) published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, which may be similarly disregarded when one is speaking of the more "recent" authorities on Wordsworth.

LANE COOPER.

Ithaca, New York.

THE "HALLS" DISTRICT (11 S. ii. 329).—Though now out of date, and only to be found in public libraries, Britton and Brayley's 'Beauties of England and Wales,' London, 1801–16, 18 vols. in 25, contains much information, especially with regard to family seats within the district indicated. Cheshire is described in vol. ii., and Shropshire in vol. xiii. part i. A much more concise publication, Murray's 'Cheshire and Shropshire,' 1869, issued, I suppose, as one of the well-known Handbooks, is now out of print.

Other works, dealing with particular districts, may be mentioned:—

Platt's 'History and Antiquities of Nantwich,' London, 1818.

Hall's 'History of the Town and Parish of Nantwich,' Nantwich, 1883.

Lee's 'History of Market Drayton, with some Account of Ashley, Betton, Norton, Cheswardine, and other Villages,' London, 1861.

An article on 'Crewe and its Industries,' in *The Leisure Hour*, 1896–7.

An account of 'Crewe Hall, Cheshire,' in "The Gentleman's Magazine Library," 1892.

The following publications of an earlier day will need to be sought for in libraries :—

Hone's 'Every-Day Book,' 1827, contains an article on 'Cheshire Customs.'

Hume's 'Antiquities of Cheshire,' London, J. R. Smith, 1863 (published at 21*s.*).

Anderson's 'Shropshire: its Early History and Antiquities,' London, J. R. Smith, 1864.

More recent works, and easily procured, are :—

Freeman's 'English Towns and Districts,' 1883 (containing an account of Chester).

Mr. W. E. A. Axon's 'Cheshire Gleanings,' Manchester, Heywood, 1884, 6*s.*

Thornley's 'Monumental Brasses of Lancashire and Cheshire,' Hull, Andrews, 1893, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Gillichan's 'Cheshire' ("Little Guides"), London, Methuen, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Coward's 'Picturesque Cheshire,' London, Sherratt & Hughes, 5*s.*

'Old English Cottages and Farm-Houses: Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Cheshire,' London, Batsford, 21*s.*

Hare's 'Shropshire,' London, Allen, 6*s.*

Leighton's 'Shropshire Houses, Past and Present,' London, Bell, 21*s.*

Auden (editor), 'Memorials of Old Shropshire,' London, Bemrose.

Murray's Handbook, 'Northern Cathedrals' (including Chester), 2 vols., 21*s.*

Mr. Anderson ('British Topography') mentions a great number of other works, but does not come later than 1881.

W. Scott.

Stirling, N.B.

Hobby-Horse (11 S. ii. 209, 257, 317).—The following may be of interest :—

Since Robin Hood, Maid Marion,
And Little John are gone-a,
The Hobby-horse was quite forgot
Since Kempe did dance alone-a.
He did labour
Unto the tabor
For to dance
Then into France, &c.

This is from T. Weelkes's 'Ayers or Phantasticke Spirites,' 1608. Kempe's account of his famous dance from London to Norwich has been reprinted within the last century. Galfrid K. Congreve.

Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.

Gower Family of Worcestershire (11 S. ii. 249).—I have seen various MSS. by members of the Gower family of the past in which reference is made to the second-cousinship of Abel Gower of Boughton St. John (who died 1669) to Lord Gower of Trentham, but in none is there made any clearer statement than this vague one. As a matter of fact, the writers alluded to a relationship by marriage. There was no Lord Gower when Abel died, the barony not having been conferred until 33 years later. But the first Lord Gower's father Sir William Leveson-Gower, 4th Baronet, was related by marriage to Abel Gower of Boughton St. John, a daughter of the one family having been given in marriage to a son of the other family.

The only other relationship of the two families is a possible, even probable, common origin in the days of the Plantagenets, when the original stock drifted from the north of Yorkshire into Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire. The tradition of the intermarriage I speak of is a well-established one in the family, and is frequently alluded to in old MSS. Nichols evidently referred to it in his 'County Families of Wales,' thus giving rise to the notion that a closer relationship existed. Martello.

'Arden of Feversham' : "Gale" (11 S. ii. 226, 337).—The meaning of "gale" in nautical usage in Elizabethan times seems to have depended upon the adjective used with it. John Smith in his 'Accidence for Young Sea-men' thus classifies the winds :

"A calme, a brese, a fresh gaile, a pleasant gaile. It overblowes. A gust, a storme, a spoute, a loume gaile, an eddy wind, a flake of wind, a Turnado, a mounthe soune, a Herycano."

In literary usage it is also usually qualified, but mostly, I think, in a favourable sense : Shakespeare has "happy gale"; Gray, "gentle gales, and skies serene." There is a story told of Dr. Guthrie that, ministering once to a seafaring congregation on the east coast of Scotland, he prayed for "propitious gales." The congregation remonstrated. To them, as to most people now, "gale" meant "storm" or something near it. C. C. B.

Alexandrines in Shakespeare (11 S. ii. 309).—In answer to Euribek, may I point out that in a very large number of instances it would be a matter of opinion or taste whether a line should be taken as an alexandrine or a (very crowded) 5-footer? For example, all the words ending in "-ion" may be legitimately scanned like "the Cherub Contemplation" : such a line as 'Hamlet,' I. i. 105, may be either

Is the | main mot | ive of | our prep | arat | ions

(cf. 'Hamlet,' I. i. 156, "probation"; II. ii. 573, "malefactions," and *passim*), or

Is the | main mo | tive of | our prep | arátions.

I prefer the latter myself, in this instance, but certainly could not disable the former. Similarly, "Horatio" causes the same ambiguity (I. i. 42, 43, &c.). Also, the final "-ed" of participles and verbs (cf. I. i. 17,

"relievèd"). Again, different texts arrange lines differently: one text will print a foot *extra metrum* where another will incorporate the words with the preceding or following line, whereupon an unmistakable alexandrine results (cf. I. i. 64, "'Tis gone"; I. i. 136, "'Tis strange," &c.).

In a careful reading of the first act I find 20 instances which may fairly be scanned as alexandrines (though I should not myself scan them all so): a few others noticed casually are subjoined. The edition used is the Clarendon Press text, Clark and Wright, 1887:—

I. i. 17. Who.....place.
I. i. 86. Did slay.....compact.
I. i. 93. Had he.....covenant.
I. ii. 2. The memory.....befitted.
I. ii. 87. 'Tis sweet.....Hamlet.
I. ii. 90. That father.....bound.
I. ii. 119. I pray.....Wittenberg.
I. ii. 140. Hyperion.....mother.
I. ii. 160. Hail.....well.
I. ii. 180. Thrift.....meats.
I. iii. 24. Whereof.....loves you.
I. iv. 5. Indeed.....sèason.
I. v. 13. Are burnt.....forbid.
I. v. 93. And shall I.....heart.
I. v. 150. Ah ha.....truepenny.
I. v. 151. Come on.....cellarage.
I. v. 163. A worthy.....friends.
I. v. 186. God willing.....together.
I. v. 176–7.*As, Well.....if they might.
II. i. 113. And meant.....jealousy.
II. ii. 570. Fie upon 't.....heard.
IV. v. 65. For good.....greenly.
IV. v. 84. O'erbears.....lord.

H. K. St. J. S.

Dr. Abbott ('Shakespearian Grammar,' p. 397) distinctly states that "a proper alexandrine with six accents....is seldom found in Shakespeare." He cites a number of apparent alexandrines, some of them occurring in 'Hamlet,' but shows that not one of them answers his definition of "a proper alexandrine." Has Prof. Saintsbury been correctly quoted? W. Scott.

[Mr. Tom Jones also refers to Dr. Abbott.]

Bohemians and Gipsies (11 S. ii. 306).—When, towards the end of the fifteenth century, some natives of Bohemia came to the Court of the King of France, the French people were much astonished to find that they were not gipsies. Cf. 'Diary of an Embassy from King George of Bohemia to King Louis XI. of France,' translated by A. Henry Wratislaw (London, 1871).

L. L. K.

* These lines are not easy to reduce to scansion at all, but they cannot be got into the 5-footer mould.

Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo: C. S. Benecke (11 S. ii. 227, 370).—I possess a handbook of 'The New Palace of Westminster,' dated 1880. At the end is a detailed description of Maclise's fresco purporting to have been copied from *The Athenæum*, but no date is given. I quote thence the following sentence:—

"Like two wings of the composition, on either side of the Generals is grouped the Staff of each. On the Prussian side, next to Blücher, ride Gneisneau, the commander to whom the pursuit was given, with white plumes in his hat, Nostitz, Bulow—an old, yellow man, in a blue coat loaded with orders,—Zeithen, and others: amongst them a Brunswick officer, with the skull and cross-bones on his shako, and nearest to the front mounted upon a magnificent white horse, rides Sir Hussey Vivian (Lord Vivian) in a hussar's dress."

John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

Builders in Devonshire, 1812–30 (11 S. ii. 310).—The Military Hospitals of Stoke, about half a mile from Dock, were planned under the direction of the Duke of Richmond, but erected under the superintendence of the Barrack Board, during the war which followed the French Revolution. See further as regards Plymouth public works Dr. James Dugdale's 'British Traveller,' 1819, pp. 166–72 and p. 178.

J. Holden Macmichael.

Scotch and Irish Booksellers (11 S. i. 423; ii. 170).—I add the names of the only eighteenth-century booksellers or publishers I can discover in Greenock, though in the early nineteenth century there arose others who supplied much ammunition for pamphlet wars:—

William McAlpine, 1788.
Thomas Murray, 1790.
G. Laird, 1799.

Wm. C. Mitchell.

Greenock.

Francis Peck (11 S. ii. 68, 136, 175, 295).—Francis Peck the younger, son of the Rev. Francis Peck, Rector of Saltwood, was born 31 October, 1685, in the parish of Saltwood, and baptized on 8 November following in St. Leonard's Church, Hythe. His mother's name was Margaret. R. J. Fynmore.

Sandgate.

Miers, Silhouette Artist (11 S. ii. 369).—Mr. Leonard Price will find something about Miers if he will refer to my reply under the heading 'Silhouettes of Children,' printed at 9 S. x. 74, and the other references there given. H. R. Leighton.

[Mr. A. S. Lewis also thanked for reply.]

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Nobilities of Europe.* Edited by the Marquis de Ruvigny. (Melville & Co.)

ALTHOUGH this is the second edition of this work, the author has not yet succeeded in making it complete, but he tells us that he hopes in a future issue, to include several more lists, and to complete the existing ones, particularly in the case of France. The work as at present presented is somewhat sketchy; in fact, the author in many cases only claims that the lists are tentative.

In addition to Great Britain and Ireland, the countries dealt with are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, the Papal States, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.

The articles introducing the nobility of each country, and explaining the establishment and history of the creation of the nobility, are generally interesting, and, so far as we have been able to check them, appear to be well-informed and accurate. We cannot say that the illustrations are very aptly chosen as representative of the ancient nobility of Europe. They begin with the arms of a London solicitor who was a few years ago created a Baron of the Saxe-Ernestine family Order. Then we have the arms of two gentlemen well known in the City—Baron Sousa Deiro and Count Leopoldina—and of two other gentlemen claiming to represent ancient houses through the maternal line. When such splendid families are available to represent the nobility of Europe as those of the Count de Longueville, the Marquis de Bucy, the Metaxas, the Medicis, the Schimmelpennincks, the Decazes, and the Radziwills, it seems a pity that the illustrations are not of a more representative character.

We suggest that in a future edition the lists of peers of Great Britain and Ireland might be omitted, as to English readers Burke and Debrett are always available, and deal very much more fully with the British peerage.

The book is not entirely without its humours. We find on p. 361 that Oliver of San Francisco, "having about 1878 presented H. H. Pope Leo XIII. with a single block of gold worth 10,000*l.*, was by him created a Marquess"; and again on p. 283 we note that George Cockle, third son of James Cockle, the originator of the "Compound Antibilious Pills," was created by the Republic of San Marino Marquess of Monte Carlo.

At the end of the book the pedigrees of Lowndes of Arthurlie, De Raet, and Grimaldi are set out. Why these three families are chosen, in preference to others of more prominence, we do not understand.

We have had an opportunity of submitting the book to a Danish and a Dutch expert. The latter tells us that in the case of his country the information is sound and the lists accurate, except for a few matters of spelling. Our Danish expert goes much more into detail, and finds much more to criticize in the article on the Nobility of Denmark, and again the spelling of the titles seems very faulty. We may publish this critic's remarks in a subsequent number. We note that on p. 5 the well-known property of the Duke of Rutland is called "Hadden" instead of Haddon.

We should have expected to hear something of the celebrated knighthoods which prevailed in Europe during the Crusades and up to Tudor times, and which appear in Guillim's 'Display of Heraldry'; but there is no note of Orders such as the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre in Italy, the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in Malta, the Knights Templars founded in 1118, or the Knights of the Lily of Navarre in Spain. Many of the most noble families mentioned in connexion with these knighthoods do not appear in the volume before us. Of course, they may have all become extinct, but this is hardly likely.

The labour of getting out this volume must have been very considerable, and we wish to give the Marquis every credit for his industry; we shall be glad to see the next edition, and hope to find more representative illustrations and the completion of the lists of France and one or two other countries. We note that the author's own family is one of antiquity and eminence, and we think he might more suitably have given an illustration of his own achievement of arms than of those which at present adorn the volume.

*The Burlington Magazine* devotes its editorial articles this month to 'International Exhibitions and Loans of Works of Art,' regarded from the point of view of art and of mere advertisement, and the new theatre at Windsor, immediately under the walls of the Castle, which is denounced as a national eyesore. The frontispiece and several other illustrations exhibit the beauty of the famous statue known as the 'Fanciulla d'Anzio,' which is now in the Museo delle Terme at Rome, having been purchased for 450,000 lire. It is, indeed, a beautiful work, worthy to be assigned to Leochares or some other Greek master; it is not, however, Mrs. Eugénie Strong maintains, a female statue at all, but rather a representation of a boy engaged in the laurel-bearing rite of Apollo. Her article entitled 'Daphnephoros' certainly makes out a strong case for the masculine attribution, and it seems odd that the points she mentions should not have been brought forward before. The whole article is of great interest. 'Chinese Paintings in the British Museum,' a second article by Mr. L. Binyon, reveals some beautiful designs; while Herr R. Meyer-Riefstahl's article on 'Vincent van Gogh' gives a striking account of a remarkable career. The unfortunate artist, who died by his own hand in 1890, was a leader among those successors to the Impressionists who represent the last word in painting, and are now being introduced to English artists and art-fanciers. Mr. W. G. Thomson has an illustrated article on 'Hispano-Moresque Carpets'; and Mr. H. N. Veitch another on 'Sheffield Plate: the Period of Registered Marks,' which should be of interest to collectors.

Among various briefer communications attention may be drawn to Mr. C. J. Holmes's suggestion that the model for 'The Woman with the Arrow,' Rembrandt's last etched plate, was no Dutchwoman, but an Englishwoman; and a severe attack on the arrangement and description of the drawings of the Turner Bequest made by Mr. A. J. Finberg in 1909 for the Trustees of the National Gallery.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

MR. EDWARD BAKER'S Birmingham Catalogue 275 contains only 110 items, but most of these are books in the original boards, uncut, and nearly all with paper labels. We note 'China in Miniature,' 2 vols., 12mo, Ackermann, 1823, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Roscoe's 'German Novelists,' 4 vols., 1826, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Lady Caroline Lamb's 'Graham Hamilton,' 2 vols., 1822, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Lytton's 'Falkland,' 1827, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Chambers's 'Picture of Scotland,' 1827, 2 vols., 1*l.* 5*s.*; and Las Casas's 'Memoirs,' 1818, 2*l.* 2*s.* There are works under James Hogg, Washington Irving, Scott, and others.

Mr. L. C. Braun's Catalogue 66 contains a good general list. Art and Illustrated Books include Molmenti's 'Venice,' 2*l.* 2*s.*; Camden's 'Britannia,' 4 vols., folio, 1806, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and 'European Scenery,' 6 vols., 1820-23, 3*l.* 3*s.* The general portion contains the Berry Journals, 3 vols., half-calf, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 4 vols., 1837–8, 1*l.* 6*s.*; and Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting,' 5 vols., original calf, 1786, 7*s.* 6*d.* Under Topography and Engraved Views is much of interest, especially concerning London and Middlesex. A spotless copy of Park's 'Hampstead,' 1818, is 2*l.* 2*s.*; and an extra-illustrated Lysons's 'Environs,' 6 vols. in 5, 4to, calf, 3*l.* 10*s.* (including the supplement).

Mr. Frank Redway's Wimbledon Catalogue 7 contains among Manuscripts one of the fifteenth century from the collection of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, 'Liber Magistri Hugonis de Sacramentis Ecclesiæ.' The volume, in the original oak boards, belonged to the Monastery of St. Barbara at Cologne; it is beautifully written on white vellum, 396 pp., 4to, 18*l.* Among first editions are Browning's 'Strafford,' 1837, 7*l.*, and 'Bells and Pomegranates,' complete set of the eight parts (Part V. is, as usual, the second edition), a fine copy, Moxon, 1841–6, 11*l.* 15*s.*; Borrow's 'Romano Lavo-Lil,' 1874, 3*l.* 5*s.*, and 'The Zincali,' 1841, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Pierce Egan's 'Life in London,' a fine copy in full crimson levant, 1821, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Kipling's 'Plain Tales from the Hills,' Calcutta, 1888, 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; George Meredith's 'Beauchamp's Career,' 3 vols., original cloth, 1876, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and 'Sense and Sensibility,' 'Emma,' 'Northanger Abbey,' and 'Persuasion,' and second editions of 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Mansfield Park,' 16 vols., half-calf, 5*l.* 15*s.* Doyle's 'Overland Journey to the Great Exhibition of 1851,' with autograph letter, is 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Dora Greenwell's 'Poems,' 1867, with manuscript and letter, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Under America are also first editions, including Thoreau's 'Walden,' in the original cloth with advertisements, Ticknor & Fields, 1854, 3*l.* 15*s.* There are first editions of Thomas Hardy and Kate Greenaway. Also some Baxter prints.

Mr. C. Richardson's Manchester Catalogue 63 contains Anderson's 'Pictorial Arts of Japan,' 4 parts, folio, 1886, 6*l.*; also a very fine copy of Audsley's 'Ornamental Arts of Japan,' 12*l.* There are many works under America. Under Jerrold is the first edition of 'Cakes and Ale,' 2 vols., 1842, 2*l.*; under Shakespeare, the third edition of Malone, 21 vols., old calf, 1821, 11*l.* 15*s.*; under Tennyson, Bightwell's 'Concordance,' Moxon, 1869, 1*l.* 1*s.*; under Wales, Nicholas's 'Annals,' 2*l.* 5*s.*; while under Moliere is the Édition de Luxe, limited to 200 copies, introduction by Saintsbury, 8 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.*

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons' Liverpool Catalogue CCCCXVI. contains a very tall, perfect copy of the fifth edition of Chaucer, 1602, 12*l.* 12*s.* This edition is of bibliographical interest because of additions printed for the first time. There is the first folio of 'The Faerie Queene,' 1609, 15*l.* 15*s.*; also the fourth and last folio edition of Spenser's Works, 1679, 8*l.* 8*s.* The *editio princeps*, in perfect state, of Fuchsius's Herbal, Basle, 1542, is 32*l.* A note states that William Morris "held the work in highest esteem, and continually used it for suggestions in design." Under Kelmscott Press is its *chef-d'œuvre*, Chaucer, 60*l.* Under Bunyan is the first edition of 'Solomon's Temple Spiritualiz'd,' 1688, 6*l.* 6*s.* There are works under America, Devon and Cornwall, and Liverpool. The general portion includes Leslie's 'Memoirs of Constable,' specially embellished with 20 of his pictures, 1843, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Holbein's 'Portraits,' original impressions, mostly proofs, 10*l.*; Macaulay's 'History,' 5 vols., first editions, extra-illustrated, 8*l.* 8*s.*; and Ralfe's 'Naval Chronology,' with 60 fine plates of important engagements, 3 vols., half blue levant by Zaehnsdorf, 1820, 10*l.* Under Portugal is Murphy's 'Travels,' 1795–8, 2 vols., 9*l.* 9*s.* This copy was bound for the Hamilton Palace Library of William Beckford, and is in the finest red straight-grained English morocco. There are beautiful specimens of royal and armorial bindings, and a number of bargains for book-collectors.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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MR. C. G. SMITHERS.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. C. G. Smithers, of 47, Darnley Road, Dalston, who dropped down dead in the street last Saturday on the way to the inquest on his wife. He was 83, and she 84. He was an occasional contributor to our columns. His father was a naval officer who fought at Trafalgar, and at one time a prisoner of war at Verdun.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

J. T. LOOMIS, Washington.—Anticipated *ante*, p. 357.

B. W. ("Early Arms of Paris").—The quotation is a joke.

G. H. G. ("C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre").—Attributed to Marshal Canrobert on viewing the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## ALFIERI IN ENGLAND: ORIGINAL OF HAWSER TRUNNION.

About three miles on the Cheshire side of Warrington—in a part of the parish of Appleton called Hull, and on the estate of Mr. Thomas Lyon of Appleton Hall—stands a superior farm-house, by name Bellefields, which has had two remarkable inhabitants.

Bellefields was built somewhere about 1750 by a retired naval officer, an Admiral Hoare, who was attracted to this part of the country by his friendship with Sir Piers Warburton, Bt. The Admiral is said to be the original of Smollett's humorous and immortal picture of Commodore Hawser Trunnion in 'Peregrine Pickle.' The Admiral was his own architect, and took a ship for his model. He made cabins and officers' and warrant officers' rooms. The grass plot before the house was his quarter-deck, where his flag floated from a masthead. All who approached him when he was on this supposed naval ground were required to do it with their hats off, and every other mark of duty and official usage which an admiral has a right to expect on board his own ship. The twenty-four hours were divided into watches, and marked by bells; the occurrences of the day were recorded in a log-book; and the inmates of Bellefields slept in hammocks. But, despite his professional foibles, no warmer-hearted, kinder, or more hospitable gentleman than the real Commodore Trunnion ever existed.

After the Admiral's time, and for a short period only, Bellefields became the abode of the celebrated Italian poet Count Vittorio Alfieri. In what year, and for what reasons, did the impetuous Italian withdraw to this then remote part of the provinces? Nothing appears to be known of his life at the farm beyond the fact that he loved to frequent a fir hill near the house, and to walk on the terrace round its base, to which he gave the name, by which it still goes, of "Alfieri's walk."

It seems probable that Alfieri retired to Bellefields in the autumn of 1771, during his first visit to England, and after the discovery of his intrigue with the beautiful young wife of Edward, second Viscount Ligonier, rendered it expedient and desirable for him to quit the metropolis. In his autobiography Alfieri states: "I accompanied her [Lady Ligonier] in a tour through several of the counties of England." In 1772 he parted from his mistress at Rochester, and returned to Turin. Lord Ligonier divorced his wife, 7 November, 1771, and she married, when Alfieri's attentions had ceased, a Capt. Smith. G. E. C.'s Peerage states that a beautiful portrait of this lady by Gainsborough is in the National Portrait Gallery, but it does not figure in the current catalogue.

Bellefields now looks like a modern house, but its bones are just as they were when it sheltered the eccentric admiral and the philandering poet. The site commands an extensive view of the Mersey Valley, nearly as far as Manchester on the east, and to Runcorn Gap on the west.

H. G. Archer.

## SHAKESPEARIANA.

SHAKESPEARE'S EPITAPH: "PAGE" (11 S. ii. 163).—The attribution of the epitaph to Bacon may be right on account of the phrase "but as a page to the latter [book]" occurring in the philosopher's letter to Sir Tobie Matthew. The epitaph should, however, be regarded in its entirety, as the English portion is preceded by the well-known Latin distich. In his 'Life of Shakespeare,' p. 277, Mr. Sidney Lee attributes the composition of this to "a London friend." All things considered, I personally should prefer to regard the epitaph as emanating from the pen of Ben Jonson, who would certainly be familiar with the contents of the 'Advancement of Learning,' and, being on intimate terms with Bacon, may have had that writer's explanation of the work from his own lips. Furthermore, the allusions to Nestor, Socrates, and Virgil, which Mr. Lee considers not very apposite, are more likely to have fallen from Jonson, who in the 'Poetaster,' written in 1601, introduces Shakespeare in the person of Virgil, according to Gifford, some of the characterization being appropriate and some inappropriate to the Latin poet; see the note on the passage in Cunningham's edition of the play, Act V. sc. i.

Despite Mr. Lee's allegation that

> All that he hath writ
> Leaves living art but page to serve his wit

can "mean only one thing," I venture to think it means two: the sense indicated by Mr. Lee, and the further one that the poet's writings leave other authors merely in the condition of a blank sheet of parchment on which those writings may be inscribed: that in fact it is a pun, and a very palpable one. N. W. HILL.

'2 HENRY IV.,' IV. i. 139 (11 S. ii. 164).—I regret being unable to concur in SIR PHILIP PERRING'S defence of the reading "and did" in the lines,

> And all their prayers and love
> Were set on Hereford, whom they doted on,
> And bless'd, and graced, and did more than the king,

which occurs in the Folios. Theobald adopted the emendation proposed by Thirlby, "indeed," which has found its way into the text of some editions. Delius suggested "and bid"; and the Cambridge editors, with a finer ear for English, proposed "and eyed." "Indeed," however, seems on the whole to be preferred, since Shakespeare can hardly have written "doted on, and bless'd, and graced, and eyed," using a fourth predicate in a sentence in order to produce an effect which is better obtained by three. N. W. HILL.

'LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST,' I. i. 44–5:—

> And when I was wont to *think no harm all night*,
> And make a dark night too of half the day.

Furness (1904) agrees with Theobald, who "observes that there is a Latin proverb which is 'very nigh to the sense' of this passage: *Qui bene dormit, nihil mali cogitat.*" Halliwell, however, believes that the verb "to sleep" is to be understood after "harm." The Arden (1906) and the First Folio Edition (1903) agree with Halliwell.

The correctness of Theobald's interpretation is strengthened by a passage found in John Northbrooke's 'Treatise against Dicing, Dancing, Plays, and Interludes' (Shakespeare Society Publications, 1843, p. 46):—

> "Why, sir, by my sleepe I hurt no man, *for therein I thought no evil*; and therein I have not offended, that I nede to repent me for it."

M. P. T.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

'ALL 'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL,' I. i. 114–16:—

> Virtue's steely bones
> Look bleak i' the cold wind; withal, full oft we see
> Cold wisdom waiting on superfluous folly.

Most persons, I presume, will agree with Sydney Walker in thinking that the epithet "cold," which occurs in the last of the above lines, is corrupt, as not being a suitable partner to stand *vis-à-vis* to "superfluous." Either the copyist inadvertently repeated a word which he had just set down in the preceding line, or, owing possibly to a malformation of the letters, he mistook a *v* for a *c*, and wrote "cold," where he should have written "void." I submit that "void" was the poet's word: it contains exactly the same number of letters as "cold"; it is used by Shakespeare elsewhere; it satisfies the sense, the scansion, above all, the antithesis. For a parallel we may refer to the first chapter of Genesis, where we are told that "in the beginning" the earth was "void," in contradistinction to the earth, as it afterwards appeared in all its "fullness," to use the Psalmist's brief expression. And this word "void," which is applied to the great cosmos, may with equal propriety be applied to the individual man, who is as it were *un abrégé de l'univers*. True it is that we moderns are accustomed to speak of a man as without means, or poor, or destitute, or penniless, yet "void," used in the same sense, is an excellent Elizabethan epithet.

As for the second line in the above passage, it has no need of Pope's pruning-knife; it may be scanned as an alexandrine, "cold" having a dissyllabic value given to it, as in the following examples :—

You speak it out of fear and *cold* heart,
'1 Henry IV.,' III. vii.,

and

Toad that under *cold* stone.
'Macbeth'.

So treated, the line from a rhythmical point of view is perfect. PHILIP PERRING.
7, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

'ROMEO AND JULIET,' I. i. 65: "Draw if you be men. Gregory, remember thy swashing [Q. and F. "washing"] blows."

If the Quarto and Folio reading is correct, Shakspere had probably in his mind the peasant manner of washing clothes by beating them, as commonly seen in Normandy.
P. A. MCELWAINE.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN THE SANDPITS CEMETERY, GIBRALTAR.

THIS, like the Trafalgar Cemetery (see 11 S. i. 104, 165), is no longer used. It is situated to the south of the Alameda, and is divided by a footpath (running north and south from the entrance gate) into two unequal parts. The inscriptions are here arranged in rows parallel to the above path, but the later rows are very irregular. Many tombs are now without inscription, owing to the perishing of the stone; others are only partly legible. Of the latter it is possible that in some cases more of the inscription might be made out by visits under different lights. Want of time caused some four or five inscriptions in the north-east corner to be omitted. Those which follow were taken down in March last.

RIGHT OF FOOTPATH.

1. A tomb by itself, near the gate. Dña Maria Teresa de B(oilisson), d. 24 Oct., 1855, a. 83. Also Dr. —— B(oilisson), d. May, 1854. Both natives of Toulon. (In Spanish.)

FIRST ROW.

2. Alex. Shea, d. 7 Jan., 1847, a. 54. R.I.P. Also Jane, wid. of John Williams, Captain of the Port, d. 26 Feb., 1855, a. 84.

3. Antonia Quartin, d. 2 Mar., 1839, a. 62. Geronimo Quartin, Esq., d. 23 Aug., 1845, a. 74.

4. Joseph Thibaudier, Esq., Consular Agent for France, d. 13 Sept., 1833, a. 73.

5. Elizabeth, wid. of the late Jos. Thibaudier, Esq., d. 27 Sept., 1837, a. 66.

6. Rebecca Maria Theresa, d. of Horatio Sprague, Consul of the U.S.A., and Victorina Scholastica, his w., d. 5 Dec., 1838, a. 17 yrs. 9 months.

7. Romain Auriol, Esq., Surgeon of the Civil Hospital, formerly surgeon in the British Army, d. 14 May, 1847, a. 76.

8. Julia, w. of Frenscis (*sic*) Leigh, M.D., Surgeon 60th Reg., d. 21 Ap., 1837.

9. Don Juan B$^{ta}$ Zino, Presbiterio Vicario Apostolico Jubilado de esta Ciudad, murió 13 Mar., 1851, a. 74.

10. Franciscus Cordeiro, Spanish secular priest, d. at Gib. 5 Feb., 18(3)1, a. 53. (InLatin.)

11. A nearly illegible inscription in Latin to the Archbishop of Eluesis in Portugal, who d. 9 Nov., 1828, a. 62.

LEFT OF FOOTPATH.

FIRST ROW, BEGINNING AT NORTH END.

12. Georgina Sophia, w. of W. Percy P. Mackesy, Surgeon 30th Reg., d. 11 Oct., 1853, a. 21. Adelaide Georgiana Fanny, their d., died June, 1853, a. 1 month.

13. Capt. Thomas Mostyn, 54th Regt., d. 23 May, 1846, a. 31.

14. Edward Wm. Auriol Drummond Hay, late Consul-General to the Emperor of Morocco, b. at Alnwick, Northd., 4 Ap., 1785; d. at Tangier, 28 Feb., 1845. Erected by filial affection.

15. Col. Price Jones, K. H., R.E., d. 20 Mar., 1854, a. 65.

16. Charlotte Hume, d. of Quartermaster Hume, 72nd Reg., d. 6 May, 1847, a. 8 months.

17. Wm. J. Campbell, Esq., Lieut. 5th Fusiliers, d. 13 Jan., 1843, a. 23.

18. Capt. Charles Wood, 5th Fusiliers, d. 15 Sept., 1842, a. 39.

19. W. M. Firth, Asst. Surgeon, 54th Regt., d. 7 Mar., 1856, a. 27. Officers of his Regiment have erected a tablet in the parish church of Dorchester.

SECOND ROW, BEGINNING AT SOUTH END.

20. Alexander ——. (Illegible.)

21. Major Robert Erskine, a native of Cavan, Ireland, served in the 4th Regt. 28 years and fought in 23 engagements. He d. 30 Dec., 1827, a. 42.

22. Capt. B. W. Booth, U.S. Navy, d. 20 July, 1828, a. 37.

23. Lieut. S. A. George Osborne, 94th Reg., d. 26 Sept., 1828, a victim at the age of 20 to the epidemic fever raging in this garrison during the autumn of the above year.

24. John Wallis Alexander, Esq., Lieut. 94th Reg., a victim, &c., 8 Oct., 1828, a. 26. Erected by his wid., Anne Maria.

25. Charles Steuart, Esq., 42nd Royal Highlanders, 2nd s. of Chas. Steuart, Esq., of Dalguise, N.B., d. of the malignant fever, 3 Nov., 1828.

26. J. G. Fraser, Asst. Surgeon, 73rd Reg., d. 20 Nov., 1828, a. 26, of the epidemic fever. Erected by his parents.

27. Chas. Dudley Oliver, Esq., Captain 30th Reg., d. at Tangier, 2 Feb., 1854, a. 32.

28. C. E. J. Palmer, Ens., 56th Reg., 4th s. of Lieut.-Col. R. Palmer, R.A., d. 19 Oct., 1850, a. 23 yrs. 6 months.

Calm on the bosom of thy God | Fair spirit rest thee now | E'en while with ours thy foot-

steps trod | His seal was on thy brow.—Dust to its narrow house beneath | Soul to its place on high | They that have seen thy look in death | No more may fear to die. Erected by his brother officers.

29. C. O. C. Higgins, late Bt.-Major, 56th Regt., d. 2 Oct., 1848, a. 57.

30. Frances Amelia, w. of Major T. Budgen, R.E., d. 3 Dec., 1848, a. 34. Mary Elizabeth, d. of the above, died 5 Dec., 1850, a. 2 yrs.

31. Lieut.-Col. P. S. Norman, d. 13 Mar. 1849, after 44 yrs. in the 56th Reg.

32. Lieut. W. R. Cazalet, 82nd Reg., eldest s. of the Rev. James Cazalet, late of Halsted Place, Kent, d. 27 Sept., 1838, a. 21.

33. Joseph Stoodly, Lieut. and Adjt. 82nd Regt., born at Crewkerne, Somerset, d. 13 Oct., 1839, a. 48.

33*a*. Thomas Ludford Stewart, 82nd Regt., d. 23 Nov., 1827, a. 23, only s. of Wm. Stewart, Esq., of See Park, Antrim, Ireland.

34. Peter Frederik Buchwald, Lieut. R. Danish Navy, b. 30 Jan., 1816 ; d. 19 Aug., 1844, during the stay of H.D.M. Frigate Thetis.

35. Henry A. R. Fitzgerald, Lieut. R.A., s. of Col. E. T. and Emma Fitzgerald, of Turlough Park, Mayo, d. 11 Feb., 1845, a. 20.

THIRD ROW, BEGINNING AT NORTH END.

36. Richard Hawkins Carlyon, Lieut. R.A., b. 12 Oct., 1825 ; d. 27 Ap., 1845.

37. Elizabeth, w. of Robert Woodward, d. of W. Harley, of Chigwell, Essex, d. 28 Aug., 1825, a. 41.

38. Mary Anne, w. of Quartermaster J. Swaine, 56th Regt., d. 24 Ap., 1848, a. 39.

39. E. H. Scrymgour, w. of Lieut. William Scrymgour, R, N, R, A, T (*sic*), d. 10 June, 1832, a. 32.

40. Clara Graeham Scrymgour, d. of Lieut. and E. H. Scrymgour, b. May 4, d. June 7. Also Florence —rington (illegible).

41. Caroline Bethune, a. 10 yrs., d. of Col. Longworth Dames, 37th Reg., d. at sea off Lisbon, 9 Oct., 1854.

42. Sir J. E. Campbell, Bart., of Auchinbrech, Kildalloig, Argyleshire, d. 9 Dec., 1853, a. 44.

43. Ann Power, d. of Barry Power, Esq., of Waterford, d. 11 Jan., 1842, a. 68. Thos. Henry Power, Esq., Russian Consul, d. 22 Aug., 1852, a. 78. Louis Thomas Power, Esq., Russian Consul, d. 11 Nov., 1890, a. 72. Carlota, his w., d. 4 Nov., 1880, a. 56. Their s., Louis Manuel Oelrich Power, Esq., Russian Consul, d. 21 Mar., 1903, a. 55.

44. Gilbert Wall Acelane, s. of Lieut. Gilbert J. L. Buchanan, R.A., d. 26 Ap., 1839, a. 13 months.

45. Elizabeth Prichard, sister of Edward Prichard, Esq., Registrar of H.M. Supreme Court, d. 30 Aug., 1840, a. 63.

46. Alexander Porter Darragh, Purser U.S. Ship Boston, b. 1789 ; d. at sea, 9 Jan., 1831.

47. (John ?) Carisbrook, s. of Francis (?), d. Dec. (1831).

48. John ——, M.D., Inspector of Hospitals, d. 3. Nov., 1828, of epidemic fever, a. (50).

49. —— s. of James and Mary (James). (Most of inscription gone.)

50. Wm. Oxborough, late Provost Marshal, d. 12 Nov., 1849, a. 70.

51. Robinson, s. of Capt. Robinson Sadleir, 4th Regt., d. 3 Sept., 1829, a. 8 months.

52. Wilhelmina Harriet, d. of Wm. Smith Lukin, Esq., Paymaster 94th Reg., d. 24 Feb., 1827, a. 3 yrs.

FOURTH ROW, BEGINNING AT SOUTH END.

53. Edmund Crawley, 3rd s. of Lieut.-Col. John and Elizabeth Marshall, b. 24 Ap., d. 30 Oct., 1829.

54. L. E., d. 6 Nov., 1824, a. 18 days.

55. Mary Warrell, d. 1842.

56. Paymaster Wm. Iveson, 46th Reg., d. 2 Oct., 1841, a. 51. Ens. George Selsey Bigland, after the regiment had embarked for the W. Indies, killed by a fall down the hatchway of the transport Java, 23 Jan., 1842, a. 19.

57. Ens. Henry Frederick Sullivan, 46th Reg., d. 31 Mar., 1840, a. 18, from a fall from his horse.

58. Ens. Oswald Kingwerge, 12th Reg., a victim to the epidemic fever, 16 Nov., 1828, a. 23.

59. Lieut. Henry Gordon Forssteen, 12th Reg. a victim, &c., 27 Nov., 1828, a. 21.

60. The Rev. Godfrey Kingsford, b. 27 Mar., 1819 ; d. 12 Mar., 1852.

61. Catherine, w. of the Rev. Godfrey Kingsford, d. 21 Sept., 1846, a. 28.

62. Jane, relict of George Fraser, Esq., Paymaster 9th Reg., d. 3 Jan., 1824. Erected by her children.

63. Capt. John Cowper, 59th Reg., d. 2 Nov., 1835, a. 19 (*sic*).

64. Ens. Chas. Cowley, 59th Reg., d. 1 Oct., 1835, a. 20.

65. Lieut.-Col. Deedes, 34th Reg., d. on board H.M.S. Bellerophon, 26 Mar., 1848, a. 48.

66. Sir William Macgregor, Bart., Capt. 92nd Highlanders, d. 29 Mar., 1846, a. 29. He lost his health in the Chinese Expedition, while in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment.

67. Emma, w. of Charles Markham, Major 60th Rifles, d. 14 Oct., 1836.

68. Frances Ann Fraser, 3rd d. of the Rev. Wm. Fraser, Rector of North Waltham, Hants, d. 16 Sept., 1853, a. 17.

FIFTH ROW, BEGINNING NORTH END.

69. James Duff, Kt., 50 years Consul at Cadiz, b. in Scotland, 12 Jan., 1734 ; d. 20 Nov., 1815, at Cadiz. Placed by his nepos and heir, Wm. Duff Gordon. (A long Latin inscription.)

70. Joseph Larcom, many years resident Naval Commander at Malta, d. 17 Feb., 1818, a. 54.

71. Catherine Maria and James William Adamson. The former d. at Gib., 20 June, 1844, a. 5 months ; the latter d. in Dublin, 24 July, 1844, a. 2 yrs. 5 months, children of Joseph Samuel Adamson, Capt. 38th Reg., and Frances his w.

72. Johanna Caroline McKenzie, d. 14 Feb., 1817, a. 11 months.

73. Thomas Ross, s. of the late Staff Asst. Surgeon Thos. Rolston and Susannah Sarah his wid., d. 11 Jan., 1827, a. 7 months.

74. John Wilson, Esq., late quartermaster 70th Surrey Reg., d. 8 Dec., 1834, a. 50. Erected by his wid. Eleanor.

75. James Dillon, s. of William and Mary Davis, d. 24 Sept., 1829, a. 1 yr. 8 months.

76. Mary Ann, w. of William Davis, Chief Clerk in H.M. Naval Victualling Yard, d. 7 May, 1823, a. 20.

77. Jacob George Mountain, Lieut. and Adjt. Cameronians, 2nd s. of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, d. 17 June, 1850, a. 24.
78. Henry George Williams, Lieut. R.N., 2nd s. of John Williams, Surgeon R.N., d. 21 Feb., 1846, a. 26.
79. Frederick, 3rd surviving s. of William and Maria Hulton, of Hulton Park, Lancaster, Ens. 48th Reg., b. 26 Jan., 1820; d. 18 Sept., 1839.
80. Thomas James Dundas, Ens. 48th Reg., eldest s. of the Hon. and Rev. Thos. L. Dundas, Rector of Harpole, Northants, d. 18 Dec., 1838, a. 20.
81. Harry Vandeleur Cole, 2nd s. of Robert Cole, Esq., Capt. 48th Reg., d. 9 Feb., 1841, a. 7.
82. John Pitt, b. 18 Aug., d. 13 Dec., 1827. Charlotte, b. 22 Jan., d. 9 Mar., 1829. William, b. 7 Sept., 1831, d. 26 June, 1832. All children of Capt. T. H. Fenwick, R.E., and Marianne his w.
83. Elouiza Barnetti, d. 12 July, 1854.
84. William Henry, s. of Quartermaster Sidley, R. Welsh Fusiliers, d. 24 July, 1825, a. 2 months.
85. —— Moore, d. 1828, a. 7, and —— Moore, d. 12 June, 1828. (Rest gone.)
86. John Pitt.

G. S. Parry, Lieut.-Col.

(*To be concluded.*)

Is not the inscription No. 38 in the King's Chapel, Gibraltar (see *ante*, pp. 342, 344), meant to be read "30 Ducs al de n$^a$ s$^a$ dla ME dos"? The sculptor, being pressed for space at the bottom of the stone, ran the word "de" into the contraction "n$^a$," making "den$^a$" ("de nuestra").

I do not think, necessarily, that any words have been omitted, such as "XI. aniversarios." The phrase (unabbreviated), "Dexó su Señoria 30 Ducados de renta á este convento por XI. aniversarios y por 30 Ducados al de nuestra señora [not "santa"] de la Madre de Dios," would be freely translated thus: "Her Ladyship left 30 ducats annuity to this convent for eleven years (or anniversaries), and thirty ducats (lump sum) to that of Our Lady (of) the Mother of God."

E. Haviland Hillman.

3227, Campo S. Samuele, Venice.

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Disraeli's Henrietta.—In the review of the first volume of Mr. Monypenny's 'Life of Benjamin Disraeli' it is said (*ante*, p. 399):—

"'Henrietta' alone, the heroine of 'Henrietta Temple,' seems to have been near turning him from the course of his ambition. Helping us as a rule by his annotations, Mr. Monypenny gives us no clue to the family of the lady. At this distance of time there can surely be no harm in the revelation. Was she not a daughter of the fifth Earl of Berkeley and Mary Cole?"

Surely not. She was Henrietta Villebois, married in 1821 to Sir Francis William Sykes of Basildon, and died in 1846.

J. Tulkinghorn.

Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Sir Henry Wotton on Ambassadors.—In reference to Sir Henry Wotton's definition of an ambassador, "Legatus est vir bonus peregre missus ad mentiendum Reipublicæ causa," and King James's displeasure caused by the ensuing attack of Scioppius on the King, the 'D.N.B.' (reissue, vol. xxi. p. 968) states that, in addition to writing a personal apology to James, Wotton attacked Scioppius in a letter dated from London, 1612, inscribed to the latter's patron Marcus Walser (or Welser), a burgomaster of Augsburg, and said to have been published then, although now only accessible in the 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.'

It may interest the readers of 'N. & Q.' to know that I have come across what appears to be a copy of the publication in a volume of the Spencer tracts in the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

The copy consists of four quarto leaves without pagination or register. The title runs as follows: 'Ad Illustrissimum Virum | Marcvm Velservm | Duumvirum Augustæ | Vindeliciæ | Henrici Wottonij | Epistola.' The verso is blank. The text of the letter follows on the remaining leaves, and ends towards the bottom of the verso of leaf 4 with the date: "Londino. Nonis Decembribus Julianis. Anno vnici Mediatoris nostri ↀIↃ IↃ CXII." There is neither imprint nor colophon, but the type is similar to that in common use in London at the period.

S. O. Moffet.

Kendal.

Sir Walter Scott on a "Kelso Convoy." (See 1 S. iv. 176.)—Sir Walter Scott ('Antiquary,' chap. xxx.) defines this as "a step and a half ower the doorstane"; while Jamieson in his 'Scottish Dictionary' says that the term is "explained by others as signifying that one goes as far as the friend whom he accompanied has to go, although to his own door."

The Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, however, when describing Kelso parish in the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland' in 1838, calls Scott to account for his statement, and says that

"'a Kelso convoy' is not a shabby dismissal of a guest after attending him only to your door. The old Kelsonians did indeed finish the 'convoy' by parting with their guest on the threshold; but then this parting did not take place until they had first

hospitably convoyed him to *his* door, and been, in return for the compliment, reconvoyed by the latter to *their* own."

G. Watson.

Arms of the Archbishops of York.—I have lately had occasion to refer to the 'English Church Pageant Handbook,' wherein I find a paragraph at p. 62 explanatory of the Pageant Poster. It is stated that at the stern of the ship representing the Church

"is the banner of the archdiocese of York, having on its red field the golden keys of St. Peter (in whose honour the minster church is dedicated) surmounted by a crown of gold. These arms have been appropriated to the see since the time of Robert Waldby, archbishop in 1397."

In *The Windsor Magazine* for October last is an article 'England's Story in Portrait and Picture,' relating to the reign of Edward I., and there is given, "from an early illuminated MS.," an illustration of a meeting of Parliament in which the Archbishop of York sits under a shield on which the cross keys are already blazoned, although they are as yet uncrowned. The exact date of this delineation is not given. St. Swithin.

Traherne: Curious Rimes to "Joy."—In Traherne's 'Poems of Felicity,' recently published by the Clarendon Press, I notice some curious false rimes to the word "joy." Occurring as they do pretty frequently, they can scarcely be due to carelessness, and indeed it is clear from the many corrections noted in this edition that, whatever Traherne's failings as a poet may have been, carelessness was not one of them.

The rimes I refer to are the following: in 'The Author to the Critical Peruser' "enjoy" is coupled with "way"; on p. 19, and again on p. 39, "joy" is made to rime with "convey"; on p. 81 "joy," "display," and "way" are used as rimes; on p. 93 "convey," "joy," and "way"; on p. 94 "lay" and "joy"; and on pp. 99–100 "enjoy" and "convey." Does this point to some defect of ear peculiar to Traherne, or to some dialectal peculiarity? I do not remember to have met with these rimes in any other poet, and Traherne, I think, never so misrimes any word that does actually rime with "joy." I should add that he frequently rimes "joy" itself correctly. C. C. B.

"Bael": "Bhel": "Bel."—None of these occurs in the 'N.E.D.' How is this? Bael-fruit (the fruit of the *Ægle Marmelos*) has been known in this country, and used in medicine and for other purposes, for fifty years or more, and was at one time included in the 'British Pharmacopœia.' Both the 'Imperial' and the 'Century' Dictionaries have it. The proper form of the name is said to be "bel." C. C. B.

"Corbie-steps": "Corbel-steps."—It seems worth recording here that on 2 March, 1529, James V. granted to Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, certain lands, incorporating them into the free barony of Arcles,

"cum facultate edificandi castrum, turrim et fortalicium infra dictas terras ubicunque placeret, cum januis ferreis, propugnaculis, *le corbelsalye*, carcere," &c.—Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. (1883), 163.

On 3 March, 1534, the King granted to William Hamilton of Sanquhar and Katherine his wife (*inter alia*) the right of building on certain lands feued to them by the abbot of Melrose

"castra, turres et fortalicia plura aut unum, cum januis ferreis, *le battelling*, *corbalsailye*, *barmkynnis*, et carceribus, cum potestate janitores, vigiles, *le javellouris* et omnes alios officiarios faciendi."

*Ibid*, 301.

What bearing these quotations have on the treatment of the words in the 'N.E.D.' I must leave others to decide.

On seeing the proof, I begin to wonder whether the word is "corbel-sally": in any case, the word is not in 'N.E.D.,' and its meaning is by no means clear. Some of your readers are no doubt skilled in Scottish architecture, and can define it.

Q. V.

"Scaltheen": an Irish Drink.—For the above, either overlooked or rejected for the 'N.E.D.,' see Chambers's 'Book of Days,' 28 April, under 'Impious Clubs' (i. 559):—

"In Ireland, before the days of Father Mathew, there used to be a favourite beverage termed *scaltheen*, made by brewing whisky and butter together. Few could concoct it properly....Such being the case, a good scaltheen-maker was a man of considerable repute and request in the district he inhabited."

H. P. L.

"Surmaster."—'The Encyclopædic Dictionary' derives this word from Low Latin *submaster*, an undermaster, and instances "surrogate" in support. The better etymology would seem to be from *supermaster*, a master, as in St. Paul's School, London, who is above the other masters, but subordinate to the head master; compare "surintendent" and "sirloin" (surloin).

N. W. Hill.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

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Rousseau and Davenport. — Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information about a letter from J. J. Rousseau to Davenport, dated Douvres, 18 Mai, 1767 ? It was recently sold by Maggs Brothers.

Louis J. Courtois,
Hon. Sec. J. J. Rousseau Society.

Geneva, 19, Bd des Philosophes.

Guichard d'Angle.—Froissart, edited by Baron Kervyn (xvii. 392), says that Guichard d'Angle, Knight, was created in 1377 Earl of Huntingdon. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' (xxvii. 147) says that the Earl of Huntingdon, from 1352 to 1400, was John Holland, Duke of Exeter. I suppose Froissart made a mistake, but what title was given to the governor of Richard II. ? The 'Dictionary of National Biography' does not make mention of him.

Edme de Laurme.

John Joël or Jouel or Juiel, 1364.—The 'Dictionary of National Biography' does not make mention of John Joël, an English captain taken in the battle of Cocherel, and executed in Rouen (1364). Is he known ? I shall be glad of some information about this personage.

Edme de Laurme.

Soignies, Belgium.

Hon. Mrs. Calvert.—The Hon. Mrs. Calvert of Hunsdon House, Herts, attended the Drawing-Room on 27 February, 1818, and relates :—

"I really should have been squeezed to a mummy but for a very civil man who protected me to the best of his abilities. I did not know him. He had large moustaches, with 'Niagara' and other words on his helmet."

Will some correspondent kindly help me in identifying this man ? John Lane.

Smiths of Parndon, Hertfordshire.—Will any reader give me information regarding this family, or refer me to a pedigree ? One of the family married Mr. W. E. Nightingale of Embley Park, Hants, and became the mother of Miss Florence Nightingale and Lady Verney. John Lane.

Vigo Street, W.

'Letters by an American Spy.'—What is known of this book, which does not appear in Halkett and Laing, or in Cushing, or in the British Museum Catalogue ?

"Letters | written in London | by an | American spy. | From the Year 1764 to the Year 1785. | [Quotation from Sallust.] | London: | Printed for the Editor; and sold by S. Crowder, and | J. Bew, Paternoster-row; and H. Gardner, Strand. | mdcclxxxvi."—7¼ in. by 4½ in., a, b, B–B6=pp. xxiv +167+[1]. Title. Pp. iii, iv, Dedication by the editor to Brian Edwards, Esq., dated Chichester, March 1, 1786. Pp. v–vii, Preface. Pp. ix–xxi, Contents. Pp. 1–167, Letters i–xxxvi.

Among the persons to whom letters are addressed are William Crawford, Pennsylvania; Amos Letchworth, Preacher at Philadelphia; Sir William Johnson; Jethro Marshall, a Jew at Philadelphia; Benedict Ramsden, New York; Elias Allen, New York; and David Hume.

P. J. Anderson.

Early Graduation: Gilbert Burnet, John Balfour.—It has been usual to speak of Bishop Gilbert Burnet as holding a record in the matter of early graduation. The date of his birth was 18 September, 1643; of his M.A. (Marischal College and University, Aberdeen) 23 June, 1657.

But a more extreme instance was John Balfour, son of the Rev. George Balfour, minister of Tarbat, who joined the H.E.I.C.S. (Bengal) in 1797 and died 1819. The date of his birth was 30 September, 1775; of his M.A. (University and King's College, Aberdeen) 28 March, 1789.

Can that record be broken ?

P. J. Anderson.

Aberdeen University Library.

A. W. Wray's Poem 'Interpreted.'—Can any of your readers supply the date, and place of appearance, of a poem entitled 'Interpreted,' by A. W. Wray ? One part was called 'The Old Gods'; appeared probably about 1892. J. V.

Milton's Father's Signature: Dr. Hyde Clarke.—I have a deed of assignment *re* goods and chattels in a messuage in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, John Williams of London, gent., to Richard Shelley of Itchingfield, gent., dated 12 May, 1607, and bearing the signature, as witness, of "Jo: Milton: scr." I think there can be little doubt that this is an autograph of the poet's father, but should like to know, for purposes of comparison, if any proved signatures of John Milton sen. are extant.

The subject of Milton's father and his connexion with the Scrivener's Company

came up in 'N. & Q.,' through Dr. Hyde Clarke, some series back; but, though specifically asked for, no information as to the existence of a signature was forthcoming. I should like to know, if possible, what, after Hyde Clarke's death, became of the results of his researches into the Milton family. The Richard Shelley of the deed (the non-signatory party) is, curiously enough, a lineal ancestor of the poet Shelley.

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

BOCCACCIO QUOTATION. — The saying, "This is the land of mendacity where paper-money reigns," is ascribed to Boccaccio. Where is it to be found in his works?

CAM.

LATIN HYMN BY ST. BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX.—Part of a Latin hymn by this saint runs:—

Quum me iubes emigrare
Iesu care, tunc appare,
O Amator amplectende,
Temet ipsum tunc ostende
In cruce salutifera.

I seek a verse-translation of these lines, which have probably been rendered by somebody.

HIPPOCLIDES.

THACKERAY AND THE STAGE.—Did Thackeray ever attempt to write for the stage after 'Lovel the Widower' failed to get a hearing? Or before? Any particulars concerning Thackeray's connexion with the stage, directly or indirectly, will be greatly appreciated.

S. J. A. F.

THACKERAY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—I remember reading some years ago that Thackeray said, or wrote, to the effect that when he took his seat at a desk in the British Museum Reading-Room, he felt "monarch of all he surveyed" as far as the four feet of desk in front of him was concerned. Can any reader kindly refer me to the passage in his letters or works?

A. RHODES.

ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES.—Can any of your readers tell me at what date and by what authority the royal arms were first erected in parish churches?

Is there any instance of their existence in a pre-Reformation church?

It has been exceedingly difficult to obtain any trustworthy information on this subject, but perhaps some one of your correspondents may be able to enlighten me.

RURAL DEAN.

ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES.—Having just discovered and brought to light in the old parish church of Llandebie, Carmarthenshire, a fine casting of the royal coat of arms (King George III.), 1814–20, which has, for many years, been completely lost sight of, I would ask if some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' can inform me when, and under what conditions, any edict or ecclesiastical order may have been promulgated insisting upon, or permitting, the setting-up of the royal coat of arms in the parish churches of Great Britain, and particularly of Wales. In many churches these royal coats of arms are to be seen to this day. In the Early Victorian period they seem to have been almost universal, and moreover nearly always associated with the setting-up of the tables of the Lord's Prayer and of the Ten Commandments, in close proximity to the Communion table. At the present time these old tables and royal coats of arms are in many churches put in some out-of-the-way place in the church—in the base of the tower, or in some little-used loft or gallery.

ALAN STEPNEY-GULSTON.

Derwydd, Llandebie.

ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES.—At a recent visit to Norton Church, near Evesham, I observed the royal arms hanging over the tower arch, on the west wall, and bearing the letters "G. R. III." The query, What is the origin of this common practice? was asked so long ago as 1852 in 'N. & Q.' (1 S. v. 559), and I am disposed, in the light of the above fact, to repeat it. The replies to the original question were varied in character: some instancing cases (as in Bristol Cathedral, East Window, Edward II.; Milverton, Somerset, Henry VIII., &c.) where the royal arms are in glass, others as "carved" (presumably in stone), others as "painted" (on wood, as in Norton Church). These touch rather their materials than their *raison d'être*, which is also variously explained, some attributing them to the Act of Uniformity and that of "Restoring to the Crown the Ancient Jurisdiction over the State Ecclesiastical and Spiritual" (1559), in which some clause provided for their erection in all churches; others, like Noake, the historian of Worcestershire, to a supplanting by them of roodscreens, "to denote the change which had taken place from an ecclesiastical to a regal supremacy."

Another contributor, regardless of preceding replies, asked (1 S. ix. 327):—

"Are churchwardens compelled to place them over the chancel arch, or in any part of the building

over which their jurisdiction extends? In a church without an heraldic coat of royal arms, can a churchwarden, or the incumbent, refuse legally to put up such a decoration, it being the gift of a parishioner?"

The only light then thrown upon the matter was supplied by a quotation from the register of the parish church of Warrington:

"1660, July 30. Whereas it is generally injoined by the great Counsell of England that in all churches thorow out the kingdom of England, his Maiestie's Armes shalbe sett upp. Uppon warning publicly given in the parish churche concerninge the providinge of the said Armes and Severall other things that are wanting, Those of the parish that uppon the s'd warninge did appeare do think it fitt that two Church layes shalbe collected by the new Churchwardens for the providinge of the s'd Armes," &c.

Is this all the information now available in reply to the querist at 1 S. ix. 327?

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

[Much information on the subject will be found at 7 S. vi. 191 and ix. 317, where many previous communications are summarized. The question was also discussed at considerable length in the Tenth Series; see v. 188, 230, 294, 336; vi. 53; ix. 287. Correspondents are requested to consult these articles before sending fresh replies.]

William Aislabie, the eldest son of Robert Aislabie of Rotheram, co. York, was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1742. He is said to have taken holy orders. I should be glad to know what preferments he held and the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

James Altham, son of James Altham of Epping, Essex, was elected on the foundation at Westminster School in 1713, aged 14. He has been wrongly identified with James Altham of St. John's Coll., Camb., who was educated at Bishop's Stortford. I should be glad to obtain any information about the career of this Westminster boy.

G. F. R. B.

Sir Robert Atkyns, K.B. (1621–1709), Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.—Whom and when did he marry? How many children were there of his marriage? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' ii. 232, describes Sir Robert Atkyns (1647–1711) as his only son, but surely this is incorrect.

G. F. R. B.

Caister Life-Boat.—Will some East Anglian correspondent of 'N. & Q.' inform me which newspaper, local or otherwise, gave the best account of the wreck of the Caister life-boat on 14 November, 1901?

M. P.

'The Oera Linda Book.'—This literary hoax was discussed in 1876 in the columns of *The Athenæum*, and possibly in those of 'N. & Q.' In the latter case, any references thereto would be esteemed by the querist.

H. P. L.

Abbreviations in Writing.—Can any one recommend to me any scheme of convenient abbreviations both in handwriting and in the form of words, such as were common in mediæval times, adapted to present-day use? Please reply direct.

L. Phillips.

Theological College, Lichfield.

[The late Mr. Howard Collins included in his 'Authors' and Printers' Dictionary,' under 'Abbreviations for Longhand recognized by Printers,' the list agreed to at the International Shorthand Congress, 1887.]

Capt. John Pigott.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of the previous services of Capt. John Pigott, who was appointed to the 12th Regiment at Gibraltar on 26 December, 1778, and died 1788? Wm. Jackson Pigott.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

Gamnecourt in Picardy: Barbara de Bierle.—Barbara de Bierle (or Beirle) was lady-in-waiting to Mary of Lorraine, wife of King James V. of Scotland. She married in 1543, as his second wife, John Erskine of Dun, the famous Superintendent, and colleague of John Knox. The lady is described as being the daughter of the Sieur de Bierle of Gamnecourt in Picardy. Can any reader inform me where Gamnecourt is to be found, and incidentally anything further about the family or its descendants in France? W. C. J.

"Goulands" in Ben Jonson.—Can any one tell me what flower is meant by *goulands* in Ben Jonson's 'Pan's Anniversary'? The line is

Pinks, goulands, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine.

W. T.

[The 'N.E.D.' under "golland" says: "A name given to various species of Ranunculus, Caltha, and Trollius." Numerous quotations are supplied, ranging from *c.* 1387 to 1893.]

Francis Grose and Theodosius Forrest or Forest.—I should be glad to trace the whereabouts of a picture by Nathaniel Hone exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1770, under the title 'Two Gentlemen in Masquerade.' The "two gentlemen" are Capt. Francis Grose, the antiquary, and Theodosius Forrest (an

attorney), a member of the Sublime Society of Beef-Steaks. I should also welcome information showing to which of the Forrest families Theodosius Forrest (d. 1784) belonged. His father Ebenezer Forrest (also an attorney) was an original member of the Sublime Society; and his brother Frederick, who died in Edinburgh (1788), had been Clerk of the Rope Yard at Chatham. E. M.

## Replies.

### SHAKESPEARE'S BIBLE.
(11 S. ii. 365.)

"THE work of Holy Writ, once the property of Shakespeare," lately on view in the upper gallery of the Shakespeare Memorial Exhibition in the Whitechapel Art Gallery, is the same edition as "The Newe Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, translated out of Greeke by Theo. Beza, and Englished by L. T[omson]. Whereunto is adjoyned a Concordance," ff. 403 (London, C. Barker, 1580). It is a reprint of the edition of 1576, with the addition of the Concordance or Table. The latter is the first edition of Tomson's revision of the Genevan version. Bishop Wordsworth in his 'Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible' suggests that as Parker's, called also the Bishops' Bible of 1568, and various reprints of the Genevan Bible of 1560 with short marginal notes, were much used in private families, the poet had one of these in his possession.

But at Sotheby's there was sold in 1904 "Shakespeare's own Bible," with his name written by his own hand, though I am not able to say now that the experts at the time agreed as to the genuineness of the signature. *The Daily Telegraph* on 11 October, 1904, gave the following interesting account of the Bible used by the poet:—

"It is certain that this Bible.....is not that from which Shakespeare learnt his scripture knowledge. It was apparently printed in 1613, and bears the imprint of the second edition of King James's Bible, our authorised version, the first issue of which was in 1611. In 1611 Shakespeare's dramatic work was done. It is doubtful if anything proceeded from his pen after that date except, perhaps, 'Henry VIII.,' which is only in part his, 'The Tempest,' and 'Cymbeline.' But, apart from this consideration, there is now little if any doubt that the Bible of the poet's youth and manhood was the Genevan version turned into English by the Reformers, first smuggled into this country in 1557, and afterwards freely and widely distributed. It was translated by Coverdale, Whittingham, Gilby, Goodman, Sampson Cole, and probably John Knox. Being cheap and specially favoured by the Puritans, no fewer than 160 editions passed into circulation between 1560 and the Civil War. The Bibles which Shakespeare might have known were Coverdale's, the Bishops', Wyclif's, Tyndale's, Cranmer's, the Rheims New Testament, and the Genevan; but the Rev. Dr. Carter, of Croydon, has proved almost beyond controversy that the version he actually knew and referred to was the Genevan, a view to which the cautious Halliwell-Phillipps inclined. Wherever there is a difference of reading it is explained by reference to the Reformers' version. The fact is not to be wondered at, for between the age of eight and thirteen, the period of his school-life, William Shakespeare's teacher at the Stratford Grammar School was Thomas Hunt, a Puritan. Dr. Carter has cited a large number of passages in confirmation of his view. Thus in 'Richard II.,' Act. iv, 1, 142, we have:

The field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls.

Most of the other versions then extant gave: 'Golgotha the place of a skull,' 'Golgotha which is the place of Calvarie'; but the Genevan almost exactly agreed with the dramatist's line: 'Golgotha the place of dead men's skulls.' Othello in v, 2, 47, exclaims:

Peace and be still.

Differing from all the other issues, Tyndale and the Genevan so report the miracle in Mark iv, 39: 'And sayd unto the sea, Peace and be still.' Again, Shakespeare writes ['Richard II.,' i. 1, 174]:

*Richard*: Lions make leopards tame.
*Norfolk*: Yes, but not change his spots.

The Genevan was the first version to use the word leopard in the verse: 'Can the blacke Moor change his skin or the leopard his spots?' [Jer. xiii. 23.] Strange to say, previous versions up to that time had given for leopard 'cat o' mountain.' 'I have during the past ten years,' writes Dr. Carter, studied every line in the plays in order to trace how far the indebtedness [of Shakespeare to the Bible for his vocabulary] extends, and after a careful comparison have come to the conclusion that the Genevan was the version he used.'

"Granting that the Genevan Bible was in all probability that from which the great dramatist learnt his earliest scripture lessons, this in no way invalidates the belief that when the Authorised Version appeared he bought a copy."

TOM JONES.

Reposing in the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon is an old folio Bible lacking the three titles (to the Old and New Testaments and Apocrypha), but belonging to Barker's issue of 1584. This also purports to be Shakespeare's own copy, and an inscription within states that one of the missing titles once bore the poet's signature. I have met with two other Bibles boasting of the same distinguished ownership. The Stratford Memorial copy was presented on 23 April, 1881, by the barrister Shirley Forster Woolmer, who claimed descent from a family settled at Stratford in Shakespeare's time. In all four cases the evidence of such important ownership appears to me far too unreliable to enable one to

say this or that is "the very copy whence Shakespeare drew his Biblical quotations."

If the inscription in the quarto described by L. M. R. is about a century old, it is unfortunately suspicious, for that is the very period when Shakespeare inscriptions and "originals" were being manufactured by Ireland, Zincke, and others in abundance.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

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SHAKESPEARE: CHRONOLOGICAL EDITION (11 S. ii. 348).—There are two convenient editions of Shakespeare in which the plays are arranged, by a system of metrical tests, in the order in which they are supposed to have been written, viz., 'The Leopold Shakspere,' 1877, and 'The Royal Shakspere,' 1880–84, both edited by the late Dr. Furnivall and published by Cassell.

But editors generally do not wholly agree as to the succession of the plays, so that the reader is still left to form his own chronological order of them. The following earliest notices from the Stationers' Registers and other sources may be useful for that purpose:

'Henry VI., Part I.,' Thos. Nash, 1592.
'Titus Andronicus,' S.R. 1593.
'Henry VI., Part II.' ('The Contention'), S.R. 1593.
'Henry VI., Part III.' ('Richard, Duke of York'), S.R. 1595.
'Comedy of Errors,' acted at Gray's Inn 1594.
'Romeo and Juliet,' S.R. 1596.
'Richard II.,' Quarto 1597.
'Richard III.,' Quarto 1597.
'Henry IV., Part I.,' S.R. 1597.
'Love's Labour's Lost,' 'King John,' 'Two Gent.,' 'Midsummer N. Dream,' are first mentioned by Meres 1598.
'All's Well,' 'Pericles' (S.R. 1609), 'Timon of Athens,' 'Taming of the Shrew,' are early experiments in writing, and belong to the end of the first period.
'Merchant of Venice,' S.R. 1598.
'Henry IV., Part II.,' S.R. 1600.
'Troilus and Cressida' ('Histriomastix'), 1599, S.R. 1602.
'Henry V.,' S.R. 1600.
'Much Ado,' S.R. 1600.
'As You Like It,' S.R. 1600.
'Merry Wives,' S.R. 1601.
'Julius Cæsar' (Clarendon Press), 1601.
'Twelfth Night,' acted in the Middle Temple, 1601.
'Othello,' acted 1602.
'Measure for Measure,' acted 1603.
'Hamlet,' Quarto 1604.
'King Lear,' acted 1606.
'Antony and Cleopatra,' S.R. 1608.
'Coriolanus' (Clarendon Press), before 1609.
'Cymbeline,' acted 1610.
'Macbeth,' acted 1610.
'Winter's Tale' (Clarendon Press), 1611.
'Tempest' (Clarendon Press), 1610–11.
'Henry VIII.,' 1613.

TOM JONES.

Malone and other editors attempted to fix the chronology of the plays, but as is now admitted, without adequate authority. There is an edition by Wordsworth, in 3 vols., of the historical plays, divided into Roman and English. The order is historically chronological, and begins with 'Coriolanus.' The impossibility of furnishing a satisfactory edition of Shakespeare according to the dates of composition may be understood after perusing Mr. Sidney Lee's article on the dramatist in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. li. p. 348.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

[DIEGO and MR. F. C. WHITE also thanked for replies. Every list must contain something dubious, and we do not invite discussion generally on dates.]

KNIGHTHOOD AND DISRAELI (11 S. ii. 328, 413).—Please, Mr. G. W. E. R., don't let them pad. When old, Disraeli was terse in talk. Here is an extract from the record of the time:—

".....went back and tried to shake him, but..... no good.....'Knighthood was good enough for Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake: it may *do* for Borthwick.'"

As the Prime Minister was wrong, we must let him be wrong in the right way. D.

PLANTAGENET TOMBS AT FONTEVRAULT (11 S. ii. 184, 223, 278, 332, 356, 390, 410).—In "The Byzantine and Romanesque Court in the Crystal Palace, described by M. Digby Wyatt and J. B. Waring, 1854," a prefatory notice names several of the artists responsible for the Court and its contents, but it gives no information as to the Fontevrault cast or models. The similar notice to the Mediæval Court mentions, however, that "the greater number of the French casts have been executed by M. Malzieux, of Paris."

The fact that the authors of the handbook only quote that the originals were at that time "preserved in the Conventual Church, and protected from further injury by an iron railing," on the authority of articles in the fifth volume (1846) of Didron's 'Annales Archéologiques,' seems to make it less likely that the matrices for the casts were made for the Crystal Palace authorities on the spot.

On the other hand, the Didron 'Annales' prove that the originals had been a few years before, in 1846, in the "ateliers" of the Louvre, where they underwent what is described as "une restauration fatale," including a repainting.

A comparison of the colours of the Crystal Palace casts with (1) the present colours of

the originals and (2) the notes of the colours made by Stothard might show whether Stothard's drawings and notes were used, or the originals as they existed when the Crystal Palace collection was formed.

With regard to the possibility of casts having been made, the 'Annales' state that it was certainly intended to make casts for Versailles at the time when the gift of the originals to England was under consideration in 1846. ("On assure que ces statues, après avoir été restaurées et moulées pour le musée de Versailles, seront offertes en présent à la reine d'Angleterre.") This suggests that it might be more useful to make inquiry at Versailles than at the Musée de Sculpture Comparée, mentioned by MR. W. S. CORDER (*ante*, p. 356).

I suppose the Board of Works have the official records of what was done by direction of the Prince Consort for our first Exhibition.

H. K. H.

CAPT. CROSSTREE: TOM BOWLING (11 S. ii. 387).—Capt. Crosstree was a character in a "nautical and domestic melo-drama" entitled 'Black-Eyed Susan; or, All in the Downs,' founded on Gay's ballad, and produced at the Surrey Theatre under the direction of Elliston in 1829. The precise date was probably 8 June, as the eleventh performance (of which I have a bill) was on Friday, 19 June. Capt. Crosstree was played by Forester—the hero, William, being rendered by T. P. Cooke, who sang a song, and danced a double hornpipe with Miss Barnett. The piece was "by the author of 'Bampfylde Moore Carew,' 'Ambrose Gwinett,' 'Law and Lions,' and 'John Avery.'" The overture and music were "Selected from Dibdin's songs by Mr. [Jonathan] Blewitt." There is a note on the bill which indicates that a rival house had "committed a contemptible and unprincipled infringement on Private Property" by producing a piece under the same title. The Surrey play was very successful, and it continued popular for many years throughout the country.

A burlesque, by [Sir] F. C. Burnand, entitled 'The Latest Edition of Black-Eyed Susan; or, The Little Bill that was Taken Up,' was produced by Miss M. Oliver at the New Royalty Theatre, Dean Street. I attended a performance of this in 1867, in the thirty-first week of the burlesque. The part of Capt. Crosstree was taken by F. Dewar, who with Dame Hatley (Danvers), William (Miss Annie Collinson), and Susan (Miss Oliver) provided a most delightful quartet of genuinely comic acting.

The name Tom Bowling was first used, I think by Smollett, in 'Roderick Random' (1748). There was a character Tom Bowling, played by Bannister, in 'The Trip to Portsmouth,' produced at the Haymarket Theatre, 11 August, 1773. Charles Dibdin, who composed the music for it, describes it as "a poor rickety thing, in which there were some decently written songs." The author was G. A. Stevens, whose sea songs, introduced in the piece, were the first that had the true nautical ring, afterwards so notable in Dibdin's lyrics. His famous song 'Poor Tom; or, The Sailor's Epitaph,' was first performed and published by him in the early spring of 1790, as an addition to his Talk Entertainment 'The Oddities; or, Dame Nature in a Frolic,' produced at the Lyceum, 7 December, 1789.

E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

Morningside, Sudworth Road, New Brighton.

Capt. Crosstree is one of the principal characters in Douglas Jerrold's 'Black-Ey'd Susan,' a nautical and domestic drama first produced at the Surrey Theatre on Whit Monday, 8 June, 1829. T. P. Cooke as William created a furore, and played it for a long time at the Surrey and Covent Garden theatres on the same nights. S. J. A. F.

Capt. Crosstree occurs in Douglas Jerrold's 'Black-Eyed Susan,' which was produced in June, 1829, at the Surrey Theatre, and took the playgoing world by storm. It will be found in Jerrold's 'Comedies and Dramas,' 1854 (vol. viii. of his collected writings).

The burlesque, by Sir F. C. Burnand, was also attended by wonderful success. It was brought out by Pattie Oliver at her New Royalty Theatre in Dean Street, Soho, on 29 November, 1866, and ran for 420 nights. I well remember the enthusiasm with which it was greeted. W. P. COURTNEY.

Inquiry as to Capt. Crosstree leads one's thoughts back to the days of the old Royalty Theatre in Dean Street, Soho. That bibulous character Capt. Crosstree figured prominently in the burlesque of 'Black-Eyed Susan' as acted there for many nights. Elderly playgoers are not likely to have forgotten Dewar's most amusing impersonation of this nautical braggart, with his telescope and "cheek-iron" collars, or his song "Capt. Crosstree is my name, my boys." Danvers and Patty Oliver were in the cast as well, the former

with a marvellous dance *a la* Stead of "Perfect Cure" fame. Then there was that captivating melody "Pretty See-u-san, don't say no," which caught the fancy of the town. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Capt. Crosstree is the amorous naval commander who causes all the trouble in Dibdin's 'Black-Eyed Susan.' The name has remained in the later versions and perversions of this lastingly popular play; and notably in the 'William and Susan' of W. G. Wills, produced at the St. James's, under the Hare and Kendal management, 1880, with that still admirable actor Mr. J. H. Barnes as Crosstree, concerning whom the *Times* critic observed that "a more gallant and comely Captain could not be desired."

And no old-time playgoer is likely to have forgotten the late Fred Dewar's presentation of that character in Sir Francis Burnand's brightest burlesque, 'Black-Eyed Susan' produced by that excellent actress Patty Oliver at the New Royalty with great success on 29 November, 1866. His song "Captain Crosstree is my name," parodying the then popular "Champagne Charlie," was one of the hits of the piece.

PLAYGOER.

O.P. Club, Adelphi, W.C.

[MR. W. DOUGLAS, MR. WALTER JERROLD, MR. R. PIERPOINT, and MR. A. RHODES also thanked for replies.]

'THE PARSON AND THE PAINTER': PHIL MAY (11 S. ii. 388).—This was the first production illustrated by Phil May after his return to England at the close of his Australian engagement as principal cartoonist on the staff of *The Sydney Bulletin*. It originally appeared week by week in a London paper—*The Whitehall Review*, if memory serves. J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

'The Parson and the Painter' was published by the General Publishing and Advertising Company, Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, E.C. The advertisements on the cover show that the date was 1892. The price was one shilling.

The visit to Scarborough was only one incident out of many, and takes up less than three chapters. My copy, which appears to be complete, ends abruptly with the thirty-fifth chapter. The book is full of excellent sketches of well-known theatrical and sporting characters by Phil May, who is supposed to be Charlie Summers, the Painter. The Parson is the Rev. Joseph Slapkins, and he is stated on the title-page to be the author of 'The Tale of a Horse' and 'The Sport of Shooting; or, The Glorious Gun and the Perilous Parson.'

J. J. FREEMAN.

[MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE: TWO TRACTS (11 S. ii. 328).—There are in the British Museum at least three tracts issued in 1583 by Archbishop Gebhardt, in one of which he endeavours to explain the reason why he thought there was no objection to his getting married. They are to be found in the Catalogue under 'Cologne' (col. 33). As I have not seen them, I am unable to say whether the author received any assistance from Thomas Deloney. L. L. K.

'A Declaration made by the Archbishop of Collen, upon the Deed of his Marriage,' London, 1583, 12mo, is attributed by Watt to Thomas Deloney, called by Kempe ('Nine Days' Wonder,' 1600) "the great ballade-maker." The same publication appears a second time in the 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' under the printed works of John Wolf or Wolfe, a London printer. It is entitled 'A Declaration made by the Archbishop of Collen, upon the deede of his marriage, sent to the States of his Archbishoprike; with the Letter of Pope Gregorie the XIII$^{th}$ against the celebration of the same marriage, and the Bishop's aunswer thereunto; according to the copie imprinted at Collen, 1583,' London, 1583, 8vo. It would thus appear that the original printed at Cologne had been translated into English, and published by Wolf in 8vo. Deloney's version in 12mo was no doubt a versified rendering of the same.

I have not seen any reference to 'The Edicte of the Archbishop.' W. S. S.

"JEHOVAH" IN AFFIRMATIONS BY JEWS (11 S. ii. 346).—No Jew should submit to be sworn with the use of the word "Jehovah" in the oath. Such use has always been improper, and has been denounced by the Chief Rabbi and the Jewish Board of Deputies on numerous occasions. Since the passing of the new Oaths Act, the use of the word has become illegal, as one form of oath has been provided by the statute for persons of all denominations, willing to take it, and such form compels the use of the word "God."

The whole phrase "So help me God (or Jehovah)" is now redundant, and forms

no part of the oath, although some magistrates' clerks and others like to superimpose it. But if it is used, it must be in the form "So help me *God*." Any Jew asked to swear by "Jehovah" should refuse, and a notification of the facts should be sent to the Jewish Board of Deputies, 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C. C. E.

MATHEMATICAL PERIODICALS: C. HUTTON'S 'MISCELLANEA MATHEMATICA': G. HUTTON (11 S. ii. 347).—At the end of one of Charles Hutton's earliest arithmetical works, published in 1786, a list of his other publications up to that date is given. Among these are named—

1. The Mathematical Parts of the Ladies' Diaries in 3 vols. Price 15*s.* bound.

2. The Poetical Parts of the Ladies' Diaries, in 2 vols. Price 9*s.* bound.

3. The Mathematical Miscellany: being an entire new Collection of original Questions, Essays, &c., in all Parts of the Mathematics. Price 5*s.* bound.

The last appears as a work quite independent of the two preceding entries. Assuming the 'Ladies' Diaries' above named to be identical with the 'Diarian Miscellany,' it would appear that MR. ANDERSON is right in thinking Lowndes mistaken when he calls the *Miscellanea Mathematica* the sixth and concluding volume of the 'Diarian Miscellany.'

With regard to George Hutton, an author of that name published a novel, 'Almantus and Elmira; or, Ingratitude Exemplified,' 1794, 8vo. Perhaps he may have been the teacher referred to. W. S. S.

'PRIDE AND PREJUDICE': CALENDAR MISTAKE (11 S. ii. 147).—Would not the chronological difficulty pointed out by MR. ARAVAMUTHAN disappear if we assumed "November 18th" in Mr. Collins's letter to be a misprint for "November 16th"? There are other passages in Jane Austen's books where a close reader is inclined to doubt the soundness of the text. Some years ago Dr. Verrall, writing in *The Cambridge Review*, proposed to emend a place in 'Mansfield Park.' EDWARD BENSLY.

BISHOP EDWARD WETENHALL (11 S. ii. 88, 372).—When he was a prebendary of Exeter he preached in the cathedral there, 26 July, 1668, a sermon on 'The Miseries of the Clergy,' which was printed. His treatise 'Of Gifts and Offices in Publick Worship,' in three parts, Praying, Singing, Preaching, was published at Dublin by B. Tooke, 1678–9. He is mentioned in the 'Calendar of Ormonde MSS.' W. C. B.

The "Gabriel Whetenhall of Hankloe" was, no doubt, the barrister (or attorney?) to whom his kinsman Nathaniel Wetenhall (aged 23 in 1663) gave Hankelow in Cheshire. Gabriel married Katherine, daughter of J. Cope of Ranlow Abbey, Staffs. The pedigrees in Ormerod's 'Cheshire' and Hall's 'Nantwich' do not give Bishop Wetenhall. Gabriel died in August, 1735, and was buried at Audlem. R. S. B.

ENGLISH WINE AND SPIRIT GLASSES (11 S. ii. 328, 378).—At the first reference MR. CANN HUGHES asks, "Is there any trustworthy textbook on these seventeenth-century glasses?" Mr. Albert Hartshorne's 'Old English Glasses' is the leading authority upon the subject, but the most recent handbook, and one published at a low price, is 'Early English Glass: a Guide for Collectors of Table and other Decorative Glass of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries,' by Daisy Wilmer (L. Upcott Gill, 1910). The little work is profusely illustrated, and will, I think, afford MR. CANN HUGHES all the information he requires. In her preface Miss Wilmer acknowledges the assistance that she has received from Mr. Hartshorne in the compilation of her book. F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

FREDERIC, PRINCE OF WALES (11 S. ii. 368).—MR. STAPLETON MARTIN states that "this son of George II. died in 1751 from a blow of a cricket ball." Is this statement true? On looking at vol. xxi. of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1751, pp. 140–41, I find an account of his death and the following foot-note:—

"It is reported by some, that about two years ago his Royal Highness received an hurt in his breast by a fall; others say by the stroke of a ball at cricket."

On what authority does MR. STAPLETON MARTIN come to the conclusion that he was killed by a cricket ball, and not by a fall? The opinion of the physicians and surgeons concerning the distemper which occasioned the death of his late Royal Highness can be found on p. 130 of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxi., 1751. No mention is made of a fall or a stroke of a ball at cricket.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

Both 'George the Third, his Court and Family' (London, 1820, anonymous, ascribed to John Galt) and Toone's 'Chronological Historian' (1828) agree in the statement that "the immediate cause of

death was the breaking of an imposthume between the pericardium and diaphragm," which threw the matter contained in it upon the substance of the lungs. This is stated to have arisen from a cold caught three weeks before in Kew Gardens, and increased on 12 March (the Prince died 20 March) by coming very warm from the House of Lords with the windows of his chair down. The first-named work goes on to say :—

"He had been previously ill for some months, from an abscess formed in the thorax, in consequence of a blow from a cricket ball during a match played at Cliefden, near Maidenhead-bridge. No unpleasant result was at first feared.....but the complaint.....finally put an end to his existence by the bursting of the abscess, as already stated."

The 'Chronological Historian' says :—

"He had been in a declining state for some time; about two years before, he received a hurt in his breast by a fall, others say by the stroke of a cricket ball, and was judged too weak to bear bleeding; he was therefore blistered, and thought to be out of danger."

The story of an injury in the cricket field appears to have received acceptance, though the accounts are not quite the same.

W. B. H.

Various accounts of the cause of the Prince's death are given. Fox wrote to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams that the injury was "of long standing, due to blow or fall." Another account says it took place after "hurt done him by a fall at trap ball, full two years ago at Clifden" (Cliveden). The 'D.N.B.' says death was caused by "the bursting of an abscess which had been formed by a blow from a tennis ball."

*The General Advertiser*, 22 March, 1750, says :—

"His body was open'd yesterday, and there was found a large abscess formed upon the lungs, which burst, and is supposed to be the immediate cause of his death."

See also Walpole's 'George II.,' 2nd ed., 1847, vol. i. pp. 71–2, in which curious details are given.

The above statements appear to suggest that whether the accident was from a cricket ball or a tennis ball, it was not considered sufficiently serious at the time, and was therefore not specially recorded. The serious symptoms developed later, just before death supervened.

A. L. Humphreys.

187, Piccadilly, W.

See Dr. Doran's 'Princes of Wales,' p. 489, and Barbara Finch's 'Princesses of Wales,' vol. iii. pp. 2, 3. W. Scott.

See Huish's 'Memoirs of George III.,' 1821, pp. 54–5, for an account of the illness and post-mortem. W. H. Peet.

Congdon's 'Plymouth Telegraph' (11 S. i. 188, 314).—Mr. R. N. Worth in his 'History of Plymouth' observes that *The Western Morning News* absorbed "the oldest Devonport paper, the *Telegraph*, established in 1808"; and one would like to know more of the birth, history, and absorption of a newspaper which seems to have had a separate existence for half a century.

Meantime, it is of semi-association with this subject to note that it was recorded in *The Times* of 23 December, 1805, that

"the erection of telegraphs from London to Plymouth is carrying on with the greatest dispatch. It is supposed they will be completed by the end of March. It is in contemplation to complete a chain of them to Falmouth."

Perhaps some further particulars are available in this regard also.

Alfred F. Robbins.

"Mendiant," French Dessert (11 S. ii. 268, 333).—According to Larousse, the four species of dessert fruit were popularly named after the mendicant friars on account of the colour of the costume worn by each order. Thus grapes represented the dark shade of the Augustinians; figs, the grey, actually brown, of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars; almonds, the drab of the Dominicans; and nuts, the brown of the Carmelites. This distribution will form a rider to St. Swithin's reply. N. W. Hill.

16, St. Andrew Street, Holborn, E.C.

Lovell Family (11 S. ii. 329, 373).—Sir Thomas Lovell, M.P. for Midhurst in 1553, was not a descendant of Henry Lovell of Harting, Sussex, who died in 1501. He was probably the Sir Thomas Lovell of Harling, Norfolk, who was knighted in 1553, and died in 1567. Sir Thomas was the eldest son of Sir Francis Lovell (d. 1550) of Barton Bendish, Norfolk; and Sir Francis was the adopted son and heir of his uncle, Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., who in 1485, being then M.P. for Northamptonshire, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and created Chancellor of the Exchequer for life. He fought at Bosworth Field, and was a staunch adherent of Henry VII. He afterwards appears, with Sir Richard Empson and Edmund Dudley, as taking an active part in the king's policy of extortions. He was the fifth son of Sir Ralph Lovell of Barton Bendish, and was possibly a near relative of Henry Lovell of Harting.

The Lovells of Norfolk bore Argent, a chevron azure between three squirrels gules. Henry Lovell of Harting bore the same arms (with a mullet for difference, indicating a third son), so that it is clear he belonged to the Norfolk Lovells. He married before 1478 Constance, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Nicholas Hussey of Harting (the other daughter, Katherine, was the wife of Sir Reginald Bray). Their family consisted of one son, Richard Lovell, who *d.s.p.*, and two daughters: Agnes, married to John Empson (probably the younger son of Sir Richard Empson); and Elizabeth, who was first married to Sir Edward Bray (nephew of Sir Reginald Bray), from whom she was divorced; and secondly to Sir Anthony Windsor, a brother-in-law of Edmund Dudley.

In 1553 the manor of Midhurst belonged to Sir Anthony Browne (created Viscount Montague in 1554), who resided there, at Cowdray Park. His maternal grandfather, Sir John Gage, K.G. (d. 1556), owned large estates in Norfolk, in the neighbourhood of Barton Bendish; and Sir Anthony's brother-in-law, Sir Henry Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, came of a Norfolk family, long settled at Attleborough in that county, quite near to Harling. This perhaps may account for Sir Thomas Lovell being selected to represent Midhurst in Parliament.

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

Portsmouth.

SAMUEL WESLEY, 1766–1837 (11 S. ii. 349).—In 'The Psalmist,' to which your correspondent incidentally refers, are many tunes composed expressly for that work by Samuel Wesley. I do not know when this book was first published. My edition is dated 1853. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

In Brown's 'Biographical Dictionary of Musicians,' Paisley, 1886, a list of Samuel Wesley's compositions is given. A few are also named in Baptie's 'Musical Biography' (London, W. Morley). Two of his hymn tunes are included in the Presbyterian 'Church Hymnary.' W. S. S.

HERB-WOMAN TO THE KING (11 S. i. 265, 373; ii. 256, 312, 377).—M. F. Johnston ('Coronation of a King,' 1902, 8vo) states on pp. 117–18, describing the Coronation of James II.:—

"The procession was very magnificent, and was headed by the hereditary Herbwomen [*sic*] and six young ladies, who carried baskets containing flowers, which they strewed in the path."

As I write, I have not Sandford's 'History' (whence these particulars are probably drawn) to refer to, but I think that it must be "herbwoman," and not in the plural. A. Taylor's 'Glory of Regality,' 1820, 8vo, makes no mention of this office, which I am inclined to regard as a customary appointment at each Coronation, rather than as an hereditary office.

JOHN HODGKIN.

BEAVER-LEAS (11 S. ii. 263, 311, 391).—When I said that the A.-S. *lēah* could not be represented by *-lac*, the context shows that I was speaking of Middle-English spelling, as found in the Inquisitiones post Mortem, to which I refer. But I can believe that the suffix *-lac* might be improperly substituted for the A.-S. *lēah* in such Normanized spelling as is found in Domesday Book, which frequently travesties English sounds in a strange manner. It is seldom safe to trust that record, valuable as it is, unless we have some English spellings beside it, to help to interpret it. The thirteenth-century spellings found in purely English documents are of great service in this respect.

The Inquisitiones post Mortem gives the form Beverlac as well as Beverley; but it does not give Fiuelac or Helmeslac, only Fiweley, Fynelay (misprint for Fyueley), and Helmesley, in which the Norman would sometimes drop the initial H.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 388).—The lines given by MR. JAMES KNOX are from 'Paradise Lost,' Book V. 620–24. The first line is

Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere;

and "makes intricate" should be "mazes intricate." EDWARD BENSLY.

LADIES AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES (11 S. ii. 247, 358, 395).—The Royal University of Ireland was not the first British University to open its degrees to women. That honour belongs to the University of London.

In 1878 the Senate and Convocation of the University of London decided to apply for a supplemental charter, making every degree of the University accessible to both sexes alike on absolutely equal terms. The charter was granted, and, had the University then possessed the power of conferring honorary degrees, no doubt some royal lady would have become the first lady graduate in the United Kingdom. However, in June, 1879, no fewer than 51 ladies matriculated at London, many of whom proceeded to degrees in the usual course.

On 17 January, 1882, convocation passed a resolution that "female graduates be admitted to convocation." They thereby became possessed of full University privileges, but not of the "vote" at the University election for Parliament.

I will send later the names of the first batch of lady graduates of London, if the inquirer wishes it.

B. WHITEHEAD, B.A.Lond.

2, Brick Court, Temple.

In 1895 a supplementary charter was granted to the University of Durham enabling that body to grant degrees to women. On 28 September in that year the degree of Bachelor in Music was conferred on Marian Ursula Arkwright after the examination required; and on 21 June, 1898, that of Bachelor in Letters on Mary Hannah Gibson. Frances Jane Lambton had the degree of B.A. conferred 20 June, 1899.

J. T. G.

Durham.

OTFORD, KENT: PERHIRR AND BELLOT (11 S. ii. 329, 378).—The solution of this puzzle given by MR. PIERPOINT is the same as that at which I had independently arrived, except that I cannot agree in his opinion that "Jary" stands for January. If the same rules are applied which hold good for the rest of the entry, the date must be *July* the 31st, 1719.

If the month was July, the date would be 1719 according to both the legal and historical year. F. W. READ.

I made the same discovery as MR. PIERPOINT has done; but why does he exclude the date? I take it that "Jary" means July, not January. C. S. JERRAM.

MR. PIERPOINT'S interpretation is correct. Many similar conclusions have reached me. The marriage is recorded in the register of the adjoining village of Shoreham as having taken place on 28 July (not 31), 1719.

Moreover, on examining the page more closely I find a cipher squeezed into a corner which agrees essentially with that of MR. PIERPOINT. The entry is in a book of assessments, and was obviously intended as a joke. C. HESKETH.

Otford, Kent.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX (11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394).—The statement quoted by W. B. H. that the stained-glass windows of the private chapel went to Great Malvern is incorrect. All the fittings of the chapel, the paintings by Verrio, and the windows of painted, not stained glass, executed by Price, were bought by Lord Foley, and may now be seen in Great Witley Church, Worcestershire, which was rebuilt to contain them. This church was elaborately restored by the late Lord Dudley. S.

To the list of names of occupiers of Canons given by MR. HITCHIN-KEMP at p. 374 should be added that of John Francklin (died 1595). Francklin's gravestone in Whitchurch Churchyard is still to be seen. The memorial, an altar tomb, has been restored, and the inscription runs: "Here lyeth buryed the body of John Francklin of Cannons, who being above 63 departed this life the x$^{th}$ day of February Anno Domini 1595." F. S. SNELL.

GODFREYS AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (11 S. ii. 389).—William Duncan Godfrey was no doubt Sir William Duncan Godfrey, Bt., of Kilcoleman Abbey, co. Kerry. The baronetcy was created in 1785, Sir William being the third to inherit the title. He married Mary Theresa, second daughter of John Coltsman, Esq., of Flesk Castle, Killarney. His death took place in 1873. W. S. S.

GORDONS AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (11 S. ii. 389).—William Gordon, s. Adam of Lambeth, Surrey, arm.; Brasenose Coll., Oxon., matric. 8 April, 1812, aged 17; of Haffield, co. Hereford, High Sheriff 1829; died 5 Oct., 1836; gave plate to College 1816.

William Gordon, s. Charles of St. Marylebone, London, arm.; Exeter Coll., Oxon., matric. 16 Dec., 1813, aged 21: B.A. 1817.

A. R. BAYLEY.

If G. F. R. B. will consult 'The House of Gordon,' now being edited by Mr. J. M. Bulloch for the New Spalding Club, he may possibly find information about some of the Gordons mentioned. Two volumes have already appeared, but the work, being both comprehensive in plan and minute in detail, has not yet been completed. W. S. S.

AVIATION: DEATHS OF PIONEER AIRMEN (11 S. ii. 385).—It seems somewhat strange that the name of Mr. Percy Pilcher should be omitted from the list.

A memorial is about to be erected to him near the spot where he met his death on 30 September, 1899, in Stanford Park, through which runs the boundary line of the counties of Northampton and Leicester. Lord Braye of Stanford Hill has recently

issued an appeal for subscriptions wherewith to erect a pillar in the park.

From an account of the accident I gather the following particulars. Mr. Pilcher, who was a personal acquaintance of Mr. Hiram Maxim, had studied aviation for a number of years, and had previously made successful flights with the machine on which he was killed.

"It resembled a great eagle, the two wings being covered with about 170 feet of sailcloth, and the tail or rudder, with its sails, was fixed about two feet from the body of the machine. The frame was made of bamboo, with innumerable wires, like the ribs of an umbrella. The specially constructed motor by which the inventor proposed to raise the machine had not yet been fixed, and the machine was made to soar by being drawn with a cord by men, or a horse, in a similar manner to a kite. On the fatal Saturday, Mr. Pilcher succeeded in reaching an altitude of between 30 and 40 feet when a sudden gust of wind caught the machine. One of the stays gave way, and the whole of the apparatus collapsed, and came down with a thud. Mr. Pilcher died at 3 o'clock on Monday morning without regaining consciousness."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

SAINT'S CLOAK HANGING ON A SUNBEAM (11 S. ii. 309, 357).—The story is told of St. Chad in Leland's 'Collectanea,' i. 2, "ex libro autoris incerti nominis, sed monachi, ut colligo, Petroburgensis"; also in Gunton's 'Peterborough,' p. 3, on the authority of "Walter of Wittlesea, an ancient monk of Peterburgh." No such author appears in the 'D.N.B.' The sunbeam story is not to be found under St. Chad in the 'Nova Legenda Angliæ,' nor in the Bollandists' 'Acta SS.,' nor in the Breviaries.

J. T. F.

Durham.

Another story to the same effect is told of one Utto, who, having been made priest of a Bavarian village, preferred the life of a hermit, and therefore left his people to take care of themselves, and built him a hermitage not far from the bank of the Danube, to the west of Deggendorf. He is said to have amused himself

"with sundry curious pranks, amongst which was the rather difficult one of hanging his axe upon a sunbeam! Charlemagne, hunting in the neighbourhood, caught the holy hermit in the fact, and, astonished, as well he might be, by so extraordinary a performance, promised to grant him any boon he might be pleased to ask. Utto requested that a convent might be built on the spot, and Kloster-Metten was erected at the command of Charlemagne."

WALTER JERROLD.

Hampton-on-Thames.

GREEK HISTORY WITH ILLUSTRATIONS (11 S. ii. 228).—Perhaps the book described may be an abridgment of the 'Vetus Græcia Illustrata' of Ubbo Emmius, a Dutch historian and professor. The work was published at Leyden, 1626, in 3 vols. or parts, only the second part being devoted to history.

W. S. S.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON NINETEENTH-CENTURY ELOQUENCE (11 S. ii. 229, 318, 376).—Arnold's lecture on 'Emerson,' in his 'Discourses in America,' leads one to think that he considered Emerson's "the most eloquent voice of our century."

G. W. E. R.

'THE ANNALS OF ENGLAND': W. E. FLAHERTY (11 S. ii. 289, 354).—There is a notice of Flaherty in Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' vol. i. (1892), col. 1066.

RALPH THOMAS.

JANE AUSTEN'S DEATH (11 S. ii. 348, 397).—The details of Jane Austen's illness and death quoted by correspondents in reply to my query do not bring us any nearer ascertaining the precise nature of her malady, which is the sole object of my inquiry. I had hoped that, from the symptoms recorded, a medical opinion might have been elicited, as has been done in the case of other eminent writers, notably of Hume. He, it may be remembered, suffered from a mysterious internal disorder and decline, unattended with much suffering, and used humorously to complain that his doctor could not give it a Greek name. Modern medical knowledge has, however, diagnosed it as cancer.

In Jane Austen's case, although the disease appears to have been a form of decline, no allusion whatever was made to its being consumption either by herself or those about her. Had it been so, it would surely have been recognized and so described even in the state of medical practice at that time; and her favourite niece, who has so much of interest to say of her aunt, would have said that "Aunt Jane died of consumption." But the niece did not say so; and Jane's nephew, her earliest biographer, who as a young man was present at her funeral, and would at least hear the nature of her illness mentioned, or on becoming her biographer would do his best to ascertain it, vaguely describes it as "an inward malady." If the disease were tubercular, it does not appear to have been of the usual kind of the lungs; and as a family the Austens were remarkably healthy,

except that Jane and her brother Henry were subject to "bilious fever." Has Mr. Lyford, her medical attendant, left any papers behind him which might allude to the case? G. B. M.

The inference that the novelist died of consumption—by which we understand pulmonary tuberculosis—seems to me to require the support of more evidence than has been adduced in the columns of 'N. & Q.' A century ago the terms "consumption" and "decline" were used loosely for any wasting disease which doctors did not understand; and they knew little about the course or treatment of such disorders as diabetes and Bright's disease, either of which seems to me quite as likely to be indicated in this case as tuberculosis.

E. Rimbault Dibdin.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Political History of England.*—Vol. VI. *The History of England from the Accession of Edward VI. to the Death of Elizabeth* (1547–1603). By A. F. Pollard. (Longmans & Co.)

Prof. Pollard's volume brings to a successful conclusion the scheme of twelve volumes edited by Dr. William Hunt and Dr. Reginald Poole. The set will be of the greatest use to serious students of the national history, for every volume shows independent thought and research, as well as mastery of the complicated strands which make up the fabric of history. It is only of recent years that adequate sources have been open for research, and there are still a few gaps in important documents. But generally it may be said that the distinguished contributors have as experts been fully aware of the resources at their command, and have successfully struggled with the difficulty of saying in a limited space all that ought to be said.

Prof. Pollard, following the excellent custom of his predecessors, takes a wide view of politics which allows him to devote a chapter to 'The Age of Shakespeare.' The Church is at this period bound up with royal ambitions, and the reader will find a judicious appraisal of the religious difficulties of the age. We believe that Prof. Pollard is right in his view of the attitude of Queen Elizabeth towards marriage (p. 181). The examination of her political methods strikes us as particularly thoughtful and well-balanced. It is odd, but probably true, that her favourite minister Cecil had none of that enterprise which was the great mark of the time. The two in combination were certainly "adepts in the craft and caution required to restrain the exuberance, and to neutralize the risks, of too adventurous impulses." It is rightly added that Cecil was "a protestant of real piety and upright conversation," for his asceticism delivered him from the need of those funds which many a courtier, and man of letters, too, found it necessary to secure by discreditable means.

It is as well to add that, though Prof. Pollard's narrative is fortified by abundant foot-notes and inspired by a wide erudition, his style is by no means dull. He has a good sense of illuminating quotation, and on occasion indulges in telling brevities.

The whole corpus of volumes is one which, as we said before, we view with admiration. It is a monument of capable and excellent history, and one the more to be valued as it appears in an age when the superficial réchauffé gains credit with the half-educated.

*A Dictionary of the Characters in the Waverley Novels of Sir Walter Scott.* By M. F. A. Husband. (Routledge & Sons.)

But for a mistake of policy in its plan, we should welcome a volume of reference which would deserve a wide circulation, since we do not believe in the dominance of the superior person who indicates that he does not mean to read or can no longer read Scott, and generally adds reasons on hearsay which are inadequate.

The industry of the compiler, who has brought together 2,836 characters, including 37 horses and 33 dogs, is worthy of all praise. But we regret to add that the usefulness of the work is seriously reduced by the absence of references to the chapters in which the characters occur. The majority of readers or searchers surely want some exactness in this sort of detail. For instance, to tell us that the Earl of Bothwell occurs in 'The Abbot,' and give no hint of the part of the book in which he figures, is rather a futile proceeding. If the addition of such help would mean an Encyclopædia, and not a Dictionary, we can only say that we prefer the former.

The articles in *The Edinburgh Review* for October are, as usual, sound, but somewhat solid fare. Amusement is, however, judiciously combined with instruction in the paper on 'Academical Oratory,' which means the Latin orations of University officials chosen to speak on festal or official occasions. The humour of Dr. W. W. Merry, for years a delightful speaker, is justly recognized, and we may expect some years hence a collection of equal wit and urbanity from his successor, Mr. A. D. Godley. It is somewhat surprising to find an article devoted to the 'Philip van Artevelde' of Henry Taylor. 'The Copyright Question' is, on the other hand, one of current importance, and the discussion of the proposed changes ably done. 'Eastern Art and Western Critics' suggests that there are limits to the Oriental inspiration which some regard as necessary to vitalize Western ideals. An article on 'The English Clergy in Fiction' should not be missed, and deals mainly with six novelists from Jane Austen to Mrs. Humphry Ward. Perhaps the writer hardly realizes sufficiently the change in the social position of the clergy in modern days—a change due to the facts that Fellows of Colleges now seldom take livings, as they used, and aspiring tradesmen or people of the same grade seek to make their sons "gentlemen" by means of making them clergy. There is, too, the advent of the Christian Socialist to be considered, with the decay of the old Tory parson. It is the business of novelists generally to caricature the weak points of the clergy; and the dramatist is still more unfair in this respect.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL'S Catalogue 190 contains Ackermann's *Poetical Magazine*, 24 out of the 28 parts, in original wrappers, 1809–11, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and Ainsworth's 'Tower of London,' first edition, 1840, 7*l.* 10*s.* From the library of Charles Kean is an album of portraits, 6*l.* 15*s.* Under America is much of special interest, including a manuscript copy of General Murray's journal, 1759–60, beginning from the surrender of Quebec, 21*l.* Under Beaumont and Fletcher is the first collected edition, folio, original calf, rebacked, fine clean copy, 1647, 40*l.*; also 'The Wild-Goose Chase,' 1652, 12*l.* 12*s.* Under Boccaccio is a large copy of 'The Tragedies gathered by Ihon Bochas,' no date (1558), 25*l.* Under Coronations is a collection of engravings from Richard I. to George IV., 9*l.* 9*s.* There is a list under Cruikshank. Under Drayton is the 'Poly-Olbion,' original calf, 1622, 21*l.* There are first editions of Dryden, and works of the Grolier Club. Under Hakluyt is 'The Historie of the West-Indies,' *circa* 1620, a fine copy in original vellum wrapper, 35*l.* There is a set of *The Rambler*, 3*l.* 10*s.*, besides works from the Kelmscott Press. Under Macaulay's New Zealander are 'Poems by a Young Nobleman of Distinguished Abilities lately Deceased,' 1780, 5*l.* 5*s.* The poems were written by the second Lord Lyttelton. The title-page mentions "particularly the State of England, and the once flourishing City of London, in a letter from an American traveller, dated from the ruinous portico of St. Paul's in the year 2199." George Meredith items include the rare original edition of the 'Poems,' with author's inscription, 1851, 32*l.* We are able to name only these few items out of this very interesting Catalogue.

Mr. William Glaisher's Supplementary Catalogue of Remainders includes 'Delane of "The Times,"' by Arthur Dasent, 2 vols., 7*s.* 6*d.*; 'The Bible in Art,' 2 vols., 4to, 12*s.*; 'The Doré Bible,' 2*l.* 5*s.*; 'The British Empire,' 5 vols., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Inchbold's 'Lisbon and Cintra,' with coloured plates, 4*s.*; Lewine's 'Bibliography of Eighteenth-Century Art,' 8*s.*; Maurice's 'Franco-German War,' 9*s.* 6*d.*; the Astolat Press Milton, large 4to, 12*s.*; Schillings's 'In Wildest Africa,' 2 vols., 9*s.*; Cheyne's 'Book of Psalms,' 2 vols., 4*s.* 6*d.*; and Harrison's 'Memorable Paris Houses,' 1*s.* 3*d.*

Messrs. Maggs Brothers' Catalogue 260 is devoted to Engraved Portraits by Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Artists, and contains 32 illustrations, that facing title being the Countess Gower and her daughter after Lawrence, 40*l.* American historical portraits include three of Washington, one full-length in military costume after Peel by Val. Green, 75*l.* There is Goldsmith, after Reynolds, 75*l.*, besides portraits of Fox, Pitt, Garrick, Wellington, and Nelson. Napoleon on the Bellerophon, after Eastlake, is 40*l.* Among portraits of Johnson is one after Reynolds, 50*l.* Other portraits are of Marshal Ney, Addison, Major André, Lord North, Thomas Paine, Whitefield, and Cromwell. Among singers and actresses are Mrs. Abington, Mrs. Baddeley, Mrs. Billington (after Reynolds, 36*l.*), Kitty Clive, Nell Gwyn, Mrs. Sheridan as St. Cecilia (after Reynolds, 27*l.* 10*s.*), and Mrs. Woffington in the character of Mrs. Ford, 75*l.*

Mr. Frank Murray's Derby List 235 is a clearance catalogue of books at one shilling each.

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa send two lists, Nos. 249 and 250. The former is devoted to Old Engravings, Oil Paintings, Glass Pictures, and Baxter Prints, and there is a selection of cheap portraits.

The latter is a short catalogue of books. We note Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' with 42 photogravure plates added, 9 vols., cloth, equal to new, 1908, 2*l.* 5*s.*; Godwin's 'Lives of the Necromancers,' crimson morocco, 1*l.* 5*s.*; and the Library Edition of Goldsmith, 4 vols., new half-calf, 1806, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Boswell's 'Johnson,' 4 vols., 1824, illustrations by Malone, and 'Johnsoniana,' extra-illustrated with 222 portraits and views, together 5 vols., new half-morocco by Morrell, are 5*l.* 5*s.* There is also Napier's edition with Johnsoniana, 5 vols., cloth, 1884, 2*l.* 5*s.*, besides 'Johnson and Mrs. Thrale,' by Broadley and Seccombe, 1909, 8*s.* Interesting items will be found under London.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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FREDERICK HOWARD COLLINS.—F. Howard Collins, author of 'An Epitome of the Synthetic Philosophy of Herbert Spencer' and of the 'Authors' and Printers' Dictionary,' died at Torquay on the 16th inst., at the age of 53. When at Cambridge I heard from a leading mathematician that Mr. Collins was an unwearied compiler of indexes, and saw that to Prof. Cayley's lengthy volumes which he had prepared.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Mr. Howard Collins had, unfortunately, suffered from ill-health for several years, having had to leave London on this account, but he did not allow his weakness to prevent him from working. He was the ideal of a contributor to 'N. & Q.,' having a passion for accuracy, while his interests ranged from the correct use of English to yachting. His 'Authors' and Printers' Dictionary' was originally issued in 1905 as 'Author and Printer.'

JOSEPH FRANK PAYNE, M.D., Fellow and Harveian Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians, who also died on the 16th inst., was an occasional contributor to our columns, down to 10 S. xii. 133. There is a long notice of him in *The Times* of the 18th inst.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

A. F.—Forwarded.

F. D. HYTCH ("There is so much bad in the best of us").—See 10 S. iv. 168; v. 76; viii. 508.

J. E. N., Brooklyn ("All right, De Sauty").—Anticipated by an authoritative correspondent at home, *ante*, p. 396.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## THE REV. RICHARD CHAPMAN: 'LE FEU DE JOYE.'

Some months ago P. C. G. of Calcutta asked (11 S. i. 169) for information as to the source and authorship of the doggerel inserted by Macaulay in his essay on Addison. The lines run :—

Think of two thousand gentlemen at least,
And each man mounted on his capering beast ;
Into the Danube they were pushed by shoals.

The passage is quoted by Macaulay as an instance of the deplorable badness of the Whig poems which had been written on Marlborough's victory at Blenheim. Compositions like these forced his colleague Sidney Godolphin to seek for a poet more worthy of the occasion. Henry Boyle was therefore instructed to mount "three pair of stairs" to Addison's garret over a shop in the Haymarket. The result was the garreteer's poem of 'The Campaign' and his rise into fortune and fame.

Six editions of Macaulay's essay with illustrative notes have been published. I looked at them to see the manner in which these lines were treated. Five of these commentators—C. Sheldon (1894), Arthur Burrell (1901), C. F. McClumpha (1904), C. W. French (1907), and C. E. Hadow (1907)—pass them over in silence. Mr. R. F. Winch, in his edition of 1898, candidly says :—

"I have not succeeded in tracing the name of this absurd poem or of its author : if any of my readers should be more successful I hope that he or she will kindly let me know ; perhaps it was an anonymous ballad."

The same note appears in substance in his subsequent edition (1905) of the essay. Mr. F. C. Montague in his volumes of Macaulay's 'Critical and Historical Essays' pens the note : "I have not been able to trace the poem from which these lines are taken."

Macaulay knew the lines from their inclusion in a letter dated 17 May, 1793, from William Cowper, the poet, to Thomas Park, the poetical antiquary. It is printed in Southey's edition of Cowper's works, vii. 330–32. where Macaulay would light upon it, and in Wright's edition of Cowper's letters, iv. 404 ; but in neither instance is the quotation traced. The letter is very interesting. The poet was engaged upon his translation of Homer, and Park, a not infrequent correspondent of his, suggested to him that he should avail himself of the version of his predecessor George Chapman. Cowper's answer gives the clue to the authorship of these burlesque lines. He says :—

"I have never seen Chapman's translation of Homer, and will not refuse your offer of it, unless, by accepting it, I shall deprive you of a curiosity that you cannot easily replace. The line or two which you quote from him, except that the expression *a well-written soul* has the quaintness of his times in it, do him credit. He cannot surely be the same Chapman who wrote a poem, I think on the battle of Hochstadt, in which, when I was a very young man, I remember to have seen the following lines :—

Think of two thousand gentlemen at least,
And each man mounted on his capering beast ;
Into the Danube they were push'd by shoals,
And sunk and bobb'd, and bobb'd and sunk, and
sunk and bobb'd their souls.

These are lines that could not fail to impress the memory, though not altogether in the Homerican style of battle."

The letter first appeared in print in *The Monthly Mirror*, xvi. 297–8 (1803). That

periodical belonged to Thomas Hill, the very old man mentioned in the 'D.N.B.' as collecting a fine library, and gathering around him many of the wits of the day. Park seems to have been his right-hand man in acquiring books and in directing the magazine. He appends to the letter a foot-note that a copy of Chapman's poem was in Hill's library, and gives the title-page as follows :—

"La [*sic*] feu de joye; or, a brief description of two most glorious victories obtained by her Majesty's forces and those of her allies over the French and Bavarians in July and August, 1704, at Schellenburgh and Blainheim near Hocksted; under the magnanimous and heroick conduct of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. A poem. By a British Muse. London, 1705." 4to.

The lines given by Cowper are then corrected into the proper reading :—

Suppose four thousand gentlemen at least,
And each man mounted on his cap'ring beast,
Should at an instant in a body roll
And plunge into the deep their violent soul.
* * * *
Whole shoals together sink and scream in shoals,
And bob and sink and bob and sink their souls.

Park gives another ludicrous passage :—

One body flying to the woods for fear,
Thirty battalions were imprison'd there;
As many squadrons to the Danube pusht,
Dy'd its black streams with blood, and so were husht.

Where can a copy of this production be seen now? During the last six months I have made many inquiries about it, but without success. It is not to be found in the libraries of the British Museum, Bodley, Cambridge University, Trinity College, Cambridge, Christ Church, Oxford, Sion College, Lambeth Palace, Chichester Cathedral, Westminster Chapter, or in the Royal Library at Windsor. Mr. C. R. Rivington, the clerk of the Stationers' Company, informs me that it is not entered in its Register.

"The Licensing Act expired at the end of the previous century, and the Copyright Act of Queen Anne did not come into force until 1710, and in the interval few books were registered."

Will other librarians with old collections of books in their charge kindly search for it?

The next question that arises in the mind is, Who was the Chapman that composed this whimsical piece? I have no doubt that it was the work of the Rev. Richard Chapman, Vicar of Cheshunt. Like Cowper's father, he was a Whig clergyman, beneficed in Hertfordshire. He must have sent to the rectory of Great Berkhampstead a copy of his poetical masterpiece, and the rector's son must often have seen it on the shelves of his father's library and have ascertained the name of the author. Cowper would not have been acquainted with the authorship, had it been the work of some hack-writer of London, and the quoted lines are substantially in agreement in style with those of Chapman's acknowledged rimes.

Chapman's father was Roger Chapman, the pushing and opulent attorney of Newport Pagnell. With his accumulations of wealth he purchased the adjoining manors of Sherington and Caldecot, which on his death passed to his eldest son Thomas. The estate of Great Linford also became his property, and this went to his daughter Mrs. Taylor. Roger died on 15 February, and was buried on 17 February, 1702/3; and by the kindness of the Rev. Frederick B. Gummere, the present Vicar of Newport Pagnell, I am enabled to print the following transcript of a tablet in the south aisle of the church :—

"Here ly interr'd ye severall bodys of Roger Chapman, Esq$^{r}$, Rebecca his wife, and Felicia their daughter, who died on the days and in the yeares under writen: Rebecca dyed y$^{e}$ 25$^{th}$ of April, 1697; Felicia, who was married to capt. Ja. Dumas, dyed y$^{e}$ 31 of Dec$^{r}$, 1698; and Roger dyed y$^{e}$ 15 of Feb. 1702 [1702/3]."

The name of Roger Chapman often appears in the history of Newport Pagnell in connexion with its old charities. It was his ambition to found a family. His eldest son, Thomas, matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 5 December, 1679, when aged 16, and became a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple in 1687. On 17 July, 1682, he obtained a licence to marry Elizabeth Goodman of St. Andrew's, Holborn, spinster. He sat in Parliament for the borough of Buckingham from 1710 to 1714/15; and represented Amersham from 27 October, 1722, to 17 July, 1727. His death is said to have been in 1735.

The younger son Richard had to make his way in the world. So he matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford, on 1 December, 1680, as the son of Roger Chapman, pleb., aged 15, being baptized at Newport Pagnell on 7 March, 1664/5. But he soon migrated to Christ Church, where he obtained a studentship, and graduated B.A. 1684, M.A. 1687. In 1684 he was incorporated at Cambridge.

On the nomination of James Cecil, the fourth Earl of Salisbury, he was instituted on 19 August, 1689, to the vicarage of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, and he held that living for the rest of his days. Bishop Willis is said to have been his curate for some time. In 1709 he was made Prebendary of Ferring in the Cathedral Church of Chichester, and that preferment also he held until death. According to the parish register

of Cheshunt, he died there on 7 August, 1734, and was buried on 11 August. His wife Mary died at Cheshunt on 3 September, 1727, and was buried on 8 September. A commission was granted to his son, the Rev. Richard Chapman, by the Consistory Court of London, on 29 November, 1734, to administer his affairs.

Chapman's printed productions were many. They comprised :—

1. The providence of God asserted and maintained, a thanks-giving day sermon, 3 Dec., 1702, for the victory "obtained by the great triumvir of this nation." 1703.

2. The necessity of repentance asserted, a fast-day sermon, 26 May, 1703. 1703.

3. The lawfulness of war in general, and justness of the present, asserted in a sermon preached at Cheshunt 7 Sept., 1704 [thanksgiving day for Blenheim]. 1704.

4. La [*sic*] feu de joye. [Anon.] 1705.

5. Publick peace ascertain'd, with some cursory reflections upon Dr. Sacheverel's two late sermons, thanksgiving day sermon, 22 Nov., 1709, for victory near Mons. 1709.

6. Britannia rediviva, an heroic poem. 1714.—A fulsome eulogy on the king who had not yet landed on English soil. The following lines are a fair sample of it :—

Thy presence strikes all Anti-monarchs mute,
Nay, *Jus divinum* now bears no dispute.

It was satirized in 'An elegy on the heroic poem lately publish'd by the vicar of Cheshunt. By Chapmanno-Wiskero. 1715.' "What var'ous Poems has thy Wit display'd," is his exclamation on Chapman. The Vicar's doom was "To write no more, and always stay at home."

7. Great Kings the care of heaven, with some seasonable advice to the female sex, thanksgiving day sermon, 7 June, 1716, for the suppression of the late *unnatural rebellion*. 1716.

8. New year's gift, being a seasonable call to repentance....in a poem moral and divine. 1731.—A long descant on the sins of the age. When David confessed his sins,

his oracle this Answer gives :
Pursue, Pursue, thy foe no longer lives.
On this the Prince bestrides his warlike steed,
And with his Cuirassiers, pursues with speed.

Chapman well deserves the attribution of the dullest theologian and worst poetaster of his time.

Some of the above particulars I have gathered from Foster, 'Alumni Oxon.'; Clutterbuck, 'Herts,' ii. 112; Gardiner, 'Registers of Wadham Coll.,' i. 329. I am indebted for further information to the Rev. Fox Lambert, Vicar of Cheshunt, and Mr. Falconer Madan of the Bodleian Library. Various gentlemen connected with the libraries which I have enumerated have kindly responded to my inquiries.

W. P. Courtney.

## SIR RICHARD BROWNE, BT., LORD MAYOR 1660–61.

This personage, the well-known Presbyterian general, was a Woodmonger when elected Alderman of London (June, 1648), and Merchant Taylor when elected (October, 1660) Lord Mayor. He must therefore have been admitted to the latter Company between these dates, and it is virtually beyond question that he was the "Richard Browne, son of *Richard* Browne, late Merchant Tailor, deceased, admitted into the freedom of this Company by patrimony" on 10 December, 1656 (Merchant Taylors' Company *Presentment Book 1652–62*).

The only other Richard Brownes admitted to the freedom of the Company between 1645 and 1660 were (1) "son of Thomas Browne of Sudbury, co Gloucester," and (2) "son of Robert Browne, late of Ripon, yeoman."

G. E. C. in his 'Complete Baronetage' (vol. iii. p. 92) says that the Lord Mayor was the "son of *John* Browne, otherwise Moses, of Wokingham, Berks, and of London, by Anne, daughter of John Beard of Wokingham." In giving this parentage he follows the editor of *The Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 377, who quotes Stow (ed. Strype, Book V. p. 146). The 'Visitations of London, 1633, 1634, 1635' (Harleian Soc.), vol. i. p. 115, gives the genealogy thus :—

Richard Browne of Ockingham, Berks.

John Browne, *alias* Moses, of Ockingham and London. = Ann, dau. of John Beard of Ockingham.

John Browne.

Richard Browne, *alias* Moses, of London, Lord Mayor 1634. = Bridget, dau. of Robert Brian of Henley-upon-Thames.

Richard Browne, eldest son and heir apparent.

I cannot think that the Merchant Taylors' records are wrong in naming Browne's father Richard. Is it possible that it was the Lord Mayor's father who was the son of Anne Beard, and husband of Bridget Brian? He may have been a Woodmonger in 1634 (as his son was in 1648), and have died (as indeed is probable) between 1634 and 1656. Messrs. Overall ('Remembrancia,' p. 199) give the father's name as Richard ("Richard Browne, *alias* Moses"), but do not state their authority. Alfred B. Beaven.

## PUTTENHAM'S 'ARTE OF ENGLISH POESIE' AND GEORGE GASCOIGNE.

(*Concluded from p.* 364.)

"Erotema, or the Questioner," is a kind of figurative speech, when we ask a question and look for no answer; and the definition reminds one of a story told by Bacon in his 'Apophthegms,' although in this case the questioner meant to answer himself, and not to leave his question to shift for itself:—

"Mr. Houland, in conference with a young student, arguing a case, happened to say, 'I would ask you but this question.' The student presently interrupted him to give him an answer. Whereunto Mr. Houland gravely said; 'Nay, though I ask you a question, yet I did not mean you should answer me, I mean to answer myself.'"

Two lines from Gascoigne illustrate *Erotema*, and Puttenham introduces them (Arber, p. 220) with the remark, "as another wrote very commendably":—

Why strive I with the streame, or hoppe against the hill,
Or search that never can be found, or loose my labour still? 'Weedes,' p. 370.

In the next page (221) six lines, slightly altered from the 'Weedes,' show us an example of "*Ecphonisis*, or the Outcry," and in this case the poet is named as well as commended:—

"Or as Gascoigne wrote very passionatly and well to purpose.

Ay me the dayes that I in dole consume,
Alas the nights which witnesse well mine woe:
O wrongfull world which makest my fancie fume,
Fie fickle fortune, fie, fie thou art my foe:
Out and alas so froward is my chance,
No nights nor daies, nor worldes can me avance."
P. 367.

Two passages from 'Dan Bartholomew of Bathe' come under "*Sinathrismus*, or the Heaping figure," pp. 243–4, which is known amongst our vulgar as "piling on the agony," a kind of speech which gains force and vehemence as it goes along, and throws Ossa upon Pelion. In these cases Gascoigne is held up as a pattern for imitation:—

To muse in minde how faire, how wise, how good,
How brave, how free, how curteous and how true,
My Lady is doth but inflame my blood.

Or thus,

I deeme, I dreame, I do, I tast, I touch,
Nothing at all but smells of perfit blisse.
Pp. 103–4.

Although Ben Jonson possessed a copy of Puttenham's book, he does not seem to have profited by the author's advice under "*Histeron proteron*, or the Preposterous," a form of speech which puts the cart before the horse. And Chapman, too, is a great offender in this respect, but designedly so, for he makes a point of bringing in his fools with speeches that always leave the horse behind the cart. And I have no doubt he was thinking of Puttenham when he caused Strozza in 'The Gentleman Usher,' Act I. sc. i., to nickname Pogio "Hysteron Proteron." But for the particular form in which Jonson offends, and which will be easily recognized in the line I shall quote from Puttenham, the latter has nothing but censure. Misplacing, he says, is always intolerable, and it may be done either by a single word or by a clause of speech; by a single word thus:—

And if I not performe, God let me never thrive.
Arber, p. 262.

"Not performe" should be "performe not." Puttenham is so free with his alterations that it is sometimes difficult to recognize whom he is quoting; and therefore it is possible that he may have been quoting the following from memory:—

Which if I not perfourme, my life then let me leese'
'The Adventures of Master F. J.,' p. 414.

That the critic would not hesitate to make such a radical alteration in a writer's verse is proved by his next quotation from Gascoigne, which is dealt with quite as freely, in Arber, p. 198, where Puttenham cites the following as a good example of mixed "*Allegoria*, or the Figure of false semblant":—

The cloudes of care have coured all my coste,
The stormes of strife, do threaten to appeare:
The waves of woe, wherein my ship is toste.
Have broke the banks, where lay my life so deere.
Chippes of ill chance, are fallen amidst my choise,
To marre the minde that ment for to rejoyce.

Gascoigne reads thus:—

A Cloud of care hath covred all my coste,
And stormes of strife doo threaten to appeare:
The waves of woo, which I mistrusted moste,
Have broke the bankes wherein my life lay cleere:
Chippes of ill chaunce, are fallen amyd my choyce,
To marre the mynd, that ment for to rejoyce.
'The Adventures of Master F. J.,' p. 400.

The last bit of Gascoigne that I have been able to trace in Puttenham is taken from the tract just quoted, p. 394, and is cited as an example of "*Epanodis*, or the figure of Retire," Arber, p. 229. Puttenham has made three alterations, which may be passed by without remark:—

Love hope and death, do stirre in me much strife,
As never man but I lead such a life:
For burning love doth wound my heart to death:
And when death comes at call of inward grief,

Cold lingring hope doth feede my fainting breath :
Against my will, and yeelds my wound relief,
So that I live, and yet my life is such :
As never death could greeve me halfe so much.

In conclusion, it interested me very much to find that Puttenham in his book has made use of Gascoigne's little treatise on the making of verse entitled 'Certayne Notes of Instruction,' &c., written at the request of Master Eduardo Donati. Portions of the tract reappear in 'The Arte of English Poesie' almost in Gascoigne's own words, and some of Puttenham's illustrations were copied from the same source.

Charles Crawford.

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Charles Verral of Seaford, medical practitioner and minor poet, was inquired after at 2 S. ii. 109 and 3 S. iv. 289, but without success. He was author, as stated at the second reference, of 'The Pleasures of Possession,' a poem, published 1810, and of 'Servius Tullius' and 'Saladin,' plays, both of which were performed in public, at Covent Garden and Drury Lane respectively, and printed in a volume of 'Poems.' He contributed to the local newspapers, and wrote an article on 'Seaford as Anderida' for Horsfield's 'History of Sussex.' He was a friend of Clio Rickman (both being natives of the same parish, the Cliffe, Lewes), and the latter published his two volumes, besides having suggested, we are told, his chief poem. Verral is said, also, to have invented the "prone couch," and to have been instrumental in founding one of the Orthopædic Hospitals. He is the subject of a laudatory article, 'The Sussex Country Doctor,' in Fleet's 'Glimpses of Our Ancestors in Sussex,' 2nd ed., which, however, is very vague as to matters of fact, and nearly devoid of genealogical information.

As far as I have gathered, he was a son of Henry Verral of the Cliffe aforesaid, surgeon (himself the pseudonymous author of a volume of poems entitled 'Fugitive Scraps,' by "Old A.Z.," published at Lewes, 1820), and was born in 1778. He is described as M.D., but I have not traced the authority for this. He married, in 1810, a daughter of the Rev. J. W. King, Rector of Tarrant Rushton, Dorset, who seems to have died early. Of his many children, a son and a daughter are now living. Another son, Charles Verral, M.R.C.S., of Weymouth Street, an authority on the spine, is noticed in Boase's 'Modern English Biography.' Verral seems to have had financial losses (Fleet), and left Seaford, dying at Camberwell in 1843.

I have been unable up to the present to connect him with either of the principal and extant Verrall families of Lewes, namely, that of Southover Manor, and that from which Dr. A. W. Verrall of Cambridge, and Mr. G. H. Verrall, late M.P. for Newmarket, besides many well-known people through female lines, are descended. I am always glad to receive any information concerning Verrall and Verral families of Lewes or Sussex. Perceval Lucas.

13, Warrington Crescent, W.

Early Beefsteak Club.—In *The Daily Courant* for 8 February, 1710, it was recorded that,

"Monday being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's happy Birth-day, the same was observ'd by the honourable Beef-steaks Club with the most distinguishing Marks of Honour and Zeal for her Majesty. From Dinner till Evening a curious Collection of Musick was perform'd, and at Night a Firework illuminated Covent-Garden : The Motto under the Feet of Her Majesty, viewing a Handful of Britains driving an Army of French, was, *Anna Regina Virorum*," &c.

A. F. R.

William Mears, Bellfounder, 1626.—In the baptismal register of St. Mary's, Nottingham, occurs this entry, under date 19 Nov., 1626 :—"Ann the daughter of Willy[am] Mears, belfounder." This surname does not figure in Mr. Phillimore's able sketch of the Nottingham bellfounding industry, nor does it otherwise occur locally, so far as I am aware. Being unacquainted with the history of the existing Whitechapel firm, I have wondered whether the above William Mears may not have been a member or ancestor of the family. A. S.

Duels between Clergymen.—Are there many authenticated cases of such contests ? Sir Henry Bate Dudley's various battles are too well known to cite, but I have discovered two references in *The Lady's Magazine* which seem to show that clerical duels were not uncommon in the eighteenth century.

The first reports a duel with pistols, fought on Thursday, 19 June, 1766, in Hyde Park, between two clergymen, one of whom had three fingers shot off (see p. 717).

The second describes a duel between the Rev. W. Allen and Lloyd Dulaney, fought in Hyde Park on Tuesday, 18 June, 1782, in which the latter was shot dead (see p. 717).

*The Gent. Mag.*, lii. p. 353 (July, 1782), adds the information that the Rev. Bennet Allen was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of manslaughter.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

GLAMIS CASTLE MYSTERY. (See 5 S. iii. 309, 354, 378; 6 S. iii. 165; vii. 88, 195, 234; x. 326, 475; x. 35; 8 S. viii. 288; 9 S. vii. 288, 312; 10 S. x. 241, 311.)—Amongst the above references I find only one at all coinciding with a passage in 'Hill and Valley; or, Hours in England and Wales,' by Catherine Sinclair (London, 1838), p. 166:—

"At Glamis Castle a tradition is told of an apartment having once existed, where a party played at dice all Christmas day, till suddenly the doors and windows were supernaturally closed up, and the room has never since been found, though every Christmas night the rattle of dice is said to be distinctly audible."

Miss Sinclair (1800–64) acted as secretary for her father, the well-known Sir John Sinclair of Thurso Castle, from the age of fourteen till his death in 1835 (see 'D.N.B.'), and was no doubt conversant with the legends of her country. The passage seems noticeable as tending to negative the more horrifying incidents that have been woven into the Glamis tradition by fertile imaginations, and seem to have been first heard of shortly before, or about, 1850. W. B. H.

WALLER: MYRA: GODFREY.—Written upon the back of the frontispiece to a copy of "The Lively Oracles given to us....By the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' &c. ....Oxford, 1678," I find the following lines, which would seem to be somewhat out of harmony with their surroundings. I present them *verbatim ac literatim*:—

In her Arcadia's inocence we find
with wallers wit & myras beauty joyn'd
when beautious Godfrey walks in wallers grove
prepare yr herts ye swains for ye must love
E C
aug$^{t}$ the 9$^{th}$
1723

Upon the inner side of the cover at the end is the signature "Elanor Coop$^{r}$."

CHARLES HIGHAM.

SIR THOMAS PALMER.—The 'D.N.B.' says that in 1541, "wanting to secure a special pension, he had leave to come over to London to try to secure it"; but it does not say, what is the case, that this leave was a mere blind, the object being to get him into the king's power without exciting his suspicions. On his arrival in March he was thrown into the Tower and deprived of the post of Knight Porter of Calais, a post he had held since about October, 1534. He remained in the Tower over a year. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

NANKIN PORCELAIN IN ENGLAND.—A good deal of surprise is often expressed at the great quantities of Oriental porcelain in England. The importation must have been a very big affair with shipowners in the eighteenth century, for in *The General Evening Post* of 28 April–1 May, 1792, it was announced that seven ships brought over "16,000 pieces of Nankin porcelain," along with cargoes of tea amounting to 5,570,648 lb.

W. ROBERTS.

THE CUCKOO: HOW IT DIES.—A bit of folk-lore that is new to me comes out in a review of 'Lafcadio Hearn in Japan' by Yone Noguchi:—

"Mr. Noguchi thinks that the *tour d'ivoire*, to which the modernity of Tokyo drove its shrinking professor, was an indispensable condition of his maturest art. 'I know,' he says, 'that writing for him was no light work; he wrote the books with life and blood, a monument builded by his own hands. He was like a cuckoo, which is said to die spitting blood and song. Like incense before the Buddhist altar, which had to burn itself up, he passed away.'"

ST. SWITHIN.

"WHOM" AS SUBJECT.—The principle of attraction seems to be fundamentally responsible for a blemish in style which even good and careful writers do not always escape. In oratory and hasty journalism this lapse from accuracy is, presumably, unpremeditated and accidental, but it is objectionable when it is encountered in calm and deliberate prose. An illustration which has just been met in a fresh perusal of James Payn's volume 'Some Literary Recollections' furnishes an opportunity for drawing attention to the matter. In his second chapter Payn states that in his time at Cambridge he was interested in a Mormon community that existed in the place. "I sometimes attended their chapel," he remarks, "and became acquainted with one of their elders, whom I do not think was a rogue." In writing this he failed to notice that "whom" is the subject of the substantive verb, and that "I do not think" governs the whole clause, and not the relative only. Expanded, the statement becomes, "And I do not think that he was a rogue," the pronoun thus being seen to perform both relative and substantival functions. "Who I do not think" sounds exceedingly ill, especially when one remem-

bers that if rendered in Latin the expression would infallibly begin with *quem*. Only then the following verb would have to be *fuisse*, and not *fuit*. THOMAS BAYNE.

[The offending clause might easily have been rendered "who was not, I think, a rogue."]

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"TENEMENT-HOUSE."—This means a house (*i.e.*, an edifice under one roof) constructed or adapted to be let out in tenements, or dwellings occupied by separate tenants. A friend tells me that he thinks the first time he heard the expression "tenement-house" was in connexion with the Peabody Trust, and he considers it to be of American origin. Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' try to find us a quotation containing the word in that connexion? I may add that the relation between "tenement" and "house" in Scotland is exactly the opposite of the English usage. In Edinburgh the large edifices in the High Street, &c., which contain dwellings for many families, are called "tenements" (or "lands"), while each of the portions occupied by a separate tenant is his "house." A "house" in London may contain numerous "tenements"; a "tenement" in Edinburgh may contain many "houses."

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

"ARTIBEUS": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—Will you do me the favour to let me know the etymology of the word *artibeus*? In case it be a compound word, which are the composing elements, and to what do they belong? DOLORES PINTADO,

Faculty of Letters and Sciences,
Havana University.

DENNIS'S 'LETTERS ON MILTON AND CONGREVE.'—In the Catalogue of the British Museum is included John Dennis's 'Letters on Milton and Congreve,' 1696. This volume seems to have disappeared from the Museum. I wonder whether any one of your readers has a copy of it or can tell me something about its contents.

H. G. PAUL,
Assistant Professor of English Literature,
University of Illinois.

GOVERNOR HUNTER OF NEW YORK.—I should be glad to communicate with any descendants now living of Robert Hunter, Governor of the American Colonies of New York and New Jersey, 1710 to 1720.

J. A. ANDERSON.

Lambertville, N.J., U.S.A.

EUMÆUS AND HOMER.—The Rev. Mr. L. Collins ('Odyssey,' p. 90) says that the expression "a genuine country gentleman of the age of Homer" is used of Eumæus by "one of the most genial of Homeric critics." Who is the critic referred to? P. C. G.

ULYSSES, "THE SCAPIN OF EPIC POETRY."—Can the readers of 'N. & Q.' tell me who calls Homer's Ulysses "the scapin of epic poetry"? I understand it is some modern translator of Homer, but I have sought in vain to identify him. P. C. G.

Calcutta.

NAPOLEON AND THE LITTLE RED MAN.—I take the following account from 'Fifty Years' Recollections,' by Cyrus Redding, 1858, vol. ii. pp. 67–8:—

"The story of the 'Little Red Man,' a familiar demon of Bonaparte, was revived....by the Bourbonists, if not originally of their invention. The ex-Emperor first formed an intimacy with the 'Little Red Man' during his exploration of one of the Egyptian Pyramids, in the centre, perhaps, of the room where stands the sarcophagus of some renowned Pharaoh. Amidst masses of impenetrable granite Napoleon held mysterious meetings with his new friend, and as well as the ruins of Egyptian Temples [*sic*], in the bituminous odour of Catacombs not yet half explored, and while walking in the refulgence of the glowing moon of a brilliant firmament over the ruins of Heliopolis. After several of these mysterious meetings, at the earnest solicitation of the 'Little Red Man,' the ex-Emperor gave way to certain conditions, at a moment when the promised ripeness of his designs overcame every other object of his mental vision, and he agreed to bestow his lofty soul upon his nether mundane visitor in return for their realization. The 'Little Red Man' was also seen with the Emperor, by numbers of persons, on the field of battle about the time of his subsequent successes. He had been observed walking up and down outside the Conservatory at St. Cloud, when Napoleon dissolved the Convention. At Marengo, at Austerlitz, and on other occasions he was present, but when the fortune of the Emperor changed in 1814, he was seen no more, having abandoned his friend because Napoleon violated the pledge he had given to a personage who had obtained for him all his wonderful successes. The 'Little Red Man,' from the colour of his skin, was evidently of the ancient Egyptian stock. At the greatest of all the Emperor's victories, those in 1796, he had not made the 'Little Red Man's' acquaintance, for he had not then seen the Pyramids. Thus consistent and clever was the tale. It is

hardly credible, but true, that I heard this story argued upon as if it were a fact, by some of the Bourbon party. Everybody talked about it."

Is Redding's assurance that this was a well-known story in Paris after Napoleon's fall corroborated by any contemporary publications? HORACE BLEACKLEY.

NAPOLEON'S FIVE-FRANC PIECES.—Recently I cut out of a Canadian paper a paragraph saying that Napoleon the Great had some millions of five-franc pieces minted, and to make them popular he had inserted in one of the coins a note, signed by himself, promising the sum of 5,000,000 francs to the finder of that particular coin; but so far the coin has not been discovered, nor has the note yet been presented. The French Government is said to be still ready to pay the debt. Can any of your readers tell me if there is any foundation for this story? TRUTH-SEEKER.

MILITARY CORPS OF LADIES, 1803.—*The Times*, 2 August, 1803, announces that

"it has been proposed to raise a Corps of Ladies in the present exigency of the country, and the Duchess of Gordon [who had taken such a prominent part in raising the Gordon Highlanders ten years before], it is said, has offered to command it. The names of the other officers we hope to publish in the course of a few days."

This hope was not fulfilled. Was the Corps ever really founded? J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

SCISSORS AND JAWS.—Some men when making a continued use of scissors move their jaws in sympathy. Is this at all common? Does it occur among women? and among such people as tailors and paperhangers? W. C. B.

DOROTHY VERNON'S ELOPEMENT.—During a recent sojourn at Buxton I paid a visit to Haddon Hall, and noticed in Ward & Lock's guide-book to this interesting edifice the following statement:—

"According to tradition Mistress Dorothy formed a secret attachment to John, afterwards Sir John Manners, and, when her father refused to consent to their union, eloped with him. *The Duchess of Rutland has denied in a magazine article the truth of the story.*"

The italics are mine.

I have been trying in vain to ascertain which Duchess of Rutland it was who questioned the authenticity of this interesting romance, and in what magazine, and when, the article appeared. It certainly was not from the pen of the present Duchess, who implicitly believes the legend; and the editor of the guide-book is unable to enlighten me. Can any of your readers supply me with the information? WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

[Dorothy Vernon's elopement was discussed at considerable length in the sixth and seventh volumes of the Tenth Series. The present query relates to one specific point connected with the story.]

CHYEBASSA: ITS ETYMOLOGY.—Could any one kindly inform me of the origin of the word "Chyebassa"? There is at present a vessel of that name. Where is or was Chyebassa? T. S.

BRISTOW COWSWAY: BRIXTON ROAD.—In 'N. & Q.' for 1885 (6 S. xii. 469) appeared a quotation from a pamphlet of 1631 called 'Tom of all Trades,' in which mention was made of Bristow Cowsway. The writer asked for information as to the origin of the name and for other references to it.

In a Bristow pedigree in Hoare's 'History of Wilts,' vol. v., I find it stated that a John de Burstow accompanied the Black Prince to France:—

"On his return he repaired part of the Brixton Road with stone at his own expense, and for many centuries it was called *Bristowe Causeway*."

Can other references be given in which Brixton Road is alluded to under this name? G. H. W.

MAYNEY FAMILY.—Where can I find a good pedigree of the Mayneys of Kent?

1. Walter Mayne married at Willesborough, in 1543, Isabel ——.

2. Reginald or Reynold Keys married at Newington-next-Hythe, in 1570, Joyce Meyney.

I should like further particulars of these two marriages.

The Mayneys were related to Brent of Willesborough, and to the Scotts of Scots Hall in the same neighbourhood. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

POOR SOULS' LIGHT: "TOTENLATERNE."—At the private Roman Catholic church at Postlip, near Winchcombe, there is an opening high up in the south wall called "Poor Souls' Light." In Detwang Church, near Rothenburg, is a curious window, low down in the south wall, into which is built a stone lantern, called "totenlaterne." What purpose did these lights serve, and are there other instances of such openings? J. D.

Fifield Allen (1700 ?–1764), Archdeacon of Middlesex.—Whom and when did he marry ? His wife appears to have died 26 May, 1753. G. F. R. B.

James Ashton, son of James Ashton of Woodford, Essex, was at Westminster School in 1739. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me further information about him ? G. F. R. B.

Charles Fraiser, Physician in Ordinary to Charles II.—I should be glad to ascertain the date of his death. It is not given in the account of him in Munk's 'Roll of the Royal College of Physicians,' i. 432. G. F. R. B.

Sir William Trelawny, Bt. (1733 ?–1772.)—When did he enter the Navy, and what were the dates of his commissions ? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' lvii. 175, does not give the required information.

G. F. R. B.

Elizabeth Woodville and the Kings of Cologne.—What is there about Elizabeth Woodville's ancestry to connect her with the 'Three Kings of Cologne" (the Magi) ? I presume such connexion would come through the family of her mother, Jaquette of Luxembourg, and Duchess of Bedford. In the pageant of welcome to Prince Edward (afterwards Edward V.) at Coventry in 1474, one of the "Kynges of Colen" says :—

O splendent Creator ! In all our speculacion,
More bryghter than Phebus, excedent all lyght!
We thre kyngs beseche the, with meke mediacion,
Specially to preserue this nobull prynce, thi knyght,
Wich by Influens of thy grace procedeth aright.
Of on of vs thre lynnyally, we fynde,
His Nobull Moder, quene Elizabeth, ys comyn of that kynde.

The crux lies, of course, in the last two lines. M. D. H.

Royal Tombs at St. Denis.—Mr. Albert Hartshorne, in his reply about the Plantagenet tombs at Fontevrault (*ante*, p. 390), makes reference to the ransacking of the coffins of the royal tombs at St. Denis. Can an English translation be obtained of Alex. Lenoir's account of this ? If not, is any English account procurable ?

B. H. A.

James II.'s Corpse at St. Germain-en-Laye.—The church of St. Germain-en-Laye contains the tomb of James II. and a simple white marble monument, erected by George IV. It was restored later by Queen Victoria.

As regards the finding of the body of James II., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1824, pt. ii. p. 266, says :—

"A short time ago the remains of James II., King of England, were discovered at St. Germains by workmen employed in digging the foundation of the new church building upon the site of the old edifice, which was found to be in so ruinous a state as to be utterly incapable of repair. The King of England, being informed of this discovery, was desirous that the remains should be removed to a proper place. The French Government seconded his Majesty's wishes, and on Sept. 9th the body was removed in great state, and deposited beneath the altar until the new church is completed."

I have in my possession a letter written by Mr. Pitman Jones which appears to throw doubt on the "remains" here mentioned being really those of James II. The letter was addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, and posted 1 August, 1845, at Maidenhead. I shall be glad of further information on the matter.

Wm. Connal.

[Mr. Pitman Jones, whose letter to Sir Henry Ellis you forward, himself contributed to 'N. & Q.' for 14 September, 1850, the account he received from Mr. Fitz-Simons. See also 1 S. ii. 281, 427 ; 9 S. viii. 45, 92, 148, for further details.]

Authors of Quotations Wanted. — Where can I find the following quotation ?

Oh, that were best indeed
To spend ourselves upon the general good,
And, oft misunderstood,
To raise the feeble knees and limbs that bleed.

I am quoting from memory, so may not be quite accurate. Edith Ewen.

Can any of your readers tell me where the following quotation from Goethe is to be found ? John Morley in one of his works writes :—

"As Goethe has said, sibyls and prophets have already spoken their inexorable decree on the day that first gives the man to the world ; no time and no might can break the stamped mould of his character ; only as life wears on do all aforeshapen lines come into light. He is launched into a sea of external conditions that are as independent of his own will as the temperament with which he confronts them."

H. A. B.

"Classicly."—In *The Saturday Review* of 24 September, p. 396, a reviewer of 'Mr. Dooley Says' (Heinemann) discourses thus :—

"As humour or satire—the terms are a misnomer. None of it—not the best of Mark Twain—will bear comparison with anything classicly comic, classicly humorous, or classicly satiric."

The writer's intention is manifest enough ; but has he warrant for "classicly" ?

Thomas Bayne.

'Young Folks,' 1870–76.—For some time I have been vainly trying to get hold of a copy of the bound annual volumes of a publication called *Young Folks*, published in weekly parts about 1870 to 1876, I think by Henderson; but so far without success. I should be much obliged if readers of 'N. & Q.' could refer me to any probable source of information, or place where the periodical is likely to be kept on file.

W. G. Hale.

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, Falmouth.

[R. L. Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' appeared serially in this publication in 1881–2.]

Christian Symbolism: Catacombs: Monasticism.—I shall be obliged to readers of 'N. & Q.' who will tell me the best illustrated works on the following:—

1. Christian symbolism in the first centuries.
2. The Christian Catacombs.
3. The earliest Monasticism.

Please reply direct. (Miss) M. A. Owen.

23, Prospect Terrace, W.C.

Trout or Trowte Family.—Can any one refer me to a MS. or printed pedigree of Trout, Troute, or Trowte, co. Devon or Salop? Many thanks in anticipation.

Corve.

Salop.

## Replies.

### MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED.

(11 S. ii. 287.)

As far as I am aware, there is no list published of these valuable works.

For my own use I have compiled a list, which does not profess to be perfect. If a list was given of Town Records published by the local authorities, the list would be small indeed. Some have been published at the expense of corporations, &c., though compiled or copied by private enterprise. Some have been extracted by permission, and published by local subscription or by antiquarian societies; some are extremely valuable, others much less so; but as they are consulted for so many purposes, criticism may be misplaced; for the genealogist, the philologist, the social historian, the folk-lorist, and even the desultory reader in search of literary curiosities, can find ample raw material in them. It is difficult to make a satisfactory scheme of classification, as every plan I have adopted would exclude some of value. In the following list I have not attempted to supply full bibliographical details, but only mention sufficient to identify the works in the British Museum Catalogue. When "By....So-and-so" is given, I have omitted whether translated, transcribed, compiled, or edited; and the date in parentheses is that of publication. It is quite possible that since I first made my notes, the incompleted ones may now be accessible.

Aberdeen.—Register of the Burgesses of the Burgh of Aberdeen, 1399–1631. The Miscellany of the New Spalding Club. Index of Names. (Vol. I. 1890; Vol. II. 1908.)

Records of Old Aberdeen, 1157–1891. Edited by A. M. Munro. (Vol. I. 1900. Aberdeen University Studies, No. 2. Also published by the New Spalding Club, 1899. (Vol. II. by the latter society, 1909.)—Has a full Index Locorum and Nominum.

Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeen. Edited by D. Littlejohn. (2 vols. 1904.) Aberdeen University Studies, No. 11. Vol. I.: Records prior to 1600.

Abingdon. — Selections from the Municipal Chronicles of the Borough of A. From A.D. 1555 to A.D. 1897. Edited by Bromley, Challenor, Town Clerk (1898.)—With a General Index.

Barnstaple.—Reprint of the Barnstaple Records. Published by J. R. Chanter and Thos. Wainwright, with Corrections and Additions by Thos. Wainwright. (2 vols. 1900)—Not indexed; divided into groups, which are numbered, but these are not indicated as to pages in the "Contents."

Bath.—A Copy of the Chamberlain's Accounts of the City of Bath, with a List of Freemen and other interesting matter, by the Rev. C. W. Shickle. 2 vols. [1905.]—From 1569 to 1734. At the end is a list of freemen from January, 1631/2, to October, 1899.—Type-written, and not indexed.

Bedfordshire.— Bedfordshire County Records.

1. Notes and Extracts from the County Records comprised in the Quarter Sessions Rolls from 1714 to 1832. Not indexed.

2. Notes and Extracts....being a Calendar of Vol. I. of the Sessions Minutes Books. 1651 to 1660.—Has a General Index.

Beverley.—Beverley Town Documents, 1359–1582. Edited by A. F. Leach. Selden Society Publications, Vol. XIV. (1900.)—General Index.

Bristol.—The City Charters. Containing the Original Institution of Mayors, Recorders, Sheriffs, Town-Clerks, and all other Officers whatsoever. As also of a Common Council, and the Ancient Laws and Customs of the City. (1736.)—From Rich. II. to Queen Anne. Names of officials in some of the later charters.

(Second ed., 1792.) Appendix, A Brief Historical Account of the Ancient Lords, Constables, and Wardens.

Bristol Lists, Municipal and Miscellaneous. By A. B. Beaven. (1899.)—1529. The lists are alphabetical.

The Little Red Book of Bristol. By F. B. Bickley. (Vol. I. 1900.)—1344–1574. Charters, Customs, Gilds, Chantries.

(Vol. II. 1900.) Ordinances of the Gilds.—Index and Glossary.

The Annals of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century. By John Latimer. (1900.)—1109–1900. Principally from Corporation and local records, supplemented by extracts from the State Papers and the Privy Council records. Index.

The Annals of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century. (1893.)—Of the same character. Index.

The History of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol. By John Latimer. (1903.)—At end are lists of Masters, Wardens, and Treasurers, but no Index.

Burgesses, Lists of.—See Aberdeen, Dundee, &c., and Freemen.

Cambridge.—Cambridge Gild Records. Edited by Mary Bateson. 1298 to 1386. (1903.) Has Index of Names.

Cambusnethan. — Extracts from the Register of the Kirk Session of Cambusnethan from April, 1636, to Sept., 1695. Miscellany of the Maitland Club, Vol. I., pp. 428–31. (1834.)

Canterbury.—Intrantes: a List of Persons admitted to Live and Trade within the City of Canterbury, on Payment of an Annual Fine, from 1392 to 1592. (1904.)—By J. M. Cowper, has an Index.

The Roll of the Freemen of the City of Canterbury, from A.D. 1392 to 1800. By J. M. Cowper. (1903.) — Alphabetical, and has an Index of Stray Names.

Minutes collected from Ancient Records and Accounts of Transactions in the City of Canterbury. 1234–1800. By Civis (*i.e.* Rev. D. Welfitt).—Extracts only; originally printed in *The Kentish Chronicle* during 1801.

Cardiff.—Cardiff Records. Being Materials for a History of the County Borough from the Earliest Times. By J. Hobson Mathews. Vol. I. (1898.) Minutes of Charters 1145–1687.—Vol. II. (1900.) Local records.—Vol. III. (1901.) Mostly local, but has abstracts of wills at Landaff and P.C.C. 1470–1778.—Vol. IV. (1903.) Very little local, and that modern. 1774–1865.—Vol. V. (1905.) Miscellaneous local, lists of officials, and a Glossary, but, alas! no Index.

Carlisle.—The Royal Charters of the City of C. Edited by R. S. Ferguson. (1894.) Publications of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiq. and Arch. Soc. Extra Series, Vol. X.—From 5 Henry III. to 36 Charles II. Appendixes, names of early Mayors, municipal offices. Index.

Some Municipal Records of the City of C. Edited by R. S. Ferguson and W. Nanson. 1887. Publications of the Cumb. and West. Antiq. and Arch. Soc. Extra Series. Vol. IV.—All local records, extracts from Gilds, Court Leet Rolls, Minutes, &c. From Henry II. to 1836. General Index.

Carmarthen.—Royal Charters and Historical Documents relating to the Town and County of Carmarthen and the Abbeys of Talley and Tygwyn-ar-Daf. By J. R. Daniel-Tyssen. (1878.)—From 1201 to 1590. In Latin and English. Copious foot-notes, but no Index.

Castle Rising.—See Norfolk Lists.

Chester.—The Rolls of the Freemen of the City of C. By J. H. E. Bennett. (2 vols. 1906, 1908.)—Part I. 1392–1700. Part II. 1700–1805. Vols. LI. and LV. Lanc. and Chesh. Record Soc. Pagination continuous; Indexes of Christian Names and Surnames, Quality, Trade, and Places at end.

See also 'The Chester City Companies,' Journal Archit. Archl. and Hist. Soc. of Chester, V. 16–27.

Clitheroe.—The Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe in the County of Lancaster. By Wm. Farrer. I. 1377–1567.—(1897.) — Has Index of Names.

Colchester.—The Charters of C. and Letters Patent granted to the Borough by Richard I. and succeeding Sovereigns, 1189–1818. (1903.) —Index.

The Red Paper Book of C. from about 1277–1538. (1902.)—Full Index.

The Oath Book, or Red Parchment Book, 1327–1564. (1907.)—Indexes of Names and Trades. The three edited by W. G. Benham.

Cork.—The Council Book of the Corporation of the City of Cork, from 1609 to 1643, and from 1690 to 1800. By Richard Caulfield. (1876.)—Appendix C. is a list of Mayors and Bailiffs from 1199 to 1801. There is an Index of the Principal Events, but no Index of Names.

Coventry.—The Coventry Leet Book; or Mayor's Register, containing the Records of the City Court Leet or View of Frankpledge, A.D. 1420–1555, with divers other matters. By Mary Dormer Harris. Early English Text Soc. Part I. (1907.)—Part II. (1908.)—Part III. (1909.)—Part IV. (1910.) Miscellaneous matter, Glossary, and Index.

See also 'The Craft Gilds of Coventry,' Proc. Soc. Antiq., XVI.–15–30.

A. Rhodes.

(*To be continued.*)

The Liverpool municipal records from the thirteenth century to 1835 were edited and published in 1883–6 by Sir J. A. Picton, in 2 vols. 4to, of which only 500 were printed. A new edition was published in nine parts, 4to, illustrated with nine plates, in 1907, to mark the Liverpool Septcentenary celebrations.

The town records of Stratford-on-Avon will shortly go to press, and it is hoped to issue them in the course of next year. The edition will be restricted.

Wm. Jaggard,
Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

A list of Scottish Burgh Record publications is contained in Terry's 'Scottish Historical Clubs,' Glasgow, MacLehose, 1909. The records of nearly twenty different burghs have been published. W. S. S.

Section 57 (pp. 400–67) of Gross's invaluable 'Sources and Literature of English History' gives particulars of many printed borough and other local records.

Roland Austin.

Women carrying their Husbands on their Backs (11 S. ii. 409).—The town most notoriously associated with this widely spread legend is Weinsberg, now in Württemberg. W. L. Hertslet devotes some amusing pages (199 foll.) to the subject in his 'Treppenwitz der Weltgeschichte,' 6th ed. The story was told in connexion with the capture of the place by the Emperor Konrad III. in 1140. It does not figure at all in the earliest accounts, and appears for the first time in the 'Chronica Regia Coloniensis' (*c.* 1170). Suspicion is increased by the fact that a closely similar incident is told of from thirty to forty other towns and castles. Further, it appears that the Weinsberg taken was probably no town, but a small fort near Heilbronn.

The legend of Weinsberg seems a development of what is told about the capture of Crema in the north of Italy by Friedrich Barbarossa in 1160, when all the inhabitants were allowed to depart, taking with them what they could carry on their shoulders. One woman left all her treasures behind in order to carry her invalid husband. But the authority for this turns out to be the same chronicler from Cologne who is responsible for the Weinsberg legend. German poetry and painting have found a congenial theme in the myth. Its familiarity to the English reader is due, in part at least, to the use which Addison made of it in *The Spectator*, vol. vii., No. 499, where Will Honeycomb says he found it related in his "historical Dictionary."

Carlyle twice refers to the story in his 'Frederick the Great': Book III. chap. xviii., where he suggests that Addison picked it out of 'A Compleat History of Germany' by Mr. Savage, and Book VII. chap. vi., where he characterizes it as "a highly mythical story, supported only by the testimony of one poor Monk in Köln."

The legend is included in that entertaining treasure-house of story, Camerarius's 'Horæ Subcisivæ,' Cent. I. cap. 51, where we learn that it cured Lorenzo de' Medici of an illness without any further aid from physic. Burton, 'Anat. of Melancholy,' II. ii. iv., took this last anecdote from Camerarius. Edward Bensly.

This story is alluded to in Uhland's poem entitled 'Die Geisterkelter,' and I quote an extract about it, from an epitome of Russell's 'Modern Europe,' at the end of the preface to my translation of Uhland's poems. Walter W. Skeat.

In Bürger's ballad 'Die Weiber von Weinsberg' the incident is placed in the town of that name.

Howard S. Pearson.

The village H. G. inquires about is Weinsberg, near Heilbronn, in Württemberg. The hill the women descended is still called Weibertreue, and a painting of the scene is preserved in the village church. There is a poem by Chamisso recording the legend, which can also be found in Mrs. Markham's 'Germany,' picture and all.

J. D.

This incident occurred in 1140 at Weinsberg. In 1820 Charlotte, Queen of Württemberg and daughter of our George III., with other ladies of Germany, built an asylum there for poor women who have been noted for self-sacrificing acts of love.

A. R. Bayley.

A versified form of this story appeared in *The Novel Magazine* a few weeks ago. The town was Weinsberg. Scotus.

[Leo C., Mr. L. R. M. Strachan and Mr. S. Shaw also thanked for replies.]

Exhibition of 1851: its Motto (11 S. ii. 410).—Is not Nel Mezzo mistaken in giving as the "official" motto of the 1851 Exhibition "Dissociata locis, concord*ia* pace ligavit"? Although a schoolboy at the time, I remember being much struck by its appropriateness, and feel sure that I should have recognized the misquotation. It was probably chosen by Prince Albert, who had a pretty taste in such matters. It certainly stands correctly "concord*i*" on the prize medal, the die for which must have been put in hand early in the preparation for the Exhibition. J. E. Matthew.

32, Winchester Road, N.W.

Gower Family of Worcestershire (11 S. ii. 249, 417).—In King's Norton Church, Worcestershire, there is an altar-tomb erected by Humphrey Lyttelton to his own memory and that of his wife, Martha, daughter of Robert Gower of Colmers, who died 4 July, 1588. Upon the slab covering the tomb are incised representations of Humphrey and his wife, and around it an inscription to their memory, but the date of his death has never been filled in. Upon this tomb appear the arms of Lyttelton impaling Gower, and the Gower coat is the same as that now borne by the Leveson-Gowers, viz., Barry of six argent and gules, a cross patonce sable, with which are

quartered Ermine, a cross patonce gules, for Grindall. Humphrey Lyttelton lived till 1624, and was buried, not at King's Norton, but at Naunton Beauchamp in Worcestershire, where his epitaph states :—

> Living he learned to die, and so expected
> In firmest health impartial sudden death,
> That in King's Norton he his tomb erected,
> Long ere he gasped forth his dying breath.

The Lytteltons of Naunton Beauchamp, Groveley, &c., were a junior branch of the Lytteltons of Frankley, and their neighbours the Gowers of Colmers, or Colemers, appear to be descended from the Gowers of Woodhall, Broughton, Droitwich, &c., who bore Azure, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased or. Why Lyttelton used the other Gower coat for his wife's arms I do not know, but the fact that it was so used may lead your correspondent to the discovery.

W. Salt Brassington.

Stratford-upon-Avon.

Tennyson : "Oorali" (11 S. ii. 409).—Explained in both the larger and smaller editions of my 'Etymological Dictionary,' *s.v.* 'Wuorali.' I quote Tennyson in the former. Walter W. Skeat.

Tennyson in the line "Drenched with the hellish oorali" &c. is alluding to the fact that curare (the more usual form) is or was used largely in physiological experiments for the purpose of arresting the action of the motor nerves. C. C. B.

Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo : C. S. Benecke (11 S. ii. 227, 370, 418).—I am much obliged to Mr. John T. Page for his information but it does not give the name of the man *whose head is next* to Blücher's : he, I am told, was Benecke.

William Bull.

Queen Elizabeth's Day (11 S. ii. 401).—The following contemporary mention of Queen Elizabeth, which may have escaped the notice of W. C. B., will be of interest. It is from a scarce and curious book by Gerard Legh, 'Accedens of Armorye,' 1568, the 10th year of her Majesty's reign, and the 35th of her age. The reference occurs at the end of a genealogy of the Queen :—

> "Kyng Henry the eyght.
> "Father to the most high and mighty princes, and our most dread soureaigne, the Queenes maiestie that nowe is, of whom I pray God, if it be his wil, to send some fruite, as well to the comfort of her maiestie, as to the great ioye of all her subiectes, stable suretie of this realme."

Wm. Norman.

Inscriptions in City Churches and Churchyards (11 S. ii. 389).—It is to be feared that unless something further is added under this heading, a misapprehension may arise as to the precise nature of the work alluded to in the editorial note to this query. From the prospectus, which lies before me as I write, it appears that Mr. P. C. Rushen is the compiler of the book, and that it is limited to containing "particulars of every *external* monumental inscription in all the *churchyards* and *graveyards* within the limits of the City of London, fifty-nine in number." From the italics, which are my own, it will be seen that the inscriptions in the churches remain to be dealt with, for since the drawing-up of Fisher's 'Catalogue' of 1666 no general work on this subject has appeared.

The eighteenth-century topographers, as Strype, Maitland, &c., in reprinting the epitaphs recorded in the pages of Munday and Dyson, added the principal of those which had been installed in the churches subsequent to their rebuilding after the Fire. Thus we have a succession of authorities for the chief inscriptions current in the City churches from about the middle of the fourteenth century to the middle of the eighteenth. I have often wondered that no antiquary has arisen of sufficient enterprise to continue their printing to a more modern date. The fact that the churches have now been closed for burials for some fifty or more years would allow of practical finality in the work.

William McMurray.

St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham St., E.C.

Lincoln's Inn Vines and Fig Tree (11 S. ii. 367).—A book published a few days ago, 'Relics and Memorials of London Town,' by James S. Ogilvy, with 52 coloured plates by the author (Routledge), has something to say about the trees at Lincoln's Inn. Some allusions are also made to them in W. H. Spilsbury's 'Lincoln's Inn, its Ancient and Modern Buildings,' 2nd ed., 1873, but he is more concerned with the buildings than with the trees. W. S. S.

Puns on Payne (11 S. ii. 409).—Erskine, when taken ill at one of Sir Ralph Payne's banquets, replied to Lady Payne's anxious inquiries with the lines,

> 'Tis true I am ill, but I need not complain ;
> For he never knew pleasure who never knew Payne.

See 'D.N.B.,' original edition, xliv. 120.

A. R. Bayley.

Calverley's pun on Payn was made in 1857, on the occasion of his ascent of Scawfell from Wastwater, in company with Wolstenholme, Payn, and Sendall. See 'Literary Remains of C. S. Calverley,' by Sir Walter J. Sendall, 1885, p. 57.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

James Payn gives the account of Calverley's clever adaptation in the sixth chapter of 'Some Literary Recollections,' p. 180. It is curious that Payn regularly gives his friend's name in the form "Calverly."

THOMAS BAYNE.

[C. C. B., PROF. E. BENSLY, G. W. E. R., G. T. S., and SCOTUS also thanked for replies.]

BASIL THE GREAT (11 S. ii. 190).—In Stanislaus Liovius's Latin version (1598) of the 'De Moribus Orationes' collected out of Basil by Simon Metaphrastes the passage is as follows :—

"Et licet cuncti homines nobiscum lugerent, efficere tamen non possemus [? possent] ut luctus noster affectione careat."—P. 854, col. 1 C, D, of the Latin translation of Basil by various hands, Paris, 1603.

This gives the sense fairly well.

Simon Mailleus's rendering (1558), reprinted in Migne, may come to much the same thing, because if universal lamentation does not take the sting from our own mourning, it can be said that no amount of mourning can satisfy the sense of loss, or make the lamentation match the misfortune. But Mailleus's wording might suggest that he wished to read τῷ πάθει instead of ἀπαθῆ in his original. EDWARD BENSLY.

"RALLIE-PAPIER" (11 S. ii. 307, 356).—In 'Nouveau Larousse Illustré' (no date, but published recently) is the following :—

"Rallye-paper (*ra-li-pè-peur*—de l'angl, to *rally*, rallier, et *paper*, papier,) n.m. Sport, qui est une imitation de la chasse à courre.....*Le* rallye-paper *est d'origine anglaise.*—Pl. Des rallye-papers. (On dit aussi rallie-papier.)"

It will be seen that "rallie-papier" appears as an alternative for "rallye-paper," the supposed English word, and that the pronunciation of the latter, as given, is English. In the preceding column is :—

"Rallie, n.f. Véner, Nom donné à des fanfares de chasse qui se sonnent avant la curée froide : La rallie Bourgoyne, La rallie Touraine, La rallie Ardennes, La rallie Vendée, La rallie Chantilly."

The "curée froide" is certain food given to the hounds on their return to the kennels. It consists of bread steeped in the blood of the hunted beast. The "curée froide" is given to the hounds on the occasion of a "curée aux flambeaux," during which the huntsmen ("piqueurs") sound "la curée."

Mrs. Elinor Glyn in 'The Visits of Elizabeth,' 1900, calls a French paper-chase a "Ralli de Papier" (pp. 156, 158).

According to 'The Encyclopædia of Sport' edited by the Earl of Suffolk and others, 1897, vol. i. p. 49, the paper-chase was introduced about 1867. I think that this is an error.

The following is an extract from 'Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands,' edited by W. J. S., with an introductory preface by W. H. Russell, Esq., the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea (London, James Blackwood, 1857, p. 181) :—

"My recollections of hunting in the Crimea are confined to seeing troops of horsemen sweep by with shouts and yells after some wretched dog. Once I was very nearly frightened out of my wits—my first impression being that the Russians had carried into effect their old threat of driving us into the sea—by the startling appearance of a large body of horsemen tearing down the hill after, apparently, nothing. However, I discovered in good time that, in default of vermin, they were chasing a brother officer with a paper bag."

Assuming that "paper-bag" means a "bag containing scraps of paper," the above would show that the paper-chase existed among our officers in the Crimea in 1856 or earlier.

It would appear to be possible, or even probable, that in the jargon of tongues in the Crimea, when the English and the French were so intimately connected, this half-English, half-French term, "rallye-paper," "rallie-papier," "ralli de papier," was invented, being eventually transferred to France. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CHARLES II. STATUE IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE: JOHN SPILLER (11 S. ii. 322, 371).—The interesting extract under this head furnished by MR. PAGE prompts me to mention that the statue—it is presumably the original, and not a copy—now occupies a somewhat obscure position in a niche at the south-eastern corner of the Royal Exchange. It bears the inscription "Carolus II.," without name of the sculptor or any further record, which seems a pity. With respect to the conflagration which placed the statue in such jeopardy, it may be permissible to recall the fact that it occurred upon a bitterly cold night, when the water froze as it was pumped from the engines, and huge icicles hung next morning like stalactites about the blackened walls. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"Dummie-Daws" (11 S. ii. 388).—Any Scotsman acquainted with the niceties of his mother tongue will at once interpret the phrase "dummie-daws" as meaning "noiseless jackdaws." The word "daws," however, being used in different senses the phrase may mean "silent slatterns." Or, again, it may signify "dumb days"—days when no word of comfort breaks the prevailing sorrow. In these and other senses the phrase may be used, but its application to "a guest-house" is, to me at least, a new thing. I should like very much to learn what Scottish writer has so employed it. Scotus.

German Spelling: Omission of H after T (11 S. ii. 306, 372).—It is well to bear in mind that there exists an official German spelling code issued by the Prussian Minister of Education. It is more than 25 years ago that the "reformed" spelling was introduced into all schools throughout the Prussian monarchy. In 1901 the "Orthographische Konferenz," which was attended by delegates from almost all German-speaking States, succeeded in drawing up a code which has since been adopted in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland for use in all official writings and to be taught in schools (cf. the pamphlets 'Regeln für die deutsche Rechtschreibung' and 'Amtliches Wörterverzeichnis für die deutsche Rechtschreibung zum Gebrauch in den preussischen Kanzleien'). The new rules regarding the use of *th* are very simple:—

1. *Th* is not to be used in any word of Germanic origin; write *tun*, *Tor*, *Not*, *Gote*, *gotisch*, *Mut*, &c., and also *Tee*.

2. *Th* may be used in proper names of Germanic origin, but simple *T* is to be preferred; thus: Theobald, Teobald; Bertha, Berta; Walther, Walter.

3. *Th* is to be used in all words derived from foreign languages, especially Greek, if it occurs in the original spelling, *e.g.*: *Thron*, *Theater*, *Thema*, *Mathematik*, *Katheder*.

It is only old-fashioned people who adhere to the *th* in native words, and I do not know of any large publishing firm that does not strictly follow the new rules. The best guide to German spelling is Duden's 'Orthographisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache' (M. 1. 60), which no teacher of German should be without.

As to Dr. Breul's edition of Cassell's 'German Dictionary' (the best bilingual dictionary for English students), quoted by Prof. Skeat, the facts are these: in the English-German part the new spelling is adopted, whereas in the German-English part, unfortunately, the old forms still appear almost exclusively. It is needless to say that all these things are fully discussed in Dr. Breul's Introduction, as was to be expected from a scholar of his reputation. If he expresses the view that the new spelling "will probably be generally adopted in the future" (*ib.*, p. iv), it might be added that this has already taken place to a much larger extent than the public seem to realize. The best "all German" dictionary for the student who seeks information on the meaning, grammatical form, &c., of modern German words, Sanders's 'Handwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache,' as edited by Dr. Wülfing (Wigand, 1910, M. 10), totally disregards the old spelling, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the same course will soon be adopted by writers and publishers in this country.

A concise exposition of the reformed spelling of 1902 will be found on pp. 77–8 of 'Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford' (*6d.*).

Heinrich Mutschmann.
University College, Nottingham.

The replacement of *th* by *t* is now official and universal in German words of Germanic origin; in words originally Greek it has been kept. Therefore we spell *Gote*, *Tal*, *Atem*, *tun*, *Tat*, but *Thraker*. Wags said, when the last—rather mild, by the way—reform of our spelling was discussed, that the dropping of the *h* in *Thron* might endanger its existence. G. Krueger.
Berlin.

"Opusculum" (11 S. ii. 328).—It would be difficult to fix the date of the earliest use of this word, as it was a favourite among old writers. Thus, *e.g.*, we have Philippus de Barbariis 'Opuscula' (Rome, 1481), Vincentius Terrerius 'Opusculum de Fine Mundi' (Norimbergæ, *circa* 1480), St. Methodius 'Opusculum Divinarum Revelationum' (Augustæ Vind., 1496). It is much older than Bacon. L. L. K.

Hanover Chapel, Peckham: Rev. Dr. Collyer (11 S. ii. 46).—Mr. Hibgame states that from 1801 to 1854 Dr. John Collyer was the minister of Hanover Chapel. This statement is inaccurate. Dr. Collyer's Christian names were William Benge. He was a favourite not only with the Duke of Sussex, but also with his brother the Duke of Kent, who habitually, when in England, attended his ministry.

Dr. Collyer was a very able preacher on such subjects as the religions and sacred books of the East ; he was also a good hymn-writer and hymn-book compiler. He always wore gloves when preaching, and his man-servant carried the Bible and hymn-book into the pulpit. He translated Luther's hymn " Great God, what do I see and hear ? "

JOHN W. STANDERWICK.

BISHOP MICHAEL H. T. LUSCOMBE (11 S. ii. 349).—An account of Bishop Luscombe will be found in the ' D.N.B.,' with which, no doubt, MR. CANN HUGHES is well acquainted. The sermons with which he is there credited are stated in the ' London Catalogue ' to have been translated from the French. Is he the same as the M. H. Luscombe who, when curate of Windsor, published a ' Sermon on the Sin of Adultery, preached at Weymouth, before their Majesties, August 30, 1801 ' ?

SCOTUS.

" MOVING PICTURES " IN FLEET STREET IN 1709 (11 S. ii. 403).—This was a mechanical toy made by one Jacobus Morian, and was taken about for exhibition by a celebrated comedian of that time. I give one of his advertisements from *The Daily Courant*, 9 May, 1709, the blanks being for the places where the exhibition was held :—

MR. PINKETHMAN

In order to divert and oblige the Gentry and others at.....and other adjacent Places thereabouts, has remov'd the most Famous, Artificial, and Wonderful Moving Picture that ever came from Germany, and was to be seen at the Duke of Marlborough's Head in Fleet street, is now to be seen at.....The Prizes [*sic*] of this Picture being 1*s*., 6*d*., and 3*d*. Note it is to be seen all Day long, the very moment they come in without hindrance of time.

A description of the affair was given in a handbill, of which there is a copy in the Bagford Collection :—

To all Gentlemen, Ladies and others.

Notice is hereby given, that here is arrived from Germany, a most artificial and Wonderful Original Picture, the like never seen in all Europe : Part of this fine Picture represents a Landskip, and the other part the Water or Sea : In the Landskip you see a Town, out of the Gates of which, cometh a Coach riding over a Bridge through the country, behind, before and between the Trees till out of sight ; coming on the Bridge, a Gentleman sitting on the Coach, civilly salutes the Spectating Company, the turning of the Wheels and motions of the Horses are plainly seen as if natural and Alive. There cometh also from the Town Gate a Hunter on Horseback, with his Doggs behind him, and his Horn at his side, coming to the Bridge he taketh up his Horn and Blows it that it is distinctly heard by all the spectators. Another Hunter painted as if sleeping, and by the said blowing of the Horn awaking, riseth up his Head, looks about, and then lays down his Head again to sleep, to the great Amazement and Diversion of the Company. There are also represented and Painted, Country men and Women, Travellers, Cows and Pack horses going along the Road till out of sight. And at a seeming distance on the Hills are several Windmills continually Turning and Working. From a River or Sea port, you see several sorts of Ships and Vessels putting to Sea, which ships by degrees lessen, to the sight as they seem to sail further off. Many more Varieties too long to be inserted here, are Painted and Represented in this Picture to the greatest Admiration, Diversion and Satisfaction of all Ingenious Spectators. The Artist Master of this Piece hath employed above 5 years in contriving, making and perfecting it. It was designed for a present to a great Prince in Germany, to be put in his chiefest Cabinet of Greatest Rarities, but that Prince Dying, the maker kept it to himself, and now presents it to the View and Diversion of all ingenious Persons.

It was visited on 9 February, 1709, by Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary, who gives a description bearing out the above details.

A. RHODES.

The " moving pictures " shown at " The Duke of Marlborough's Head," Fleet Street in March, 1709, were early examples of the working models with animated figures that Christopher Pinchbeck and James Cox exhibited for many years. A later advertisement (*Spectator*, 27 September, 1711) announced that there was to be seen at the same house :—

" A Managerie [*sic*] .... composed of 5 curious pictures with moving figures, representing the history of the heathen gods, wch. move artificially as if living : the like not seen before in Europe."

Cox issued descriptive catalogues, and that published in 1766 at Spring Gardens affords full accounts of these mechanical toys.

" The Duke of Marlborough's Head," afterwards " The Globe," occupied the site of No. 134, Fleet Street.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

OATCAKE AND WHISKY AS EUCHARISTIC ELEMENTS (11 S. ii. 188, 237, 278, 356, 396).—If Lord Strathallon was a Catholic, there is strong internal evidence against the truth of this story.

Craven's ' Journal of Bishop Forbes,' as quoted, speaks of whisky being used as well as oatcake. No Catholic priest would dream of using such matter for consecration. In the extract given from Chambers's ' History of the Rebellion in Scotland ' no mention is made of whisky, but we are told that oatmeal and water were used to make bread, and this was then consecrated. It

is impossible to imagine such a thing being done by any priest. It is *not* impossible to believe that the oils for Extreme Unction and consecrated species for Viaticum, were brought to the field and kept ready to hand in "a neighbouring cottage," and in this way, perhaps, many of the Scottish Catholics would receive the last sacraments; but we may be sure no whisky or oatcake would be used for them. S. T. P.

Knights of Malta in Sussex (11 S. ii. 409).—Certainly there were Knights of Malta in Sussex. In Midhurst there was a Commandery of the Order. The two little districts of the town over which the Knights exercised jurisdiction are still known as the Liberties of St. John of Jerusalem. They formed no part of the ancient manorial borough, and were extra-parochial. So long as Midhurst was a Parliamentary borough a separate list of voters was prepared for the Liberty of St. John. I do not know if this is continued now that the borough is merged in the North-West Division of Sussex.

E. E. Street.

Chichester.

Mr. Frederick Harrison in his 'Notes on Sussex Churches,' 2nd Ed. (Hove, 1908), at p. 100, writing of Poling, says:—

"Near the church is St. John's Priory, formerly a Commandery of the Knights Templars, afterwards transferred to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It was erected in the 13th c., and in 1780 it was converted into a private house. It has been recently restored with great taste."

John B. Wainewright.

A full account of the Knights of Malta will be found in Sutherland's 'Achievements of the Knights of Malta,' Edinburgh, 1830, 2 vols. (forming vols. lxiii. and lxiv. of "Constable's Miscellany"). There is also a later work by Miss Drane, 'The Knights of St. John,' Lond'on, 1858. Scotus.

Henry of Navarre and the Three-Handled Cup (11 S. ii. 408).—In reply to Col. Cartwright's question, I copy the following from M. L. Solon's 'Art Stoneware,' vol. i. p. 187:—

"At the time when the Limburg forests abounded with wild deer and game of all kinds, the Emperor Charles V. was wont, it is said, to follow the sport in the neighbourhood of Raeren. When passing through the village, he would dismount before the threshold of the inn to refresh himself and exchange a few words with the landlord. This worthy, no doubt one of the leading potters of the place, improved the opportunity by setting before the eyes of his Majesty some choice samples of the local handicraft, trying to interest him in its welfare and further development. Once as the daughter of the house was coming forth, holding in her trembling hand a jug of foaming beer, the august visitor pleasantly remarked how difficult it was for him to take hold of it, since the one handle was already appropriated. 'This might be obviated,' he observed, 'if the potters would supply each pot with two opposite handles.' The suggestion was readily acted upon, and in the following season, when the day of his periodical visit came round again, it was in a handsome two-handled jug that the draught of fresh beer was brought to the Kaiser; but the blushing girl, forgetting previous injunctions, held it this time with a handle in each hand! The device was obviously an incomplete one, and the case remaining as awkward as before, his Majesty suggested laughingly that the number of handles should be increased to three, so that at least a spare one should remain for him to take hold of. Accordingly, and in furtherance of the imperial suggestion, the three-handled jug was contrived, and received the name of 'Kaiser jug.'"

Raeren is in the province of Limburg.

Howard S. Pearson.

"Smouch," a Term for a Jew (11 S. ii. 225, 291, 375).—I know no "book" authorities on the subject. My statements from time to time on Hebrew sociology, &c., are primarily personal. Having lived in the thick of Ghettoism in my youth, I am in a position to summarize my knowledge on the subject. M. L. R. Breslar.

In Sir Walter Scott's Diary, under date 1 March, 1826, I find the following:—

"I took lessons of oil-painting in youth from a little Jew animalcule, a smouch called Burrell, a clever sensible creature, though."

C. L. S.

The following paragraph is from *The Daily Telegraph* of 5 November:—

"A policeman, giving evidence in a case at Wood-green yesterday, said the prisoner told him, when arrested, that he was a 'mosker.' Asked to translate this term, the officer said, 'A dealer in cheap jewellery and unredeemed pledges.'"

S. J. A. F.

John Brooke (11 S. ii. 69, 111, 156, 257, 394).—Sir Thomas Broke and Joan (Cobham) his wife entailed, by fine levied on the quinzaine of the feast of (the Nativity of ?) St. John Baptist, 16 Hen. VI., certain estates on his seven younger sons, of whom Hugh was the youngest. So, including Edward the son and heir named last in the fine, Hugh would be the eighth son.

In the pedigree by Glover (Harl. MS., 6157) only Edward, Reginald (the fifth ancestor of the Brookes of Aspall in Suffolk), and Hugh are given.

The arms of Broke and Cobham quarterly with a crescent for difference are on the brass in Redcliffe Church, Bristol, of John "Brook," the serjeant-at-law. In the inscription he is described as a Justice of Assize on the Western Circuit, and Seneschal of Glastonbury Abbey. He died 25 December, 1522.

I am unable to answer Mr. Whitehead's query as to his identity with the Treasurer of the Middle Temple. A. S. Ellis.

James Fea, Orkney Author (11 S. ii. 308, 412).—A family of this name settled in Hull late in the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth century, and members of it are still living there. I am under the impression that they came from Orkney. They retained Magnus as a family name. In a 'Directory' of 1823 I find:—

Fea & Haggerston, oil merchants, 29, High Street.
Fea, Magnus, merchant, 4, Prospect Street.
Fea, John, commercial agent, 33, High Street.
Fea, Peter, mariner, 27, Dock Street.

W. C. B.

Watermarks in Paper (11 S. ii. 327, 371, 395).—See a brief account, with representations of some of the earlier ones, in *Pro and Con*, i. 174–6. A. Rhodes.

King Harald the Gold Beard of Sogn in Norway (11 S. ii. 389).—Two publications dealing to some extent with King Harald the Gold Beard (or Harald Haarfagr or Fairhaired) may possibly be of some use for the purpose of this query: (1) Carlyle's 'The Early Kings of Norway,' "People's Edition," Chapman & Hall, which begins the history with a brief account of Harald: (2) 'Volsunga Saga: the Story of the Volsungs and Niblungs,' in the "Camelot Series," London, Walter Scott, 1888. The volume is edited, with an introduction and notes, by H. Halliday Sparling. Some mention of King Harald is made in Mr. Sparling's introduction. W. S. S.

Hall's 'Chronicle,' Henry IV. (11 S. ii. 368).—A very careful bibliographical note concerning this Chronicle is supplied by Lowndes under the name "Edwarde Halle." It appears from this note that the first genuine issue was published in 1548, sent out from the press of Richard Grafton, who completed the chronicle left unfinished by Hall. Three other editions followed, the last bearing date 1550. The last edition mentioned by Lowndes is that of 1809, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, and collated with the editions of 1548 and 1550. Absence of any reference to a manuscript in Lowndes would lead one to infer that no such document is now known to be in existence.

W. Scott.

Book-Covers: "Yellow-Backs": "The Parlour Library" (11 S. ii. 189, 237, 274, 295, 373, 414).—I remember "The Parlour Library" starting in 1847. The volumes were published at 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* each, first by Simms & M'Intyre of Belfast, and then by Hodgson of Paternoster Row. They were continued till 1862. There were 276 volumes published in all, a full list of which will be found in 'The English Catalogue.'

E. Marston.

Other early publishers of "yellow-backs" were George Vickers, Angel Court, Strand, and Simpkin & Marshall. The examples before me are, 'The Career of an Artful Dodger' (*circa* 1858) and 'Reminiscences, &c., of the Royal Navy,' by Capt. Sinclair (*circa* 1857). Aleck Abrahams.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Literature of the Victorian Era.* By Hugh Walker. Professor of English in St. David's College, Lampeter. (Cambridge University Press.)

Dr. Walker confines his survey to writers who are no longer living, having a sad advantage over earlier chroniclers in being able to include the great names of Meredith and Swinburne. The period, in fact, is one from which we are sufficiently far to take a view generally unbiassed by personal intimacy. Some years have elapsed since the volume by Prof. Saintsbury on 'Nineteenth-Century Literature' appeared, and there is room for this new consideration, which shows in several instances the modification of critical opinions.

Dr. Walker is neither a sentimentalist nor a picturesque writer, and his survey shows a careful sense of proportion (the most difficult virtue to attain in a book of this sort) and a judicious moderation of expression. No writer can expect to please throughout, on so large a subject as this, any other critic; but, where we disagree with Dr. Walker, we admit that his contentions are reasonable. Taking a wide view of his subject, he has managed to deal with a very large number of authors, including the literature of science and speculation, to which Part I. is devoted.

The volume is bulky with its 1,053 pages of text, and if it meets with the success we expect, it might be worth while to reduce its size by the use of India paper.

The introduction on 'The New Age' contains a number of debatable propositions, and generally the author shows to less advantage in philosophy and science than in pure literature. Carlyle is, we think, overrated, and the space awarded to his not, after all, very definite gospel, excessive. Jowett's translations of Plato get as near the manner of the master as can be hoped, but it is

ludicrous to consider them adequate as renderings of the text, and to suggest that only readers who use them as "cribs" will be dissatisfied. If they are contributions to the history of speculation, they should render adequately difficult passages as well as easy ones, and this in our judgment they fail to do.

It would be unfair to give in detail all the points on which we differ from Dr. Walker without giving any idea of the general soundness of his narrative. We take as specimens of his work his accounts of some of the greater Victorian novelists. The chapter called 'After Scott' has some excellent remarks on Sir Walter, and throughout the spice here and there of quotation from contemporary observers is skilfully introduced. Bulwer-Lytton is done with discrimination, though in another department than fiction his 'St. Stephen's' is omitted, a good specimen of a rare kind of literature in English, and one that has given the language some permanent quotations. Bulwer-Lytton and Disraeli are rightly put together, but of the "several points of contact" between them one of importance might surely have been emphasized. They not only were friends, but actually read together authors who clearly had an influence on their style. The importance of Disraeli's 'Sybil' we are glad to see emphasized: his interest in social problems cannot be swept aside as mere opportunism.

Dickens and Thackeray have a chapter of more than forty pages to themselves, though a few other names crop up for consideration, such as that of the creator of Jorrocks, who had, we think, more talent than is here indicated. The discussion of the merits and character of Dickens is one of the best we have seen of recent years, managing within a small compass to indicate points which have been blurred by his overpowering popularity, or only seen clearly in an age when his work has come to be examined critically. Our only addition of importance would concern the advance of style in Dickens, say, between 'Pickwick' and 'Our Mutual Friend.' The former has some of the facetious and clumsy paraphrase which flourishes in 'Sketches by Boz'; the latter is as brilliant in its best passages as anything Dickens did, and free from the verbiage of earlier books.

Passing to Thackeray, we may note that his burlesque of the subject which won Tennyson a University prize for poetry does not mean that they were friends at Cambridge, as is sometimes stated, and as might be gathered from Dr. Walker's reference to the connexion by 'Timbuctoo' as "significant." Though reasonable, the criticism of 'Vanity Fair' and lesser writings by Thackeray seems unduly cautious. The modern critic is apt to object to Thackeray, not because he was a cynic, but because he was a sentimentalist. Justice is done to the lectures on the 'Humourists of the Eighteenth Century,' but it should, we think, have been added to the brief notice of 'The Four Georges' that all their history is not accurate. They show a determined bias against kings which does not make for good judgment.

*British Place-Names in their Historical Setting.* By Edmund McClure. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

Mr. McClure has written an important book, not for a moment to be confounded with many pretentious works which have appeared from time to time on a subject which demands special learning and soundness of judgment for its adequate treatment. His book is strictly scientific, as, instead of repeating ancient guesses, he invariably has recourse to the *Quellen* or sources in the charters for the facts upon which he builds his conclusions. The enormous amount of laborious investigation which he must have undertaken in this way is evident on every page. It is a work of independent research. He is not content to reproduce what others have quarried, but goes to the mine for his own ore. Even such writers as Dr. Bradley and Prof. Skeat are but seldom referred to; Dr. Joyce only twice, Isaac Taylor not at all; but the somewhat speculative views of Sir John Rhys on Celtic matters are treated perhaps with more respect than they deserve. Himself a trained philologist, Mr. McClure grounds himself on the latest school of German scholarship, with the results of which he manifests a wide acquaintance. His work falls naturally into four divisions: 'The Roman Occupation,' 'The Teutonic Invasion,' 'The Coming of the Northmen,' and 'The Wars with the Norsemen and the Norman Conquest down to the Reign of Stephen.' The method adopted is to give a brief but connected account of the historical events from contemporary writers with a discussion of the place-names as they arise in each period. Incidentally a large number of personal names find their explanation, which is often of curious interest. The notes throughout are packed with learning and condensed information, and in many cases give critical résumés of historical questions of the highest value. We may instance the disquisitions on Vortigern (p. 128), on King Arthur (p. 149), and on Glastonbury (p. 197).

When the author says that the Trinobantes left no surviving traces of their name (p. 36), exception might be made of Troy-novant and New Troy, a common Elizabethan word for London. *Butter* in Butter-mere and other local names is explained as "bittern." Prof. Skeat's suggestion of the personal name Bōt-here (Buterus), "army-help," is perhaps more probable (10 S. xii. 92). It seems also more obvious to analyze the river-name Windrush as Win(d)-rush in accordance with its ancient form Uuenrisc (A.-S. *risce*, a rush), then as a Celtic *Wen-r-isc* (*Gwen* + *isc*), white-water, which fails to account for the *r* (p. 218).

Mr. McClure's is a conscientious and scholarly piece of work which has earned our grateful appreciation, and we can commend it to all students of English as trustworthy and authoritative. An excellent index makes it in every way complete.

Messrs. Constable announce for early publication 'The Place-Names of Lancashire: their Origin and History,' by Prof. Henry Cecil Wyld and Dr. T. O. Hirst of the University of Liverpool. The work is mainly philological or linguistic in character, being an inquiry into the original meaning of the names of about 850 places in Lancashire. Care has been taken to collect as many forms of the names as possible from early documents, chartularies of abbeys, rolls, inquests, and wills; and the book contains a full list of the sources whence the information is drawn.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—DECEMBER.

MR. W. M. MURPHY'S Liverpool Catalogue 159 contains the Baxter coloured print of the Coronation of Queen Victoria in a gold frame, extremely rare, 25*l.* There is a set of 'The Annual Register' to 1856, 99 vols., in full tree calf gilt, 10*l.* 10*s.* Among first editions are 'Peregrine Pickle,' 4 vols., contemporary calf, 1751, 5*l.* 5*s.*; 'Bartolozzi,' by Andrew Tuer, 3*l.* 5*s.*; the four volumes of Froude's 'Carlyle,' 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Lever's 'Our Mess; Jack Hinton,' original parts, 2*l.* There are works under America, Art, and Sermons of the Seventeenth Century. Under Shakespeare is Noel Paton's facsimile of the First Folio, 3 vols., folio, full morocco, 2*l.* 17. 6*d.* There is also a presentation copy of Halliwell-Phillipps's 'Stratford-upon-Avon,' 18*s.*

Messrs. Myers & Co. send two Catalogues, Nos. 163 and 164. The first contains books, many extra-illustrated, among these being Mrs. Baron-Wilson's 'Harriot, Duchess of St. Albans,' 1840, 2 vols., morocco, 11*l.* 10*s.*; Earle's 'English Premiers,' 2 vols., morocco, 1871, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Byron's Works, 4 vols., morocco, Paris, 1833, 8*l.* 10*s.*; and the first edition of Beesly's 'Queen Elizabeth,' morocco extra, 1892, 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Other items include Bowyer's edition of Hume's 'History,' 10 vols., imperial folio, full morocco, 1806, 15*l.* (original cost 120*l.*); and a set of 'The Jewish Encyclopædia,' 12 vols., morocco, 15*l.* Under London is Pennant's 'History,' 2 vols., 4to, old calf, 1814, 9*l.* 10*s.*; under Pageant, a coloured panorama, 50 feet long, on a cylinder, illustrating a Swiss festival, 21*l.*; and under Brighton a series of coloured movable views, 1808, 5*l.* 15*s.* Among first editions are a set of Fanny Burney's Works, 15 vols., calf extra, 1782–1814, 8*l.*; a presentation copy of 'Old St. Paul's,' 1841, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Mrs. Trollope's 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,' 2 vols., 1832, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. Myers's Catalogue 164 is entitled 'The Print Collector's Paradise,' and so choice and interesting are many of the subjects that we do not think the title a misnomer. We must leave the collector to judge, as our space is too limited for descriptions.

Messrs. Pitcher & Co.'s Manchester Catalogue 188 contains among American items a collection of paper money mounted in frame, 6*l.* 10*s.* Works on architecture include Bowman and Crowther's 'Churches of the Middle Ages,' 2 vols., folio, 3*l.*; 'Edifices de Rome Moderne,' 2 vols., atlas folio, and volume of descriptions, bound in 2 vols., 4to, Liège, 1843–9, 3*l.* 10*s.*; and Sharpe's 'Parallels,' 2 vols., imperial folio, new half-morocco, 1848, 6*l.* 10*s.* Under Bartolozzi are one hundred examples with memoir by Fagan, 4 parts, royal folio, 4*l.* 10*s.* There is an extra-illustrated copy of the first edition of the 'Creevey Papers,' 2 vols., new calf, 5*l.* 5*s.* Under Dickensiana is a collection of works relating to Dickens, 24 vols., 1845–1906, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under French Art is Foster's 'From Watteau to Prud'hon,' 3 vols., royal 4to, 5*l.* 15*s.* Under Homer is Roveray's edition, 12 vols. in 6, original boards, uncut, 1805, 3*l.* 3*s.* There is a handsome set of Motley, 11 vols., tree calf, by Rivière, 6*l.* 10*s.* Leslie Stephen's edition of Richardson, 12 vols., cloth, is 7*l.* 7*s.* (only 750 were printed of this edition). Under Bewick is the first edition of 'Select Fables,' largest paper, imperial 8vo, levant, 1820, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. G. A. Poynder's Reading Catalogue 56 contains under America Harvey's 'Marine Algæ,' 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and under Architecture an extra-illustrated copy of Sharpe's 'Architecture of the Cistercians,' morocco, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Botany will be found 'Alpine Plants,' compiled from Sowerby, 1780, 4*l.* 15*s.*; Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, Vols. I.–XX., bound in 10, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Maund's 'Botanic Garden,' 13 vols., small 4to, full calf, 13*l.* 10*s.* Other works include Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 6 vols., 4to, cloth, 1836, 2*l.* 15*s.*; the first edition of 'The Wanderer,' 5 vols., original boards, uncut, 1814, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Caulfield's 'Portraits,' 7 vols., half-calf, 1813–20, 5*l.* 15*s.*; Funk & Wagnalls' 'Standard Dictionary,' 2 vols., half-morocco, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Fielding, with introduction by Gosse, 12 vols., cloth, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Green's 'Short History,' 4 vols., cloth, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Washington Irving's Works, 10 vols., half-calf, Bohn, 1859, 2*l.*; Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' 6 vols., 4to, half-russia, uncut, 1806–22, 4*l.* 10*s.*; and Foster's 'Portraiture of Mary, Queen of Scots,' Édition de Luxe (limited to 175 copies for sale), 4*l.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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MR. CHARLES GOLDSWORTHY SMITHERS, to whose death reference was made a fortnight ago, died on Wednesday, 9 November (not on the 12th, as stated), and was buried at Abney Park Cemetery. He was a Past Master of the Worshipful Company of Saddlers.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

F. C. WHITE ("W. J. Thoms's 'Stray Notes on the Life and Publications of Edmund Curll,' 1879").—These articles originally appeared in vols. ii., iii., and x. of the Second Series of 'N. & Q.' We do not know whether they can still be obtained in book-form.

G. K. CONGREVE, Alberta ("Longfellow's 'Excelsior' in Pigeon English").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 357.

CORRIGENDA.—P. 437, col. 1, l. 22, for "J. T. G." read J. T. F.—Col. 2, last line, for "Stanford Hill" read Stanford Hall.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

# Notes.

## THE WORDSWORTHS AND SCOTT: "HORNSHOLE."

A curious error occurs in two much-read works of the early part of last century. The first of these is Miss Wordsworth's 'Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland, A.D. 1803.' After meeting the two Wordsworths in Jedburgh, Sir Walter Scott accompanied them up the valley of the Teviot, and directed their attention to the numerous objects of interest. "One beautiful spot," says Miss Wordsworth,

"I recollect.....which Mr. Scott took us to see a few yards from the road. A stone bridge crossed the water at a deep and still place, called Horne's Pool, from a contemplative schoolmaster, who had lived not far from it, and was accustomed to walk thither, and spend much of his leisure near the river."

There can be no doubt, however, that the name of the place thus referred to is not "Horne's Pool," but "Hornshole," a well-known deep and impressive pool in the Teviot, beautifully situated about three miles from Hawick.

In his 'Memoirs of Scott' Lockhart has unfortunately illustrated the saying that "a story loses nothing in the telling." When giving his account of Scott's acting as cicerone to these distinguished tourists, the biographer stated in a foot-note that he had drawn it up partly from his recollection of Wordsworth's conversation and partly from that of Miss Wordsworth's diary of the Scottish tour, which the poet read to Lockhart on 16 May, 1836. Hence the latter states that when the trio proceeded along the valley of the Teviot towards Hawick, Scott made them halt to admire a spot "called Horne's Pool, from its having been the daily haunt of a contemplative schoolmaster, known to him [Scott] in his youth."

But if the place was named after some one, and if Scott knew him, that person must have been a modern Methuselah! As early as the year 1494, in the 'Acts of the Lords Auditors,' we find mention of this place under the name "hornyshole"—the adjacent habitation being then occupied by one William Douglas. In 1516, again, "John Turnbull in Hornishole" dwelt there; and from that date onwards there are copious references to this place-name in the forms "Hornishoill," "Hornescheill," "Horneshoill," "Horneshell," "Hornsheill," and ultimately "Hornshole."

There is a vague "tradition" that two schoolmasters—brothers of the name of Horne—on the occasion of a visit to Mr. Inglis (who was a schoolmaster in Hawick about 1756), attempted to cross the ice-covered river at this spot; but that the ice gave way, and they were both drowned. I have failed to discover any information authenticating the existence of these unfortunate dominies, and believe that the story was invented to explain the place-name.

It is very probable that the name is composed of our old English word "horn," and the word "hole" in the sense of a deep pool in a river. But whatever be its origin, it is pretty certain that the name of a schoolmaster either known or unknown to Scott did not give rise to it. The place undoubtedly received its name considerably long before schools were instituted in that neighbourhood. There is a remote possibility, of course, that a schoolmaster named Horne (of whom, however, the present writer can find no trace) frequently visited

Hornshole in the eighteenth century. But the history of the place-name shows beyond doubt that his name does not form the first element of "Hornshole."

G. Watson.

## STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

(See *ante*, p. 361.)

As in my former article, the Roman numerals in this list refer to the numbers attached to the drawings in my collection.

Hundred of Harlow.

Harlow (Our Lady and St. Hugh).—IX. In E. window N. chancel chapel. Our Lady with the Divine Child (14th century). A small picture. Our Lord in His mother's lap, with cross-nimbus and hands resting on a flowered branch held by Our Lady, who is seated, vested in yellow tunic and ruby mantle, and crowned, but without nimbus, unless it be hidden by leadwork. The background is dark green, with remains of diapering and four small circles containing symbols of the Evangelists. Our Lady sits beneath an arch of a madder-brown tone, which is ornamented with dots and small circles. The picture has a light-blue border, is surmounted by a small circular ornament (a marguerite), and is set in rectangular quarries, some of which are cut-up parts of a trellis window, and others were originally of their present shape and are decorated with conventional flowers. Above this little picture is a design in yellow, blue, and ruby, setting forth the mystery of the Blessed Trinity, "Pater est Deus," &c.; while below are remains of a border of 4-petalled conventional flowers

X. Fragments of border in same window.

XI., XII., XIII. In North transept window, amidst a great deal of very good 18th-century heraldic glass (1708), three panels, dated 1563, in brown and yellow, much faded, representing (i.) King Solomon making offerings to obtain wisdom, (ii.) Anointing of Solomon, (iii.) the Judgment of Solomon. The borders are Renaissance, the titles are in English, and under each panel is written "Ex Dono Edm$^{i}$ Feild Arm$^{i}$."

Great Hallingbury (St. Giles).—XIV. and XV. A few fragments found in the chancel floor when the church was restored.

Little Hallingbury (Our Lady).—None.

Hatfield Broad Oak (Our Lady).—None in the church, though, when the ruins of Hatfield Priory were excavated, several pieces of old glass were found, some very rotten, but others retaining their brilliancy, but too small to utilize.

Latton (St. John Baptist).—In E. window of Chapel of the Holy Ghost and Our Lady on N. side of chancel (now the vestry):—

XVI. Shield with ruby border, filled with fragments of 16th- and 17th-century glass.

XVII. Arms of "Emanuell Wollaye 1604." Vert, 2 woolsacks arg. between 2 flanches of the last, each charged with a wolf pass. azure; in the fess point a fleur-de-lis or.

XVIII. Parted per pale: dexter, Azure, a stag's head caboshed or, a crescent of the last between the antlers. Sinister, as in XVII. Below the shield "Emanuell & Margreat Wollaye 1604." These coats have been transposed in leading-up.

XIX. Same as XVIII. without the inscription.

XIX$^{a}$. Small piece of sheet glass, without leaden binding, representing, in brown and yellow, husband and wife, kneeling on either side of prayer-desk with children behind them (16th century).

XX. Fragment of 17th-century glass, fruit and scrollwork, with motto "Vivere disc(e) Deo." Leaded on to this fragment is a small piece with mutilated lettering (m ?) and date 1594.

Matching (Our Lady).—None.

Netteswell (Our Lady).—XXI. In W. window (formerly in E. window) Our Lady (14th cent.) standing, in yellow tunic and blue mantle, with right hand uplifted. Probably this piece is part of a broken Annunciation window. Below the figure is a medallion, green in centre with intricate floriated scraped-out design, surrounded with oak-leaf border in brown and yellow. Figure and medallion are set in rectangular quarries decorated with conventional flowers and a border of ostrich feathers stuck in scrolls, all much decayed and fragmentary. I have elsewhere suggested that this border may have had some reference to Thomas of Woodstock, fifth son of Edward III., who, as Earl of Essex in right of his wife, lived a good deal at Pleshy Castle, 11 miles only from Netteswell. Ostrich feathers, similarly treated, are found on a seal of Earl Thomas (Boutell's 'English Heraldry,' 4th ed., 1879, p. 243); and certainly the ostrich-feather badge is in English heraldry, primarily at least, a royal one.

In tracery of N. window of nave:—

XXII. Symbols of SS. Mark and Luke (the lion and the ox).

XXIII. Symbol of St. John (the eagle).

XXIV. Symbol of St. Matthew (the winged man).

In tracery of S. window of nave :—

XXIV[a]. St. Mary Cleophe.

XXIV[b]. St. Mary Salome.

In N. and S. windows of chancel :—

XXIV[c]. Fragments of quarries and tabernacle work.

*Great Parndon* (dedication uncertain).—In N. window of chancel :—

XXV. A shield of 12 quarterings. This piece of heraldry has suffered much from the latter-day glazier. As it stands, the 1st, 7th, 8th, and parts of the 9th and 10th quarters are filled with fragments of 17th-century scroll and fruit work ; the 3rd, 4th, and 6th quarters are upside down ; others are in their wrong places ; and the whole shield has been reversed in re-leading. After much consideration, I have reconstructed this shield, and I have no doubt that, as so reconstructed, it fairly represents its original condition. Thus :—Parted per pale. Dexter : 1st and 4th, Barry of 10, arg. and azure ; over all, 6 inescutcheons sa., 3, 2, and 1, each charged with a lion ramp. of the first (Cecil) ; 2nd, Sa., 3 castles arg. (Carleon) ; 3rd, Arg., a chevron between 3 chessrooks ermines (Walcot). Sinister : 1st, Or, a chevron chequée or and azure, between 3 cinquefoils azure (Cooke of Gidea Hall, near Romford) ; 2nd, Sa., a fesse between 3 pheons arg. (Malpas) ; 3rd, Or, a double-headed eagle displayed sa. ; 4th, Azure, 3 eaglets displayed in bend between 2 bendlets arg. (Belknap) ; 5th, Gu., a fesse chequée arg. and sa. between 3 crosses patée arg. ; 6th, Gu., 6 crosses patée fitchée, 3, 2, and 1, arg. ; 7th, Or, 2 bends gu. ; 8th, Bendy of 8, azure and or. This quartered coat represents, I think, the arms of William, 1st Lord Burghley, impaled with those of his second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke of Gidea Hall.

XXVI. and XXVII. Fragments of lost window cut up and leaded into quarries : (i.) A female face with remains of bordered veil. (ii.) A head (probably an angel's) with band round the hair, surmounted in front with a cross. (iii.) Part of an angel's wing. (iv.) A piece of perpendicular tabernacle work.

XXVIII. Rectangular quarries : (i.) Conventional floral design. (ii.) The words "John Celley, Esquier."

XXVIII[a]. A fragment representing a portcullis.

*Little Parndon* (Our Lady).—None.

*Roydon* (St. Peter).—An interesting feature of the ancient glass in this church is the fact that most of it, fragmentary as it is, is *in situ*, thereby supporting the theory that gradual decay has played a greater part than active destruction in the loss of the painted glass which formerly filled every window in our old churches. In the easternmost window of the N. aisle are several quarries decorated with the maple leaf, some of them being so faded as not to be visible from the floor level.

XXIX. Shows one of these quarries with a fragment of border and some pieces of tabernacle work leaded-in with the border pattern.

XXX. Border and fragments in westernmost window of N. aisle.

XXXI. Fragment of border round top light of E. window of N. aisle.

In the side chancel windows are a few rectangular quarries :—

XXXII. Two patterns of such quarries : of one, a cross avellane, there are four in the N. chancel window ; and of the other, a conventional flower, there are two in the N. window and five in the S. window.

XXXIII. Fragments of tabernacle work in westernmost window of N. aisle.

Sheering (Our Lady).—Here are some very fine remains of early Perpendicular glass in the tracery of the E. window. The whole tracery is filled with one subject—the Coronation of Our Lady—representing, to use the words relating to the fifth glorious mystery of the Rosary, "how the glorious Virgin Mary was, to the great jubilee and exultation of the whole Court of Heaven and particular glory of all the saints, crowned by her Son with the highest diadem of glory." There are twelve figures, each in a separate compartment of the tracery. Our Lord is seated, with His mother, (who is seated and crowned) on His right hand. On either side of them are angels swinging censers, while other angels and cherubim and seraphim are above and around the central figures.

XXXIV.–XXXVII. Angels in upper compartments, labelled *Virtutes*, *Prinsipales*, *Potestates*, and *D'maciones*.

XXXVIII. Angel on dexter side with censer.

XXXVIII[a]. Our Lady.

XXXVIII[b]. Our Lord.

XXXVIII[c]. Angel on sinister side with censer.

XXXVIII[d] and XXXVIII[e]. Angel and archangel on dexter side of central group.

XXXVIII[f]. *Cherubim.*

XXXVIII[g]. *Seraphim.*

XXXVIII[h]. Patterned fillings-in of tracery between the figures.

In S. chancel and N. aisle windows :—

XXXIX, XXXIX[a], and XXXIX[b]. Fragments of canopy and tabernacle work, tracery fillings, and quarries. F. Sydney Eden.

Maycroft, Fyfield Road, Walthamstow.

*(To be continued.)*

In section I[h] Mr. Eden mentions a stained-glass window in the Hospital at Great Ilford, and asks: "What does this picture represent?" A young man is embracing an old one, as if in friendship, and, while so doing, secretly thrusts his sword into the old man's side.

Does not this refer to the treacherous slaughter of Abner, the captain of the army of Ishbosheth (son of Saul), by Joab, the captain of David's army, at the beginning of his reign (2 Sam. iii. 27)? The houses would be Hebron, where the murder took place; the mountains, those of Judæa, which are, as I noticed when at Hebron in 1908, close about the city; and the water might refer to the large pools close to Hebron, over which Ishbosheth's murderers were hung (2 Sam. iv. 12).

The main incident would also do for Joab treacherously kissing and slaying Amasa, captain of Judah (2 Sam. xx. 10), but not so well. L. M. R.

## EDWARD I. AND HENRY VIII.'S QUEENS.

In *The Daily News* of 14 October the reviewer of Prof. A. F. Pollard's book on England from the accession of Edward VI. to the death of Elizabeth (1547–1603) quotes that distinguished historian to the effect that Jane Seymour, like all Henry's queens, was a descendant of Edward I. He suggests that the verification of this statement would form a nice genealogical puzzle for any one who was addicted to such bypaths of history; but says that he himself is quite willing to take the author's word on the subject.

The solution of the problem is, I think, as follows.

*Katherine of Aragon* was the daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile. Isabella, her husband's first cousin, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt by his second wife Constance, elder daughter of Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile. John, Duke of Lancaster, commonly called "of Gaunt" from his birthplace, was the fourth son of Edward III., and great-grandson of Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile.

*Anne Boleyn and Katherine Howard* were both granddaughters of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the victor of Flodden. Norfolk's grandfather, Sir Robert Howard, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal and Duke of Norfolk. This duke was the son of John, Lord Mowbray (a descendant of Edmund, first Earl of Lancaster, Edward I.'s brother), by Elizabeth Segrave, granddaughter of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, the elder son of Edward I. and his second wife Margaret, daughter of Philip III. of France.

*Jane Seymour's* mother was Margery, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth of Nettlested, Suffolk. Sir Henry's father, Sir Philip Wentworth, had married Mary, daughter of John, seventh Lord Clifford, whose mother Elizabeth was daughter of Henry Percy. Hotspur's wife Elizabeth was granddaughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III. and great-grandson of Edward I. (see 1 S. viii. 51–2).

*Anne of Cleves* was great-great-granddaughter of Adolf I. of Cleves and Mary, daughter of John Sanspeur, Duke of Burgundy. John's father, Philip the Bold of Burgundy, by his marriage with Margaret of Flanders reunited the Duchy and County of Burgundy. This Margaret was the great-granddaughter of John II. of Brabant and Margaret, daughter of Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile.

*Katherine Parr's* father, Sir Thomas Parr of Kendal, was third cousin to Henry VIII., and son of Sir William Parr and Elizabeth FitzHugh. This Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry, Lord FitzHugh of Ravensworth Castle, by Alice Neville, sister of "the King-maker," and granddaughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland by Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford. A. R. Bayley.

Bibliography of London.—Contributors to the recent discussion on this subject (see 11 S. i. 407, 495; ii. 53, 113, 190), and readers of 'N. & Q.' in general, will be interested to know that the compilation of the much-needed Bibliography of London History has been undertaken by a group of London enthusiasts. The work is to be confined, in the first instance, to a classification of printed books, pamphlets, tracts, and articles from periodical literature, At some future date a systematic enumera-

tion of MS. sources may also be attempted. Further particulars will be gladly supplied to any one interested by Mr. K. H. Vickers, 4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

H. Hadley.

"Pip," a Spot on a Card.—I formerly guessed that *pip*, a spot on a card, was a peculiar use of *pip* in the sense of a seed of some fruits. The 'N.E.D.' shows that this is impossible, because the pips on a card were at first called *peeps*, as in Middleton, about 1604; whereas *pip*, in the sense of seed, does not appear till the eighteenth century.

But I believe still that the idea is correct; and I now offer a different guess, in the hope of doing better. *Peeps* on a card may easily be the same word as *peeps*, a familiar abbreviation of *peepins*, which was another form of *pippins*, and really a better form, as being closer to the M.E. *pepin*.

See the quotation from Dekker (about 1600) given *s.v.* 'Pip,' sb. 3. In Dekker's 'Old Fortunatus,' Act IV. sc. ii., the Irish costermongers, crying apples, call them *peepins* and *peeps;* where *peeps* is obviously short for *peepins*, in the sense of "apples." But the word *pepin* was also in use at the same date in the sense of "seed," as is shown by the quotation from Holland (in 1601), s.v. 'Pippin,' sense 1 (seed of certain fruits). And *this* form, at any rate, is old enough, for *pepin* (in this sense) occurs in the 'Cursor Mundi,' l. 1366.

I think it is safe to conclude that the M.E. *pepin*, used in *both* senses from the fifteenth century downwards, may have familiarly been shortened to *peep*, likewise used (why not?) in both senses.

If *pip* on a card cannot be from *pip*, seed, it may still be true that a *peep* on a card was short for *peepin*, a pippin.

Walter W. Skeat.

Rats and Plague.—I have not seen it noticed that the connexion of rats with the spread of the plague is very old. In 1 Sam. vi. 4 the Revised Version is:—

"What shall be the guilt offering which we shall return to him? And they said, Five golden tumours, and five golden mice, according to the number of the lords of the Philistines: for one plague was on you all, and on your lords."

Geikie in 'Hours with the Bible' says that "the Hebrew word 'akbar,' translated 'mice' in our Bible, includes all the small rodents of Palestine.....and literally means the 'corn-eater.'"

Houghton in 'Animals of the Bible' ('The Bible Educator,' i. 108) includes among "the smaller Rodentia" "the rat and mouse."

The "tumours" (in the Authorized Version "Emerods") point plainly to the bubonic plague. The Philistines sent these golden symbols of their plague as if they were closely connected, as modern research has shown to be the case. Geikie points out that

"Tavernier tells us that when a pilgrim (in India) 'undertakes a journey to a pagoda to be cured of a disease, he offers to the idol a present, either in gold, silver or copper, according to his ability, in the shape of the diseased or injured member.'"

So, when the Philistines sent the golden tumours and the golden mice (or rats), they wished to send a complete representation of the plague that was troubling them—in fact, cause and effect. Ernest B. Savage.

St. Thomas', Douglas.

Black Rats in London.—In a creepy article on rats in *The Graphic* of 12 November Mr. Philip Gibbs wrote of the brown rats, black rats, and grey rats which responded to the invitations of an adept employed to clear a City restaurant of its fauna during the night-time. Do black rats still survive in any large number in London, or was Mr. Gibbs in a sort of "double, double toil and trouble" atmosphere, which made him think "'Black spirits,' &c." (as the "Globe" edition of 'Macbeth' has it) a desirable item in his vivid picture? I should have thought that where the Hanoverian rat swarmed, the English would not be. The present raid on rats is one of the best things that have taken place in my generation. St. Swithin.

Pickwicks of Bath.—In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1795 (*i.e.* vol. lxv. p. 441), is the following record under date 23 April:—

"In his 19th year, after a long, often flattering, but at last fatal illness, Mr. William Pickwick, son of Mr. P. of the White Hart inn at Bath. He had been but a short period entered at Oxford, when the rupture of a blood-vessel impaired a constitution naturally good, and terminated in depriving society of a valuable young man, and his distressed parents of an only child as amiable in manners as his genius was promising."

In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1807 (vol. lxxvii. pt. ii. p. 1077), under date 2 October, is the following:—

"This evening George Hawkins, driver of Mr. Pickwick's coach from Southampton to Bath, was taken suddenly and very alarmingly ill on Standerwick common. When all apprehensions of immediate danger were over, he was unwilling to be carried to one of the neighbouring cottages, and was, at his own request, removed to the inside, where he expired before the coach reached Bath; leaving a wife and four children."

Presumably the above William Pickwick is identical with the following :—

"Pickwick, William, s. Eleazar of Bath, Somerset (city), gent. St. John's Coll., matric. 15 May, 1793, aged 16."—Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.'

Foster also has the following :—

"Pickwick, Rev. Charles, 2 s. Aaron, of Bath, Somerset, gent. Worcester Coll., matric. 10 Oct., 1822, aged 19, B.A. 1826, died at Beckington Rectory, Somerset, 12 Dec., 1834."

I have no 'Pickwick Papers' at hand, but, if I remember rightly, the name on the coach which was an offence to Sam Weller was Moses Pickwick.

Thus we have Eleazar, Aaron, and (probably fictitious) Moses Pickwick.

It is not improbable that the owner of the coach (second extract) was Eleazar Pickwick. Robert Pierpoint.

Goats and Cows.—I am told that in a certain part of Leicestershire a goat is always kept as company for the cows, as the presence of Nanny—or is it a Billy ?—prevents the cows "dropping" their calves. This bit of folk-lore was gathered by a friend this year on the spot. L. L. K.

Bridgeford Chapel at Lambton, co. Durham.—Writing about 1813, Robert Surtees, the historian of Durham, speaking of the above chapel, said :—

"The shell of this little oratory lately stood near the new bridge, on the left of the road immediately within the entrance of Lambton Park. The east window had some slight remains of tracery."

As the late Mr. Boyle has not identified the site, it may be of interest to record it. I remember it 50 years ago. On the south side of the river, and immediately to the west of the road approaching the Lamb Bridge, there was part of a wall standing and the foundation of a building, which could then be plainly seen. Local tradition identified this as the site of the old chapel.

Henry Leighton.

East Boldon.

Millikin and Entwisle Families. (See 10 S. iii. 6.)—As to Halley Benson Millikin (born *circa* 1750), the following interesting entry has recently been supplied by Col. G. S. Parry :—

"Will of Susannah Parry, widow, of Leytonstone, Essex, mentions her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Halley Benson Milliken. The will is proved 13 Nov., 1784, and dated 25 April, 1780. There is no connexion that I know of between this family and the Parrys of Deptford."

The persistent recurrence of the surname Parry in the history of the Halley and Pyke families of London, Greenwich, and vicinity seems to be significant. Any further facts or clues would be gratefully received.

Eugene F. McPike.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

### MATHEMATICAL PERIODICALS: T. LEYBOURN'S 'MATHEMATICAL REPOSITORY.'

(See *ante*, p. 347.)

I am desirous of obtaining particulars as to the dates of issue of 'The Mathematical Repository,' edited by Thomas Leybourn between 1795 and 1835. I am acquainted with the articles by T. W. Wilkinson in *The Mechanics' Magazine*, lv. 265, 306, 363, 445 ; lvi. 134, 145, 445 ; lvii. 7, 64, 245, 291, 483 ; but these do not supply the details wanted. Full sets of the 'Repository' are of rather uncommon occurrence (the British Museum appears to possess not a single volume) ; and I have been unable to examine a set in the original covers, which gave presumably the dates of issue.

Lowndes's account is as follows :—

"Leybourn, Thomas. Mathematical Repository, Lond. 1797–99, 3 vols. 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* New Series, 12 nos., forming 3 vols. London, 1807–1812, 12mo, 6 vols. scarce.

"Mathematical Questions proposed in the Ladies' Diary, 1704–1816, with the original answers, together with some New Solutions. Lond. 1817–18, 8vo. 4 vols. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* New Series, 1826–30. Lond. 8vo. 5 vols, and 3 parts of vol. 6 (ending abruptly at page 72). At the end of Part 3 is Cambridge Problems, 48 pages, where the work ceased. Scarce, 6*l.* 6*s.*"

This is singularly inaccurate. The latter half of the second paragraph would naturally be supposed to describe a New Series, not of 'The Mathematical Repository,' but of the 'Mathematical Questions,' a distinct work, not periodical in form. The dates given are misleading, and vol. vi. does not terminate abruptly. There are in all eleven volumes.

I append a description of the completed volumes as known to me, and shall be grateful for supplementary information as to the separate numbers.

Vol. I.—The first number was issued in 1795 (? month) with the title :—

"The Mathematical Repository: containing many ingenious and useful Essays and Extracts, with a Collection of Problems and Solutions, selected from the Correspondence of several able Mathematicians, and the Works of those who are eminent in the Mathematics. London: Printed for the Editor: Sold by Allen and West, Paternoster Row: and Glendinning, Charles-Street, Hatton-Garden. 1795."

It contained A², B—G⁶. Pp. [4]+72.

No. ii. is promised for 26 March, 1796. It comprises H—N⁶, O⁴, P. Pp. 73–154.

No. iii. has for signatures Q—Y⁶, Z. Pp. 155–240.

The first three numbers have the caption-heading 'The Mathematical Repository,' but this is not repeated in Nos. iv. and v., which, however, seem to comprise pp. 241–320 and 321–420.

The completed volume, which is dedicated to Charles Hutton, has a separate title-page :

"The Mathematical Repository. By T. Leybourn. Vol. I. Second Edition. London: Printed and sold by W. Glendinning, No 9, Charles-Street, Hatton-Garden. 1799."

It has pp. iv. + 2 + 420 ; plates i.–xiii.

Had the first edition of the completed volume a different date of imprint ?

The second volume (pp. viii. + 466 ; plates xiv.–xxvi.), from internal evidence, appears to contain Nos. vi. to xi., but there is no caption-heading save for the first of these. The volume is dedicated to the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, and the covering title-page is dated 1801.

The third volume (pp. iv. + 264 ; plates xxvii.–xxxiii.) came to an end with No. xiv., the questions whose solutions are promised (p. 149) for No. xv. being answered in the previous number. It has no dedication, and only one caption-heading, and the covering title-page is dated 1804.

With the appearance of No. ii. of the 'Repository' (in 1796 ?) "it was thought expedient to enlarge the original plan by including in it whatever relates to Natural Philosophy." Accordingly Nos. ii. to xiv. contained each a Second Part with separate pagination, and these Second Parts were afterwards collected into two volumes (unknown to Lowndes) with the title-page "The Philosophical Repository. By T. Leybourn. Vol. I. (II.). London .... 1801 (1804)." [Nos. ii. to xi. ; pp. viii. + 368 ; 2 plates (Nos. xii. to xiv. ; pp. iv. + 124).] The first three issues (from Nos. ii., iii., iv.) had the caption-heading (on pp. 1, 29, 65) "The Philosophical Department of the Mathematical Repository" ; but this is not subsequently repeated, and it is difficult to determine from the bound volume where the later parts began and ended. I shall be glad to ascertain this.

With vol. ii. of 'The Philosophical Repository' is usually bound up "A Review of Mathematical and Philosophical Books. By T. Leybourn....London....1801" (pp. ii. + 102).

The issues of 1795 to 1803 had a page of 6¾ by 4¼ in. ; but a New Series, begun in 1804, increased the size to 9 by 5¾ in. The contents of each number usually included three parts (with separate paginations) : Mathematical Questions ; Original Essays ; Memoirs extracted from Works of Eminence. Twenty-five numbers of this New Series appeared at irregular intervals from 1804 to 1835 and form six volumes with imprints 1806 (Nos. i.–v.), 1809 (Nos. vi.–ix.), 1814 (Nos. x.–xiii.), 1819 (Nos. xiv.–xvii.), 1830 (Nos. xviii.–xxi.), 1835 (Nos. xxii.–xxv.). Questions 571 to 610, appearing in Nos. xxiv. and xxv., remained unanswered. Vols. iii. to vi. contain reprints of the Cambridge Problems from 1811 to 1831. The only original covers that I have seen are of Nos. xvi. (1 May, 1819), xvii. (1 Nov., 1819), and xviii. (1 March, 1821). I wish to ascertain the dates of the other numbers.

Thomas Leybourn's 'Mathematical Repository,' 1795–1835, must be distinguished from James Dodson's 'Mathematical Repository,' 3 vols., 1748–55 ; and from 'The Gentleman's Diary, or Mathematical Repository,' 100 numbers, 1741–1840.

P. J. Anderson.

Aberdeen University Library.

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Sir John Thomas Banks is said to have been born in London in 1811, but some authorities give the date as 1816–17. He died in 1908 in Dublin. I am anxious to know in what part of London his birth took place. Michael J. Banks.

13, Gainsborough Street, Boston, Mass.

St. Hilda : St. John del Pyke.—Can any correspondents kindly let me know where early figures representing St. Hilda may be found ? I shall be glad to know of representations in stained glass, in brasses, in pictures, or in engravings.

Who is referred to in the dedication of one of our York churches to St. John del Pyke ?

George Austen.

The Residence, York.

"Bolton ffaire groates."—In an old township book dated 1614 I find a record of payment as follows :—"Paid 00*li.*–01*s.*–0*d.* for 3 Bolton ffaire groates."

1. What is meant here by "groat"? 2. Why is it called a "ffaire" groat? 3. Did the groat vary in different towns, and why is the name "Bolton ffaire groat" used?

In looking up various authorities I find that the word "groat" is in some instances a coin of the value of fourpence, and in others a measure of coarsely ground oats; but the latter does not seem to fit in with the entry in the township book referred to above.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

Public Library, Bolton.

NOTTINGHAM MONASTERY NOT IN DUGDALE.—There appeared in *The Athenæum* of 20 August last a review of a book published by Champion of Paris, and entitled 'Rouleau mortuaire du B. Vital, Abbé de Savigni. Edition phototypique, avec Introduction par L. Delisle.' With regard to the contents of the work, the *Athenæum* reviewer says:—

"Here we have 200 specimens of handwriting, some of considerable extent, all of the same date and comparable with one another. Seventy specimens of writing from the great abbeys of England will be of inestimable value to palæographers. The list of deceased abbots, &c., will add to our lists a foundation at Nottingham not in Dugdale.....Moreover this manuscript belongs to a time (*c.* 1120) when a transition in handwriting was going on.....Mortuary rolls were sent round from great abbeys on the occasion of the death of an abbot to ask the prayers of all other abbeys, in friendly relations with it. It was the custom for each abbey visited to add to the roll a list of its own deceased, and to exchange prayers and other spiritual benefits."

The foregoing work, obviously of high interest to such as are interested in the earlier religious houses of this country, is not accessible in Nottingham. I shall therefore be obliged if any reader having access thereto will kindly communicate the passage relating to an alleged unrecorded Nottingham monastery, either to 'N. & Q.' or direct to the undersigned.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

CAVALLINI AND EDWARD THE CONFESSOR'S TOMB.—Authorities seem to differ greatly as to this great artist, his work and life. The ordinary guide-books tell us that Abbot Ware of Westminster, who visited Rome in 1256 and saw his wonderful mosaic work there, induced him to come to England in 1260 and erect the shrine of the Confessor, and also lay down the mosaic floor in front of the high altar. On the other hand, Pietro Cavallini or Pietro de Cortona is said to have been the contemporary of Giotto, who was born in 1276! Many works of Cavallini, both in mosaic and on canvas, are catalogued in Du Barri's 'Painter's Voyage' (1679) as existing at St. Peter's and several other churches in Rome. Were there two Cavallinis, workers in mosaic, one about a century before the other?

A fine example of the artist's work seems to have been secured by Horace Walpole for his collection at Strawberry Hill. It consisted of a shrine originally erected in the church of Sta Maria Maggiore in Rome in 1256 (mark the date), "over the bodies of the holy martyrs Simplicius, Faustina, and Beatrix, by John James Capoccio and Vinia his wife" (Pennant's 'London,' 1793). It is said to be the only work by this artist in England besides those in Westminster Abbey. Is it known what became of this shrine after the dispersal of Walpole's treasures? WM. NORMAN.

BATTLE IN LINCOLNSHIRE, 1655.—About six miles S.E. of Grantham, on the road from Boothby Pagnell to Ingoldsby, near the latter village, the Ordnance 1-inch map marks "Red hill, site of Battle, 1655." Can any one say to what incident this refers? The Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, for that year gives no indication of any rising in the county; and I have carefully examined the newspapers of the Great Civil War time, 1642–6, and have not found any reference to either of these villages, or to any fight in their vicinity.

ALFRED WELBY, Lieut.-Col.

26, Sloane Court, S.W.

WILKINSON, COMEDIAN AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—This actor performed under the management of Frederick Yates in several dramas based on Dickens, and he is mentioned very favourably by many authors, including Dickens himself and Thackeray. He "created" on the stage the part of Squeers. What was his Christian name, and where can I find particulars of his life and career? S. J. A. F.

PETER CAIRD.—May I ask the valuable aid of 'N. & Q.' to find traces of two Peter Cairds, uncle and nephew? The first was certainly in business in London in 1753; the second was married in London in 1772; one was in London 1788. Either may have been a barber, wig-maker, or tailor (their father was a tailor in Scotland). One Peter had "a handsome London house, a foreman, and went out on his business journeys."

CLAGGET.

WET HAY.—"Give me some wet hay: I am broken-winded. I do account this world but a dog-kennel," occurs in Webster's 'Duchess of Malfi' (Act V. sc. v.). Was there some supposed virtue in wet hay? The words are used by Ferdinard after he has been mortally wounded by Bosola. HENRY FISHWICK.

The Heights, Rochdale.

DANTE, RUSKIN, AND A FONT.—It is stated that Dante once saved a child from drowning by breaking off a portion of the font in Florence in which it was immersed, and that Ruskin obtained this portion, and placed it in his study in his house at Coniston. What authority is there for the report? G. S. W.

'LES SIX AGES DE LA FEMME': L. H.—The following lines were written by L. H., and appeared three times in *Le Mercure de France* in September, 1779:—

Fille à 10 ans est un petit livret
intitulé le Berceau de Nature;
fille à 15 ans est un petit coffret
qu'on n'ouvre point sans forcer la serrure;
fille à 20 ans est un charmant buisson
où maîsst chasseur pour le battre s'approche;
fille à 30 ans est de la venasion
bien faisandée et bonne à mettre en broche;
à 40 ans c'est un gros bastion
où le cannon a fait plus d'une brêche;
à 50 ans c'est un vieux lampion
où on met à regret une mèche.

Who was L. H.? M. J.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—Is there any book giving lists of those who have filled posts under Government and in the Royal Household? Y.

[See Chamberlayne's 'Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia,' of which there are many editions, and Haydn's 'Book of Dignities.']

MONASTIC SITES AND BURIED TREASURE.—Can there be anything in the popular supposition that the Monastic Orders buried a considerable portion of their treasures when the news of the eighth Henry's intentions became known? This past summer, when visiting West Herts, I met with two instances of this belief.

At Markyate Cell, near Flamstead, there is a legend current that

Near the Cell there is a well,
Near the well there is a tree,
And 'neath the tree
The treasure be.

At King's Langley Priory it is said that on a certain night or nights two friars have been seen digging in what is now the orchard, but which was originally surrounded by the conventual buildings, the gate-house and lesser guest-house of which still remain.

Have any discoveries ever been made upon the sites of monastic houses which would give colour to the belief? W. B. GERISH.

SALUSBURY CADE, M.D., was physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Whom and when did he marry? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' viii. 175, is silent on this point. G. F. R. B.

FRANCIS FINCH was elected from Westminster to Trin. Coll., Camb., in 1611, and graduated M.A. 1629. I am anxious to ascertain his parentage. It is stated in the last edition of Welch that he was a younger son of Sir Moyle Finch of Eastwell, Kent, but Sir Moyle's son appears to have matriculated at Oxford in 1601. G. F. R. B.

'WALRUS AND THE CARPENTER' PARODY.—An Oxford parody on 'The Walrus and the Carpenter' was well-known some years back—a good many, I believe. It contained the lines,

How many notes the sackbut hath,
And whether shawms have strings?

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say where it is to be found? G. H. SHAW.

SIR HENRY GAGE, 1645.—The late Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., stated in *The Manchester City News*, 13 March, 1880, that

"on the occasion of a sortie from Oxford to break down Culham Bridge, Sir Henry Gage, who was at that time Governor of Oxford, met his death, 11th January, 1645, and that event was celebrated amongst others by Finmore (afterwards Archdeacon of Chester), who wrote some spirited lines, beginning:—

Drums, beat an onset; let the rebels feel
How sharp our grief is by our sharper steel!"

Mr. Bailey unfortunately did not state where these lines are to be found. I shall be glad to discover his authority.

There are some lines of Byron's somewhat like the above:—

Keen were his pangs: but keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

RICHARD HALL GOWER of Ipswich died in 1833, leaving two sons, namely, Richard Emptage Gower of Bealings and Charles Foote Gower of Ipswich. The latter married Sarah, daughter of David Badham of Essex. Had they any descendants? R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

## Replies.

### KNIGHTS OF THE SWAN: BLUMENORDNUNG.

(11 S. ii. 369.)

I THINK that J. D. is mistaken when he says that the Order of Knights of the Swan was founded at Anspach. Sir Bernard Burke in 'The Book of Orders of Knighthood,' 1858, gives an account of the Order, pp. 211–218; also on plate 67 is a coloured representation of the badge of the Order, including part of the chain.

"This is the oldest of all the Prussian Orders. It existed in the fifteenth century, under various names, such as: 'The Society of the Madonna of the Swan,' 'The Society for the honour of the Holy Mother of Christ,' 'Order of the Blessed Mary,' 'Order of the wearers of the chain of St. Mary,' 'Order of the Swan,' &c., and had its seat in the St. Maria Church near Brandenburg."

The Elector Frederick II. founded at this church,

"on 29th September, 1449, a corporation, consisting (besides the Prince himself) of thirty noblemen and seven ladies, who were bound to say daily, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, seven Paternosters and Ave-Marias, or distribute in default seven pfennige daily amongst the poor. They were, however, to prepare themselves by fast and prayer for the solemn celebration of the festival of the Virgin, and pay four groschen to the Canons on every quarter day, in return for which the latter were to read mass on the same days for the departed souls of the members, whose names were read over aloud on that occasion.

"The badge which the members were bound to wear daily by fine of eight pfennige for the poor, consisted of a neck chain of thirteen links, joined together by rings, and each of which represented (a martyr-instrument) two saws and a red heart between them, the figure of the Blessed Virgin, with the infant Jesus in the moon, surrounded by rays in oval form, appended to that chain, and of a swan with expanded wings placed in a towel tied in the form of a bow, the two ends of which were adorned with small golden chains and fastened under the figure of the Virgin."

Then follows the explanation of the symbolic insignia according to the statutes.

"At the death of a member, the chain was returned to the St. Maria Church, where a funeral procession took place.

"After the lapse of three years, new statutes were published, in consequence, as it appears, of complaints made by the monks about the scanty and insufficient income derived from the endowment and other sources. The new statutes did not limit the number of members; but required the proof of four generations of noble descent."

Provision was also made for higher fees.

"....Pope Nicholas V. confirmed these statutes. The Order counted at that period forty-nine members in Brandenburg; twenty in Brunswick, Anhalt, Mecklenburg, and Lusatia; and thirty-four in Upper Germany. The number of the unmarried female members was twenty-three.

"In 1450, the Knights of Franconia having represented to the Margrave Albert, brother of the Elector Frederick II., that the distance of their homes from the seat of the Order was too great for them to attend regularly the meetings of the society, it was arranged, by sanction of the Elector and of Pope Pius II., that the Chapel of St. George in the Cathedral of Anspach should be declared a branch church, where all the Knights in the countries beyond the Thuringian Forest were to attend on festival days, though the nomination remained as before the privilege of the principal church."

The Order disappeared from Northern Germany, where it had existed for over a hundred years, and its estates fell to the Crown.

"At the date of its extinction, the Order numbered three hundred and thirty-one members, among whom were twenty-four Princes, twenty-one Counts, eight Barons, nineteen knights, and two hundred and twenty-nine nobles of both sexes."

"The fall of the Order caused the decline of the Chapter in Brandenburg. In 1539 they were forbidden to supply the ranks by new members."

"The Order of the Swan was in connection with many religious societies, and more especially with the Convent of the 'Madonna Congregation' at Chatelleraut."

The Order was revived by a decree dated "Berlin, Christmas Eve, 1843," by Frederick William, King of Prussia. In this decree "The Society of the Order of the Swan" is spoken of as "the oldest Order of our House," which "was founded exactly four hundred years back, by one of our glorious ancestors, the Arch-Chamberlain and Elector Frederick II., but was never formally abrogated." The decree gives 1443 as the date of the statutes.

There was to be for the revived Order "an evangelical head institution at Berlin, for the attending on, and nursing of the sick in the large hospitals."

"Individuals of both sexes, and all creeds, may be received into the Order, if they bind themselves to undergo the labours of the Society."

By the decree the King and Queen took upon themselves "the office of Grand Mastership of the Order, and therewith the head management of its concerns."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A partial explanation of the query relating to the Knights of the Swan will be found in Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook,' pp. 563–4. Lohengrin was known as the Knight of the

Swan because he sailed in a vessel drawn by a white swan. When his wife, who did not know his name, asked him to tell her, the white swan appeared and carried him away. SCOTUS.

The Blumenordnung, or rather Blumenorden at Nuremberg, still exists under the name of "Pegnesischer Blumenorden." One of its presidents in the nineteenth century was the Reichsgraf von Soden, the author of a version of 'Faust,' who died in 1831.

The Order was founded in 1644 by G. P. Harsdörffer (1607–58), the author of the 'Frauenzimmergesprächspiele' and of the so-called 'Nürnberger Trichter,' and by J. Klaj or Clajus (1616–56), author of the 'Lobrede der deutschen Poeterei' (1645), containing a description of this Order. Other names for this Order, which was one of the numerous German "Sprachgesellschaften" of the seventeenth century, are "Pegnitzer Hirten- und Blumenorden" and "Gesellschaft der Pegnitzschäfer oder der gekrönte Blumenorden." The first president was Harsdörffer, who had received the name of Straphon, and who remained president till his death in 1658. S. von Birken (1626-1681), author of the 'Poetiken' and 'Pegnesis,' was "Oberhirt" in 1662. The members of the Order, who had pastoral names, cultivated pastoral poetry. They were fond of using anapæsts and dactyls. Their attempts at drama are very weak. Information about the Blumenorden may be found in the *Festschrift* published in 1894, and in J. Tittmann's book on the 'Nürnberger Dichterschule' (1847). There is also a work on the subject by J. Herdegen, published in 1744. H. G. WARD.

Aachen.

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JEREMY TAYLOR'S DESCENDANTS (11 S. ii. 209, 258, 351).—Seeing by accident a few days ago MR. JOHN WARD'S reply on this subject, I should like to add a few corrections :—

Jeremy Taylor was twice married. By his first wife he had three sons, who all died young. By his second wife, Joanna Brydges, a daughter of Charles I., he had two sons, who also died young. One daughter, Joanna, married Edward Harrison, barrister-at-law, of Magheraleave, M.P. for Lisburn during many Parliaments. Their daughter Mary married Col. Francis Columbyne (her second husband was Sir Cecil Wray); a daughter, Frances Columbyne, married William Todd; their daughter Mary Wray Todd married Conway Jones of Homra, co. Antrim. Their daughter Frances Jones married Joseph Pollock, barrister-at-law, of Ballyedmond, Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Down. Their daughter Mary Anne Pollock married William Clarke, J.P. of Belfast (his first wife being Miss Douglas); and their son, my father, Edward Harris Clarke, then barrister-at-law, afterwards a director of the Belfast Bank, married a daughter of George Black of Stranmillis.

It was Charlotte Jones, sister to Mrs. Pollock, and wife of Col. Henry Wray, who gave the picture to All Souls College; and Lady Wray, mentioned above, wrote a sort of history of Jeremy Taylor.

The picture of Charles I. mentioned by MR. WARD came not from the Taylor family, but from a William Clarke who lived about 1700.

The Wilsons are not descendants of Jeremy Taylor, but are related to the Clarkes through the Stewarts, Legges, Blacks, and Eccles, who all intermarried.

Mr. W. C. Gillilan, nephew of the late E. H. Clarke, has, in addition to the picture mentioned, a curious old cabinet, the property of Jeremy Taylor, and some other curios.

HENRY WRAY CLARKE, M.A., M.I.C.E.I.
Killowen, Rostrevor, co. Down.

WEARING ONE SPUR (11 S. ii. 367).—I remember that my father (b. 1808) once told me that in his young days the butcher boys rode with only one spur.

WM. H. PEET.

This custom continued till the fifties of last century, but butcher-boys only observed it. The spur was worn on the left heel, and the basket of meat carried on the right arm.

JOHN PAKENHAM STILWELL.

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA CHURCH: "WOODWOSE" (11 S. ii. 388).—I think the "woodwose" must be the creature referred to as a "wodehouse" or "woodhouse" in Mr. Francis Bond's recent work on 'Misericords.' He says that in mediæval days the classical origin of the satyr seems to have been forgotten; his name was changed to "wodehouse," and he was provided with a new history :—

"The 'savage man' lives in the deserts of India, where he has a horn in the middle of his forehead; this horn, however, is but rarely depicted. He lives in high trees on account of the serpents, dragons, bears, and lions which abound in those parts. He is naked excepting when he has killed a lion, when he uses the skin as a garment: hence he is represented as a hairy man."—P. 16.

The stem of the font at Saxmundham is encircled by miniature wodehouses, and there are other fonts, examples of that kind of treatment, in East Anglia. The monster is also to be found in misericords. See Bond, pp. 16, 63, 83. St. Swithin.

In the Minutes of the Goldsmiths' Company, under the year 1468, is a record of the wardens having journeyed to Coggeshall in Essex and inspected there a dozen of silver spoons with "woodwoses," which had been improperly marked with the "liberd's heed." That means that an offence had been committed against the rights and privileges of the Company by a local silversmith who had affixed to his spoons the leopard's-head mark signifying that they had been tested at Goldsmiths' Hall and found to be of the standard purity of silver.

I know of no other instance of English-made spoons tipped with a faun as a finial, and the mid-fifteenth century is a very early date for any finial of so elaborate a design. But in the Eastern Counties of that period there were many Dutch silversmiths, refugees from the Low Countries, and in connexion with these Coggeshall spoons the name of one silversmith, unmistakably Dutch, is mentioned. Is it possible that not only the decorative design, but the word "wose" itself, was of Dutch origin and introduction into this country? H. D. Ellis.

7, Roland Gardens, S.W.

Here are some instances of "woodwose," taken from the publications of the Surtees Society:—

1381. Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, had a bed with "viij tapecia lanea....cum Wodwysse in armis ejusdem intextis," ii. 37.

1381. The same, a bed "broudatum cum signis de wodewese et arboribus," iv. 121.

1486. A testatrix at York, "sex cocliaria argenti cum wodwysshes deauratis," liii. 98.

1498. Agnes Hildyard, "sex cocliaria optima arg. cum wodwoshes," liii. 133.

W. C. B.

A "woodwose" was a "wild man of the woods," a satyr or faun, and was used by various printers for a sign of their house or as a printer's mark. In England we have "Peter Treueris," who dwelt in Southwark, "in the signe of the Wodows," using this mark in 1526; in Paris, Regnault Chaudiere, "sub intersignio homīs siluestris"; and in Cologne, Hermann Boemgart, "proprie tzo den Wylden Man," 1502. On all of these marks is a representation of a "woodwose." John Hodgkin.

Thackeray at the British Museum (11 S. ii. 428).—In the 'Roundabout Paper' entitled 'Nil Nist Bonum,' in the middle of the notice of Macaulay's death, is a passage on the British Museum Library, ending:—

"It seems to me one cannot sit down in that place without a heart full of grateful reverence. I own to have said my grace at the table, and to have thanked heaven for this my English birthright, freely to partake of these bountiful books, and to speak the truth I find there."

Edward Bensly.

Guichard d'Angle (11 S. ii. 427).—Froissart was quite correct. In 1352 William, Baron Clinton, was Earl of Huntingdon; he died in 1354, without issue, and the title became extinct. It was revived for Guischard d'Angle, or d'Angolesme, who was created Earl of Huntingdon on 16 July, 1377. He was a Knight of the Garter, and died without issue in 1380, when the earldom again became extinct.

John Holland, third son of Thomas, Earl of Kent, by Joane Plantagenet, daughter and heir of Edmund, Earl of Kent, younger son of King Edward I., was created Earl of Huntingdon on 2 June, 1387, and Duke of Exeter on 29 September, 1397.

John Hodgkin.

Sir Guichard d'Angle, K.G., Lord of Pleumartin, Boisgarnault, and Rochefort-sur-Charente, was created Earl of Huntingdon for life only, 16 July, 1377. He made his will 25 March, 1380, and died before 4 April in London, having had issue (by his wife Jeanne Pean de Montpipeau) one son, Guichard (who married Jeanne de Precigny, but *d.v.p.*, *s.p.*), and two daughters, both named Jeanne: the elder married Jean Isore, Seigneur de la Varenne; the younger married, first, Renaut Chenin, Seigneur de Mauzé; secondly, Aimery de Rochechouart, Seigneur de Mortemar. For full details of Guichard's career see his life in Beltz's 'Memorials of the Order of the Garter,' pp. 182–7. G. H. White.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

Sir Guichard d'Angle was governor to Richard, Prince of Wales, 1376, at whose coronation he was created, 16 July, 1377, Earl of Huntingdon for life only. He died *s.p.m.s.* in London, March, 1380.

John Holland, third son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Kent, was created, 2 June, 1387, Earl of Huntingdon, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. He was created, 29 September, 1397, Duke of Exeter, from which dukedom he was degraded 6 October,

1399. He was beheaded 15 January, 1399/1400, and, having been attainted (as Earl of Huntingdon), all his honours were forfeited. M. Edme de Laurme apparently did not notice that the 'Dictionary of National Biography' has placed a query after the date 1352. Alfred Sydney Lewis.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

William Aislabie (11 S. ii. 429).—See *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxix. (1759) p. 497: "List of Deaths for the Year 1759.—Oct. 2. Rev. Mr. Aislabie, Chaplain of the Winchester." I am unable to say with certainty whether this is the person about whom information is sought. G. F. R. B. has no doubt seen the Aislabie pedigree in 'Familiæ Minorum Gentium.' There is also a pedigree of Aislabie of Rotherham among the Sykes MSS. in the Leeds Library. A "Robert A. of Rotherham, gent$^{n}$," is named as the father of another Robert, who d. 1723; and there is a "Rev$^{d}$ W$^{m}$ Aislaby, Vicar of Birkin, m. 1741," son of another William; but I do not find a William, son of Robert.

I have a considerable collection of Aislabie notes and references, and might by further search amongst them be able to throw some light on the point in question, if G. F. R. B. would care to communicate with me direct.

Bernard P. Scattergood.

Far Headingley, Leeds.

[Mr. F. M. R. Holworthy also refers to *Gent. Mag.*]

Sydney Smith and the "Boreal Bourdaloue" (11 S. ii. 368).—The word "Boreal" points in the direction of Scotland, while "Bourdaloue" indicates some famous pulpit orator. The epithet "Boreal Bourdaloue" would apply with peculiar appropriateness to Dr. Chalmers, then a leader of the Church of Scotland, whose attainments in many fields caused him to be described as a "perfect Jupiter Olympus." In the early decades of the nineteenth century he was all that Bourdaloue was in the seventeenth. From Hanna's 'Life of Dr. Chalmers' it appears that he was in England n 1838, delivering a course of lectures in London in defence of Church Establishments. Chalmers may have occupied the pulpit of Combe-Florey Church. Scotus.

The "Halls" District (11 S. ii. 329, 416).—There is a great deal of useful information on the Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire in the various volumes of the *Transactions* of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. Mr. Mitchell might also consult two books by the late Mr. James Croston, F.S.A.: 'Nooks and Corners of Lancashire and Cheshire' and 'Historic Sites of Lancashire and Cheshire,' both published by John Heywood of Manchester.

Alderman Fletcher Moss (the President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society) has written a series of charmingly illustrated books on Border Halls, which are only obtainable from the author at the Old Parsonage, Didsbury, Manchester, but which certainly ought to be in every Free Library worthy of the name.

See also the fine illustrations to Mr. J. H. Cooke's 'Bibliotheca Cestriensis,' published by Messrs. Mackie & Co. in 1894, and the good bibliography therein.

Another interesting book is 'The Old Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire,' by Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A.

T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

"Unecungga": "Ynetunga": "Ga" (11 S. ii. 143, 211, 272, 332).—Prof. Skeat invites further proof of my contention that the ending *ga* in the ghost-words *noxgaga*, *ohtgaga*, *unecungga*, and *ynetunga* is both substantival and Jutish. Before supplying what appears to me to be proof I would say that I am acquainted both with the arguments which depend upon the erroneous breaking-up of "Suðe-rige-ona" into "Suðeri-geona," and with those which either spring from the denial that "Elge" equals *Elig-ē*, or which ignore the true significance of "Elig-burh" and "Eligabyrig."

The Anonymous Cosmographer of Ravenna who wrote in the seventh century, refers (v. § 31) to the "insula quæ dicitur Britannia ubi olim gens Saxonum, ueniens ab Antiqua Saxonia cum principe suo *Ansehis*, modo habitare uidetur." The editors have "altered the evidence" of the MS. into *Anschis*, and some historians believe that Hengist is meant. But the true emendation is *Auschis*. This is a Gothic form, and its substitution by Ravennas for a West-Germanic one is not without parallel in Italian documents of his time. For instance, in two letters of Pope Boniface V., which were written c. 625, King Eadbald of Kent is called "Audu-baldus" (Bede, 'H.E.,' II. x., xi.). Now a Gothic Auschis postulates (1) an Old Saxon Oschis; (2) an A.-S. *Easc-is; and (3) an Old Frisian Asch-is or Asch-i.

1. "Oschis Episcopus" occurs *c.* 859; *v.* 'Andreæ Bergomatis Chronica,' Pertz, 'SS.,' iii. 236, l. 21. "Oisc" is named by Bede (II. v.), and identified as the son of Hengist, "qui cum filio suo Oisc inuitatus a Uurtigerno, Brittaniam primus intrauit." "Oisc" is an infected form of Osci; cf. Coifi, Coin-, Oidil-, Boisil, Loidis, &c., all in the 'H.E.' The digraph *oi* is the forerunner of œ, which indicates "i-umlaut of ō, of whatever origin, and it corresponds to West Saxon ē"; *v.* Wright, 'O.E. Grammar,' 1908, §194 (1).

2. If everything went according to this rule, we should get a W.S. *Esc* in the Winchester 'Saxon Chronicle.' But the name does not occur therein in that form. What we do find is "Æsc," and *Æsc* would be the rule-right W.S. representative of Asci. This personal name appears in the 'Germania' of Tacitus, § iii., where we get "Asci-burgium....in ripa Rheni situm." But W.S. *Asci, Æsc, for Gothic Auschis, O.S. Oschis, is not true to dialect. What we require is an infected form of *Easci, namely, Iesc, Isc, or Ysc. As none of these occur, we may conclude that the W.S. annalists did not adhere to their own dialect, and that they borrowed the name of the eponymous ancestor of the Oiscingas from another form of speech.

3. This was most likely to be that of the Jutes themselves, and the native name of the prince whom the Northern-Angle writer Bede called "Oisc" may therefore have been either Asci (which yielded W.S. Æsc) or Aschis.

In the 'Saxon Chronicle' Æsc is said to have succeeded Hengist in 488, and a reign of 24 years is assigned to him. This requires us to date his demise in 512. We hear no more about him, but in the Arthurian legend a King Aschis appears. Gaimar tells us that Aschis suffered death for Arthur's sake there where Modred did so much harm, *i.e.*, at Camlan ('Lestorie des Engles,' line 524, 'R.B. SS.,' No. 91, vol. i. p. 22). Geoffrey of Monmouth calls Aschis "Aschillius" ('H.R.B.,' IX. xii., X. vi., XI. ii.). He styles him king of the Dacians; like Gaimar, he enlists him among Arthur's allies; and he similarly records his death in the battle with Modred at the river Cambula. In this connexion "Daci" equals Danes, and Gaimar knew of a brother of Aschis named Odulf who also was king of that people. As we get the Teutonic form "Aschis" in unsophisticated Arthurian legend, it would seem that the Britons took over the native name of the prince of the Jutes just as the West Saxons did. Now Welsh annalists date the battle of Camlan and the death of Arthur twenty-two years after the battle at "Mons Badonicus," and Bede dated the latter event in A.D. 492. Consequently those who follow Bede's chronology, as the W.S. annalists certainly did with respect to the Jutish invasion, must date Camlan, and the death of both Arthur and his ally Aschis, in A.D. 514.

This approximation in dating the death of Æsc and Aschis (512, 514), taken together with the explanation given of the phonological differences in their names, warrants my asserting that the "Auschis" of Ravennas, the "Oisc" of the Venerable Bede, the "Æsc" of the W.S. annalists, and the "Aschis" of Arthurian legend are one and the same prince, and justifies the identification made above of "Aschis" as the form which that prince's name took in his native dialect, which was, of course, that of the Jutes. Consequently, as *au*, *ō*, and *ā* respond to one another in this name in Gothic, Northern Anglian, and Jutish respectively, it is obvious that the forms *gau-*, *gō*,* and *gā* are postulated in the same three dialects when "land" or *regio* was to be indicated by this vocable. In short a Jutish "Aschis," for Gothic "Auschis," requires a Jutish *gā* for Gothic *gau-*.

Alfred Anscombe.
30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.

Sir Robert Atkyns, K.B. (11 S. ii. 429).—Sir Robert Atkyns the elder married (1) Mary, daughter of Sir George Clerk of Watford (some say Welford), Northamptonshire; (2) Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacre or Dacres of Herts. From the parish register of Nether Swell, Gloucestershire, it appears there were at least two children besides Sir Robert the topographer, who was born in 1647, and, according to Foss and the 'Biographia Britannica' (1747), was by the second wife, in such event fixing both marriages before that year.

The late Rev. David Royce, Vicar of Nether Swell, states (*Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, vii. 55) that in the first parish register of Nether Swell there are six entries made by Sir Robert the elder. This book, the lower part of which is burnt away,

* We find a *Croucingo* in Ravennas, who assigns it, with many other names of places, to the district near the Wall. The name signifies the Gō or Gā of Crouc-o. This name is Alemannic, and it appears correctly in Widsið as Crēac- in the line "Casewē weold Crēacum ond Cælic Finnum." The political centre of this Gā was Craster, the Craucestre of Leland, and the Cair Greu of the Welsh Triads. *Cf.* 8 S. x. 216, 325.

with consequent disappearance of many dates, commences in 1678, and Mr. Royce states the first of the six entries to be "the baptism of Robert, the son of Anne Dacres a second wife, and thus half-brother to Robert, the historian of the county—which second Robert lived only to the March following." There is also this entry:

"Anne Atkyns ye daughter of S. Robert Atkyns, Knight of ye Bath, by Dame Anne his wife, was married to John Tracy of Stanway, in this county of Gloucester, esq., on Monday the seventh day of August, in ye year of our Lord Christ one thousand six hundred and ninety and nine, in ye Church of Lower Swell, by Mr. Callow ye vicar of ye said Church, who had christened ye said Anne in ye same parish on Thursday ye eighth of November in ye year 1683. Written by ye said Robert Atkyns, being in ye 79th year of his age, without spectacles. Blessed bee God."—'Glouc. Parish Reg.,' vol. iii.

If the register is correct, Robert the younger was by the first wife, and from the date of the birth of Anne this seems more probable. Foss and 'Biographia Britannica' were perhaps misled by the record of the second Robert. It would be interesting if the actual record of Robert the younger's birth could be given by some correspondent. Roland Austin.

Public Library, Gloucester.

According to Rudder's 'Gloucestershire,' p. 643, Sir Robert married (1) Mary, dau. of Sir George Clerk of Watford, Northants, and (2) Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Dacres of Cheshunt, Herts.

John B. Wainewright.

[Scotus also thanked for reply.]

Miss Sumner: Mrs. Skrine or Skreene (11 S. ii. 389).—I have received the following information from Mr. H. H. Ball of 27, Glenmore Road, Haverstock Hill:—

"Wm. Skrine, Esq., was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, 21 May, 1764, to Jane Sumner, by Robert Carey Sumner. The marriage is announced in *The London Magazine* for July, 1764.

"Robert Carey Sumner was Master of Harrow, and as he died in 1771, aged 41, he was most likely brother to Jane, the uncle referred to being the Rev. John Sumner, Head Master of Eton and Canon of Windsor. See 'D. N. B.' for both."

Horace Bleackley.

[Diego also refers to *The London Magazine*.]

Printer's Bible (11 S. ii. 408).—According to Lowndes, two folio impressions of the King James or 1611 Bible were issued. According to Mr. Dore, there were three issues of the same. The second impression (Lowndes) and the third issue (Dore) are said to be sometimes dated 1613. In 1612 a quarto edition of the Bible was published, while in 1613 editions both in folio and quarto appeared. All these editions differ in minor points. It almost seems, indeed, as if every separate copy had errors of its own to answer for. Perhaps the so-called "Printer's Bible" may be merely an individual copy. In confirmation of the book's "elusiveness," to which Mr. Peddie refers, it may be stated that Dr. Brewer is almost the only writer on bibliographical subjects who mentions the "Printer's Bible." He gives no date of publication, neither does he name the publisher who issued it. Such authorities on Bible bibliography as Horne, Lowndes, Darling, Sclater, Archdeacon Cotton, and Dore make no mention of it, having apparently never seen it. Has Mr. Peddie examined the Bibles in the Lambeth Library? W. Scott.

'St. James's Chronicle' (11 S. ii. 409).—This was begun in 1760 by Henry Baldwin as a thrice-a-week evening paper. According to Grant, it was the direct successor of *The London Postman*, founded in 1724, and for many years provided a handsome profit. Originally Whig, it became Tory, but changed again several times in its later years. Its most celebrated editors were Stanley Lees Giffard and Stephen Jones, the compiler of 'The Spirit of the Public Journals' and the four-volume edition of 'Baker's Biographia Dramatica.'

*The St. James's Chronicle* absorbed several other journals before finally merging into *The Press*, which I believe succumbed in 1845. Its office for many years was at 108, Fleet Street, and some traces of this eighteenth-century printing establishment remained until 1906.

Aleck Abrahams.

*The St. James's Chronicle* was existing in 1761–8. In the former year it contained a series of papers by George Colman entitled 'The Genius,' and from 1764 to 1768 'Essays and Letters in favour of Public Liberty.' See the 'Catalogue of the Hope Collection of Early Newspapers and Essayists in the Bodleian Library,' printed at Oxford in 1865. W. D. Macray.

*The St. James's Chronicle* was issued in 1760 as an independent Whig organ. Wilkes while in gaol published a letter in it in December, 1768, for which he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons. In 1827 *The Standard* was issued as an offshoot of it. D. M. R.

I have a number of copies of this paper for the years 1789 and 1791, and shall be happy to give Mr. Bird any further information in my power.

Howard S. Pearson.

[Mr. Roland Austin. Mr. Holden MacMichael, and W. S. S. also thanked for replies.]

"Sheeny," Nickname for a Jew (11 S. ii. 409).—The word "sheeny" is defined in Barrère and Leland's 'Dictionary of Slang' as a Yiddish and popular term, commonly applied to a Jew by Gentiles. Its origin is somewhat obscure :—

"It is probably taken from *scheïna*—'scheïna jaudea lischkol'—a stupid fellow who does not know enough to ask or inquire. *Schien*, a policeman, and *schiener*, a house-thief, may have contributed to form this rather obscure word."

Scotus.

A "sheeny" is, I think, a Hebrew "crook," and the word is probably of Yiddish origin.

J. Holden MacMichael.

"Scaltheen": an Irish Drink (11 S. ii. 426).—Having myself partaken of this potent beverage, I am able to speak as to its ingredients. Some sixty years ago, three young lads were on a pedestrian tour in the West of Ireland. They had many adventures, two of the party being artists, another the scribe of the tour. One day they had a fatiguing tramp of thirty Irish miles (42 English), and did not reach their destination till darkness had fallen. They had enlivened the long and almost trackless mountain journey by singing, marching to stirring airs. The result was that towards evening the best vocalist had completely lost his voice, and could scarcely whisper. The wayside farm-house where they passed the night was owned by a kind-hearted lady, who, taking compassion on the voiceless youth, suggested a jug of *Skolkheen*, as she named it, but made the victim promise to take every drop of what she would bring. All three were given a bed of clean, home-made linen and blankets, spread on fresh straw on the threshing-floor of the spacious barn. Mrs. Daly, their kind hostess, came as soon as all were under the blankets, producing a quart jug of steaming, odorous liquid. The sufferer, as promised, drank it off, not without assistance from the lady, who held the jug to his mouth till it was emptied. This was about 10 P.M. The patient did not awake till noon next day; his two companions were seated at each side of his bed, their knap-sacks strapped on their shoulders. They had been alarmed lest he should never awake. But no harm resulted; the youth had completely recovered his voice. Mrs. Daly gave the recipe for her remedy—a big cupful of whisky, a quarter of a pound of butter without salt, six fresh eggs, the jug being filled up with new milk, boiled on the fire, and stirred all the time. So here is the actual composition of the wonderful beverage. The patient's experience of the treatment was that before half was down his throat he felt hopelessly drunk, for the whisky was *poteen*, pure home-made spirit that never paid duty. John Ward.

Savile Club.

Wordsworth: Variant Readings (11 S. ii. 222, 294, 416).—Mr. Lane Cooper is mistaken in thinking that I proclaimed Messrs. Macmillan's green 'Wordsworth' as "authoritative in the dating of Wordsworth's poems." I spoke of certain of its features as "thoroughly commendable"—a view which I am fully prepared to maintain—said that it had a "fairly exhaustive table of contents" and quoted from this the statement that the sonnet 'Down a Swift Stream' was composed in 1821, and first published in 1827. Thomas Bayne.

Ladies' Hats in Theatres (11 S. ii. 386).—For special mention of ladies' hats in theatres, and the necessity which arose, because of their size, for removing them, we have to look sixty years earlier than 1838, when the cloak-room complaint noted at the above reference was made. Fanny Burney in 'Evelina' (Letter xxi.), published in 1778, described the heroine's visit to the opera-house with the Branghtons, and, in the course of some wrangling over the payment at the doors, Miss Branghton exclaimed: "If our hats are too high, we'll take them off when we get in. I shan't mind it, for I did my hair on purpose."

A more striking testimony to what nowadays is known as "the matinée-hat nuisance" was borne by the following advertisement, which appeared just ten years later in *The Public Advertiser* of 29 March, 1788 :—

"King's Theatre.

"The Manager of the Opera House hopes for the Indulgence of the Public, in laying before them the great Complaints which have been made to him, on account of inconvenience to the entertainments, arising from the enormous Caps and Bonnets, which several Ladies make it a Practice to appear in, within the Pit of this Theatre, excluding thereby that Part, which is presented from the Dancing in a great Degree.

"The Manager is, therefore, under the Necessity of soliciting the Ladies to take the same into their Consideration, and humbly presumes for their Indulgence on the Occasion."

One further early illustration can be taken from Heinrich Heine's 'Florentine Nights,' in which he recorded his arrival in Paris just after the Revolution of 1830, and "an experience at the Porte Saint-Martin, where I saw Alexandre Dumas' 'Tour de Nesle' being played. I happened to be seated behind a lady who wore a hat made of rose-coloured gauze; this hat was so broad that it completely interposed itself between me and the scene, so that I witnessed the whole tragedy through a screen of red gauze, and the drama appeared to me in the gayest rose-coloured light."

Alfred F. Robbins.

John Haviland, Printer, 1638 (11 S. ii. 407).—Timperley, 'Dictionary of Printers,' p. 524, adds a new detail to the facts already cited concerning John Haviland, printer. By his will, it appears, he bequeathed to the Stationers' Company a large silver bowl. The presentation is thus recorded by Timperley:—

"1657, July 7. Before the dinner held at Stationers' Hall, Mr. Andrew Crook presented to the company a large silver bowl inscribed 'The Gift of John Haviland, Printer, by Andrew Crook, Executor.'"

Scotus.

'Gentleman's Magazine': Numbering of Volumes (11 S. ii. 388).—Mr. P. J. Anderson draws attention to the following statement printed on the title-page of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for July to December, 1856 (Volume I. of a new [third] series, and the two-hundred-and-first since the commencement," and inquires: "How is the number 201 arrived at?"

The editor mentions in the preface of the January—June, 1857, volume "the completion of another volume, which I hope my readers will not consider unworthy of its *two hundred predecessors*."

This statement is correct, and clearly shows that the announcement on the title-page of the volume for July to December, 1856, is a mistake, undiscovered, and therefore uncorrected, by the editor at the time of going to press.

Mr. Anderson does not mention some further errors. On the title-page of the volume for July to December, 1856, and also on that of the volume for January to June, 1857, there is printed in red ink "being Volume I. of a new series." On the following July—December, 1857, volume is printed "being Volume III. of a new series."

Volume vi. of new series, July—December, 1836, is dated at the bottom of the title-page as 1837, instead of 1836.

Vol. xxviii. of new series, July—December, 1847, on the shelves of this club, has the title-page of July to December, 1846, instead of 1847.

Alfred Sydney Lewis.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

[Scotus also thanked for reply.]

Club Etranger at Hanover Square (11 S. ii. 407).—"La Salle du Festino" was probably 4, Hanover Square, long known as the Queen's Concert-Room, where balls and assemblies were held to rival the attractions of Mrs. Cornelys's. I suggest that the "Club" was a society of the artists engaged here and at the Antient Concerts, Tottenham Street. In a pamphlet issued by the St. George's Club entitled 'Notes and Jottings on Hanover Square' there is reference to a "Cercle des Etrangers," but this belonged to a much later date.

Aleck Abrahams.

'The Parson and the Painter': Phil May (11 S. ii. 388, 433).—Phil May published a short autobiography in *The Sketch* of 29 March, 1893, and he there says that 'The Parson and the Painter' originally appeared in *The St. Stephen's Review*, and that when it was issued in book-form 30,000 copies were quickly sold. This "book-form" took the shape of a folio bound in paper covers.

F. J. Hytch.

De Quincey and Coleridge (11 S. ii. 228).—Coleridge refers to a note appended by De Quincey, not to any work of his own, but to the pamphlet by Wordsworth which Coleridge mentions, namely, 'The Convention of Cintra.' See Knight, 'Letters of the Wordsworth Family,' i. 405, 417, &c.

Lane Cooper.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

The Common Hangman (11 S. ii. 325).—In an account of an execution at Kingston which appears in *The Public Advertiser* of Wednesday, 20 April, 1768, it is stated that "Turlis, the Common Hangman," was much hurt and bruised by the mob throwing stones.

Horace Bleackley.

'Pride and Prejudice': Calendar Mistake (11 S. ii. 147, 434).—An article in *The Saturday Review* of 19 November last drew attention to some important and persistent misprints in 'Pride and Prejudice.' This was in noticing an edition of the book which has been prepared for infant minds.

St. Swithin.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Chats on Autographs.* By A. M. Broadley. With one hundred and thirty-five illustrations. (Fisher Unwin.)

AUTOGRAPHS of all kinds are a fascinating subject, on which, oddly enough, little has been written. We welcome Mr. Broadley's book as at once instructive in a practical way and distinctly entertaining. The illustrations alone give us on many a page something of interest to linger over, for they reproduce letters by a host of famous men with characteristic touches. Sometimes the author is artist too, as in the delightful illustrated letters of Sir Frank Lockwood. We find Cobden emphasizing the superiority of Free Trade to Protection in two loaves of different sizes, and Thackeray ornamenting with his elegant pen. But even where there is no picture the autograph gives a revelation of the training, education, aptitudes, and habits of the writer which is arresting to any one who goes beneath the surface.

Mr. Broadley has quoted some interesting letters and comments from well-known writers. In particular, he notes Stevenson's gratitude to an unusually considerate seeker after his autograph. From a book beloved by the Stevensonian, 'The Wrong Box,' we quote a passage which seems to the point:—

"Nothing can be more interesting than the study of signatures, written (as they are) before meals and after, during indigestion and intoxication; written when the signer is trembling for the life of his child, or has come from winning the Derby, in his lawyer's office, or under the bright eyes of his sweetheart. To the vulgar, these seem never the same; but to the expert, the bank clerk, or the lithographer, they are constant quantities, and as recognisable as the North Star to the night watch on deck."

A man's signature ought to be the clearest part of his letter, but, alas! often it is not. We had recently a letter from a person well known in the book-world, with a signature which we cut off from the rest of the document, and no single person to whom we have shown it has yet been able to make it out. This practice of cutting off signatures is strongly deprecated by Mr. Broadley, who gives abundant advice of a clear and practical sort to the collector. One of the first things he ought to do is to get knowledge of the admirable series of facsimiles sold at the British Museum, which will show him the writing of many famous men. The swindler flourishes in this trade as in others, and we are presented with illustrations of his skill in a Thackeray forgery.

On the matter of bargains and prices Mr. Broadley is very instructive, and at the end of the book will be found a whole conspectus of values in the record of the Louis J. Haber Sale in America. Bargains are not so hard to come by as might be imagined, and we are told that the autograph is often much cheaper in a foreign country than in the land of its origin. Thus the author made some remarkable finds in France. Prices depend on various circumstances, some of them not altogether pleasant, for the sudden dispersal of an author's letters and MSS. generally means that his legatees are in want of money, and give to the world what they might prefer to regard as private treasures. There is the "autograph fiend," too, whose machinations worm a line or two out of the most reluctant of writers. Mr. Broadley bears amusing testimony to his ingenuity.

Many pages of the book offer admirable matter for quotation, but we confine ourselves to this little piece of reflection from the late King Edward:—

"I do not know how it is that [I] am ever naughty for I am much happier when I am good and I mean to try and please Mr. Rollands."

A model boy, indeed. Not so rigorous, we are sure, was the education of that grandson of Queen Victoria who, according to Mr. G. W. E. Russell's excellent story, wrote to his grandmother explaining that he was in want of money, got in return the reproof one would expect from her, and sold the letter which contained it for 30*s.*!

IN *The Nineteenth Century* politics predominate, and the only literary article is 'Browning Biography,' a discourse by Miss Emily Hickey, founded on the new Life of Browning by the late Prof. Hall Griffin, completed by Mr. H. C. Minchin. Miss Hickey writes as one of the supporters of the Browning Society, and some of her information is rather trivial, as that "Waring" was once present at a meeting of the Society and did not speak. The paper is interesting, but somewhat loosely put together. It enters on the question of Browning's religion, as to which we should say that the poet, like Tennyson, varied in his views from time to time, and so left to the world passages and sayings which might indicate opposing views. Prince Kropotkin concludes his study of 'The Response of Animals to their Environment,' which is valuable for its suggestion of influences at present underrated, owing to the theory of Weismann. Mrs. J. H. Bell is sensible, but not particularly enlightening, in 'The Creed of our Children.' Dr. W. H. D. Rouse writes on 'The Place of Classics in Secondary Education: a Reply to Mr. Arthur Benson.' Dr. Rouse is a teacher who has made his own theories successful in practice, but he has already replied to Mr. Benson in *The Cornhill* recently, and we are a little tired of hearing his views over again. As we said before, we deprecate the tendency of magazine editors to make their pages close ground for a few selected contributors.

The most striking paper in the number is 'The Married Working Woman: a Study,' by Miss Anna Martin. It is at once a poignant and a veracious study of the burdens borne by wives with very limited incomes and no hope of increasing their resources. The gaiety and courage of this class of good managers and desperate workers are convincingly exhibited.

IN *The Cornhill* Mrs. Woods continues her vivid 'Pastels' with an account of Bulawayo and Salisbury which includes some study of the Matabele character. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, writing on 'The Express Letter and the Express Messenger,' points out the delinquencies of the Post Office in its treatment of a business of great use to the public: "Here is a most desirable, most ably managed, and much-required institution which, though 'cribbed, cabined, and confined' by the Post Office in every possible way,

has just managed to evade suffocation and to exist." We think that he makes out his case, though his quotation from 'Macbeth' might be more accurate. In 'Some Recollections' Mrs. W. Y. Sellar publishes views of some eminent men she omitted from her 'Recollections and Impressions' published three years ago. The new matter is pleasant, but much of it is hardly novel. '"College" at Eton: a Point of View,' by Mr. Eric Parker, is a happy expression of the enthusiasm of an old boy for his school. We learn of the fascinations of the strange Wall-Game, and that J. K. S. is well remembered as a great figure. 'Personally Conducted,' by S. G. Tallentyre, is a pleasant story of an old rural couple who went abroad, were hurried round, and did not enjoy the experience. Col. T. A. St. Quintin in 'A Lion on the Little Tati' adds to the many narratives of the noble beast which have been produced of late years. Mr. A. C. Benson keeps up the high standard of his essays concerning persons who have influenced him in his account of Henry Sidgwick. We only regret that he has not dwelt more on the humorous side of that venerable and lovable figure.

The editorial article in *The Burlington Magazine* deals practically and wisely with 'National Memorials and King Edward VII.' It points out, first, that the statue of King Edward, which has been decided on, should be the result of open competition throughout the Empire, and that the best place to put it would be, not in the Green Park, but "on the high ground of Hyde Park towards the Marble Arch, a place of more popular resort perhaps than the Green Park." Of the additional schemes already proposed nothing is said, but another is suggested, the formation of a Museum of Oriental Art, which would recall the King's personal interest in India.

Dr. Hofstede de Groot discusses a newly discovered picture by Vermeer of Delft, which is figured in the frontispiece, 'A Woman weighing Gold.' It is an admirable specimen of the master's distinguished and delicate style, and is now owned by the Comtesse de Ségur. Incidentally, the writer gives a very interesting catalogue of twenty-one of Vermeer's pictures as sold by auction at Amsterdam in 1696, a few years after his death. Of the twenty-one fifteen can be identified with more or less certainty, and the one now under discussion fetched the third highest price, 12*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*!

Mr. Roger Fry deals with a 'Portrait of a Physician' attributed to Raphael, which is illustrated, and which he regards as "a remarkably good example of early sixteenth-century Italian portraiture," but more like Lorenzo Lotto imitating Raphael. 'Buddhist Art in the Far East' is discussed by Prof. Petrucci, while Mr. Lionel Cust continues his 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections,' and Herr Perzynski his studies 'Towards a grouping of Chinese Porcelain.' But the article of deepest interest to us is the second, on 'Vincent van Gogh,' the illustrations of which show the artist as an appreciator of nature whom all can understand.

Among the reviews will be found notices of no fewer than seventeen illustrated gift-books. There is so much of this sort now published that we are particularly glad to have expert views as to the merit of the artists and designers concerned.

### Booksellers' Catalogues.—December.

Messrs. S. & E. Coleman's Tottenham Catalogue 2 contains deeds, old wills, charters, Court Rolls, plans, maps, Acts, and various other articles relating to Cornwall, Devon, Essex, Kent, and other counties. Under Cobham Manor is an important plan which the late James Coleman always refused to sell. Messrs. Coleman now offer it for 52*l.* 10*s.* Under Kensington Palace are the Royal Household accounts for part of 1696, 11 long sheets of parchment, 2*l.* 2*s.*

Messrs. Holdsworth & Smith's (Ellis's) Catalogue 131 contains works under Architecture, including a large and sound copy of Serlio, tree calf, 1611, 12*l.* 12*s.* Under Aurbach, is the editio princeps, Gothic letter, of 'Summa de Sacramentis,' printed by Gunther Zainer, 1469, 8*l.* Under Chaucer is the rare edition by Thynne (n.d., about 1545), folio, old morocco, 21*l.* A list under Milton includes the first edition of 'Paradise Lost,' with the eighth title-page, 1669, 3*l.* The copies of the first edition with the later title-pages possess the author's "reasons why the poem rimes not," as well as the "Arguments." Among the curious errata is "for hundreds read hunderds." There is also the first edition of 'Paradise Regained,' 1671, a clean, but rather short copy, unbound, 15*l.* 15*s.* Among the prose works is the 'History of Britain,' first edition, 1670, small 4to, morocco extra, 10*l.* 10*s.* Under Shirley is a first edition of his poems, 1646, a fine tall copy, morocco extra by Rivière, 21*l.* In one of his songs is probably the first mention of a named racehorse, "Bay *Tarral* that won the cup at Newmarket." Tennyson items include the first collected edition of his Poems, Moxon, 1842, 2 vols., with inscription "Dora Quillinan from her affte. Brother J. Wordsworth, Sept. 14th, 42," half-calf, 5*l.* 15*s.* A fine copy, from the Beckford library, of Warton's 'English Poetry,' 3 vols., 4to, russia extra, is 4*l.* 4*s.*; and the first edition of White's 'Selborne," 4to, with the large folding view and other engravings, a fine copy in bright old calf gilt, 1789, 13*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. Maggs Brothers' Catalogue 261 contains Books on the British Islands, Heraldry, Voyages and Travels, and Natural History. It opens with works on English counties, followed by Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and then the general topography of the British Isles. The portion devoted to Voyages and Travels covers Africa, America, Australasia, India, Japan, &c. In each department most of the best authorities are to be found. We have space to note only a few: Kornman's large views of old London (one of 40 copies), 9*l.* 9*s.*; Smith's 'Antiquities of Westminster,' 1807, 4*l.* 18*s.*; Dallaway and Cartwright's 'Sussex,' 1815–30, 3 vols., 4to, full morocco, 38*l.*; Carr's 'Tour through Scotland,' extra-illustrated, 4to, morocco, 1809, 10*l.* 10*s.* D'Orfeville's translation of Lyndsay's 'Navigation of James V.,' levant by Rivière, Paris, 1583, 45*l.*; a fine and uncut copy of Ackermann's 'Oxford and Cambridge,' 5 vols., russia extra, 1814–16, 78*l.*; the best edition of Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' 8 vols., folio, full levant, 1817–30, 32*l.* 10*s.*; Penafiel's 'Ancient Mexican Art,' 20*l.*; Lycett's 'New South Wales,' 1824, 16*l.* 16*s.*; Forbes's 'Letters from France,' extra-

illustrated, 2 vols., red morocco, 1806, 12*l.* 12*s.* Turner's Annual Tours, complete set, large paper, 1833–5, 18*l.* 18*s.*; and Janscha's 'Views of the Rhine,' large oblong folio, russia, 1798, 88*l.* 10*s.* Daniell's 'Oriental Scenery,' 1795–1808, 3 vols., elephant folio, is 65*l.* (a set remarkable for the brilliancy of the colouring). Another fine item relating to India is a collection of 80 original native drawings, 5 vols., folio, full russia, *circa* 1780, 45*l.* Under Portugal is the original official manuscript treaty of marriage between Charles II. and Catherine of Braganza, 448 pp., folio, bound in contemporary calf, 25*l.* A note to this states: "Without doubt, the only record extant of Queen Catherine's marriage portion and the trouble ensuing from same."

Mr. William Tait of Belfast has a catalogue of books from the library of the late Mrs. Atwood of Knayton, Thirsk, Yorkshire. They treat on Alchemy and the Hermetic Sciences, Ancient Religions, Astrology, Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Theosophy, &c. We note that curious storehouse of hermetic science, 'The Hermetic Museum,' translated from the Latin original published at Frankfort in 1678, 2 vols., 4to, 1893, 1*l.* 15*s.* South's 'Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery,' 1850, is 7*l.* 7*s.* The Catalogue states that this is extremely rare, the book having been suppressed after twenty-five copies had been sold. The authors were Thomas South and his daughter Marianne (married in 1858 to the Rev. A. Atwood). Thomas Vaughan's 'Lumen de Lumine,' 2 vols. in 1, 16mo, 1651, and 'The Second Wash; or, the Moore scour'd Once More,' 2 vols. in 1, 1651, are 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Lake Harris's 'Wisdom of the Adepts, privately printed at Fountaingrove,' 1884, is 2*l.* 2*s.* Among works of Louis Claude de Saint-Martin is 'Le Nouvel Homme,' Paris, 1795, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* There are altogether nearly six hundred items.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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Dr. T. N. Brushfield.—We regret to announce the death, at the age of 81, of Dr. T. N. Brushfield, F.S.A., which took place at his residence The Cliff, Budleigh Salterton, on Monday, 28 November, after a short illness. He was born on 10 December, 1828, and began his professional career as a pupil of the London Hospital, of which he was subsequently house surgeon, becoming M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1850, and taking the M.D. degree at St. Andrews in 1862. Dr. Brushfield was medical superintendent of the county asylum at Chester for nearly 14 years, and afterward of the Brookwood Asylum, Surrey, for nearly 16 years. He retired from the latter in 1882, mainly owing to the effects of an injury received from a patient, the committee granting him a handsome pension upon his retirement.

Twenty-eight years ago he took up his residence at Budleigh Salterton, where he devoted himself largely to literary pursuits. The general public do not fully appreciate how much they are indebted to the quiet, unobtrusive work of such men as Dr. Brushfield. He was a valuable contributor to that national work the English Dictionary published by the University of Oxford, and he is referred to in the preface to the first volume, containing the letters A and B, as having furnished no fewer than 70,000 references. He published many works on local, antiquarian, and literary subjects. The most important are a 'History of All Saints' Church, East Budleigh,' and those connected with the writings and life of Sir Walter Ralegh, of whom he also published a Bibliography, which is a most comprehensive and valuable work. He was a member of the Medico-Psychological Association and of the British Archæological Association, Local Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Past President of the Devonshire Association. The pages of *The Western Antiquary* abound with papers and notes contributed by Dr. Brushfield; and every volume of the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for the past 28 years contains one or more papers from his facile pen and active brain. Dr. Brushfield possessed one of the most valuable and extensive libraries in the West of England.

In the quiet retirement of Budleigh Salterton he led a very active life and did much valuable work. His geniality and humour endeared him to every one with whom he was brought in contact. As a lecturer he was always a favourite. He was also the author of many papers on archæology in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, and in the *Transactions* of the Chester Archæological Society, of the Devonshire Association, &c. On the occasion of the visit of the Canadian and American journalists to the West of England, Dr. Brushfield showed them over Hayes Barton, near Salterton, the birthplace of Ralegh, and gave an interesting sketch of the life of that brilliant but unfortunate knight, on whom he was the greatest authority of his day.

Dr. Brushfield frequently wrote in 'N. & Q.' from 5 S. iv. to 11 S. i. He was buried at Budleigh Salterton on the 3rd inst.

T. M. Fallow.—On 25 November, at Coatham House, Redcar, died Thomas McAll Fallow, M.A., F.S.A., aged 63. He was of St. John's, Cambridge, a member of the legal profession, and a well-known Yorkshire antiquary. Contributions by him are entered in the Index to our Ninth Series.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

A. K. Hay ("Two men looked out from prison bars").—Answered at 10 S. xi. 14.

J. B. ("The Previous Question").—See one of the many books on Parliamentary procedure.

Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 432, col. 2, l. 19, for "Talk" read *Table*.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## 'ST. IVES MERCURY.

All that appears to be known about the *St. Ives Mercury* is the allusion to it in the first number of the *Northampton Mercury*, 2 May, 1720. A copy of this rare newspaper is in the British Museum Library. One hundred and seventy years later (2 May, 1890) *The Northampton Mercury* (still in existence, without a break) issued to each subscriber a facsimile of its first number. The most interesting part of this facsimile is the Introduction, for it states :—

"With what care and exactness we shall acquit our selves of this undertaking, has been already premis'd in the *St. Ives Mercury*, of the two preceding weeks."

The imprint is :—

"Northampton : Printed by R. Raikes and W. Dicey, near All Saints' Church, where advertisements and Letters of Correspondents are taken in, and all manner of Books printed."

A pamphlet on 'Robert Raikes and Northamptonshire Sunday Schools,' 1880, p. 4, also refers to the *St. Ives Mercury*, and says that "Raikes must have been connected with this paper, otherwise the extract would not have appeared."

'Notes on Printers and Printing in the Provincial Towns of England and Wales,' by W. H. Allnutt (with additions, B.M. copy 11899 c. 12), includes "Ives (St.), Cornwall, 1720....St. Ives Mercury," on the authority of Cotton.

For a full account of the first number of the *Northampton Mercury* and succeeding numbers, reference should be made to the excellent "*Mercury* Extras No. 10, *The Northampton Mercury*, 1720–1901." It also gives all the information known at that date about the *St. Ives Mercury*, and transcribes the whole of the Introduction, of which I give only a sentence. I do not quite agree with the explanation of the reason, given by the "*Mercury* Extra," why Dicey left St. Ives, nor with its description of St. Ives. In my 'History of St. Ives' I mention an old MS. I once saw which stated that Raikes & Dicey went on printing successfully until, happening to print something that did not please Sir Edward Lawrence of St. Ives, they were heavily fined, and soon afterwards left the town. I have not, however, been able to confirm this, although I know that Raikes was more than once fined ; but this may explain their reason for going to a new centre.

The *Reading Mercury*, of which a copy of No. 1 is in the Bodleian Library, was also modelled on the *St. Ives Mercury*.

"St. Ives must have been a place of importance at this period. It evidently ranked with Northampton and Reading, as when a paper was started later at the last-named place, this was also a *Mercury*. St. Ives was quoted as a most worthy pattern to follow, and a conclusive argument in favour of a Reading paper, seeing that St. Ives in Hunts. had got one."

A copy of the *St. Ives Mercury* now in my possession is the only one known to be extant. A short description of it may therefore be interesting to readers of 'N. & Q.' The title-page is as follows :—

Vol. I. Numb. 6.

St. Ives
* Mercury : **
or, the
Impartial Intelligencer,
being
A Collection of the Most Material
Occurrences,
Foreign and Domestick.
Together with
An Account of Trade.
Monday, *November* 16, 1719 *To be continued Weekly.*

***

St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire ;
Printed by *William Dicey*, near the *Bridge*, where all sorts of Books are
Printed
[Price Three Half-Pence]

It is a small 12-page 4to paper, pp. 61–72; the first page given up to the title, and the last to advertisements. Each page measures about 6 in. by 8¼ in. The asterisks above mark where there are woodcuts. The first represents a postboy; the second, Britannia; and the third, Fame, with an open scroll, inscribed MOBILITATE VIGET. The third was probably used for No. I. of the *Northampton Mercury*, as the figures of Fame are precisely the same, and No. II. had a new block.

It will be noticed that William Dicey's is the only name in the imprint. The date is 1719, and it is No. 6. It was thought before that Raikes & Dicey printed it, as their names appear in the *Northampton Mercury*.

There were two earlier newspapers printed at St. Ives: the *St. Ives Post*, 18 March, 1716, to 16 June, 1718, by J. Fisher; and the *St. Ives Post-Boy*, No. II., 23 June, 1718, to 6 February, 1719, by R. Raikes. It looks as if Raikes succeeded Fisher, for the *St. Ives Post* ceased on 16 June, and the *St. Ives Post-Boy* appeared on 23 June, but it was No. II. It may be that Dicey followed Raikes, for the last known date of the *St. Ives Post-Boy* is 6 February, 1719, and the *St. Ives Mercury* is dated 16 November, 1719, and is No. 6. Raikes's paper is dated from "Water Lane, near the Bridge"; and Dicey's "near the Bridge."

This copy of the *St. Ives Mercury* is extremely interesting, as it is the exact model and forerunner of the *Northampton Mercury* of 2 May, 1720, and of the *Gloucester Journal* by Raikes, 9 April, 1722, and these two papers are still being published, with unbroken records of nearly 200 years. St. Ives must be included amongst the first ten provincial towns to produce a newspaper.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

## MANOR OF NEYTE CUM EYBURY.

DURING the last two years London topography has not ceased to expand. I wrote about Neyte, Eybury, and Hyde in 'N. & Q.' between October, 1908, and January, 1909 (see 10 S. x. 321, 461; xi. 22), and have since discovered that my conclusion was not final regarding Neyte. That conclusion was submitted in January last to the Society of Antiquaries, when discussion of the subject led to a modification, which is expressed in a paper entitled 'The Manor of Eia, or Eye, next Westminster,' now printed in *Archæologia*. The ultimate conclusion I feel bound to communicate to 'N. & Q.'

A difficulty had long lain in the fact that, whereas there was plentiful mention of the Manor of Neyte, no one was able to locate it. The word "manor" was taken in the usual sense as an extent of land, with tenants, manor house, and manorial court. The site of the manor house, which had passed out of knowledge, had been discovered; but no land could be found beyond the precincts of the house. On the contrary, all the land about it was shown to be in the Manor of Eybury (=Eia, or Eye next Westminster); for in a lease of Eybury the very fields close up to the manor house, viz., "The Twenty Acres" and "The Abbot's Meadow," which were always retained by the Abbot, are shown to be parcels of Eybury. Moreover, as tending to show that Neyte was landless, by a clause in this lease of Eybury certain of its produce was to be delivered "into the Manor of Neyte," meaning necessarily the precincts of the manor house.

In the case just cited it is clear that the word "manor" meant manor house only, the mansion, or as in French *manoir*, and as the word was used by John of Gaunt when he prayed the Abbot to lend him his "manoir del Neyt." This has been my contention; and, if such was the meaning in one case, why not in others, it being always remembered that no extent of land could be found for Neyte? Surely my argument was reasonable.

The restricted meaning, however, proved to be generally unacceptable to the audience to which it was submitted; it was said that an English "manor" *always* implied land, tenants, and a manorial court. So further search for evidence was made at the Public Record Office, and the result has been a wholly unforeseen solution of the question. The "Ministers' Accounts" have been quoted by me as showing that in 1320 the Manor of Neyte was a stock-farm or depot for the King's cattle; and if so, there must have been grazing land, either in Neyte or Eybury, though not mentioned. In this there was a significance which at the time did not strike me. Further search in these accounts has, however, revealed that the stock-farm is indifferently termed the "Manor of La Neyte," the "Manor of La Neyte juxta Westminster," *and also* the "Manor of La Neyte with Eybury" ("de La Neyte cum Eybury"). Also it has been discovered that there was but one court, which is called "the Court of *Eybury*"; and the returns of rents and works indicate that "La Neyte" or "La Neyte cum Eybury"

was the one manor (Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 919, Nos. 12–24, Rolls 12–20).

Evidence of the same nature is also found in a Chancery Inquisition post Mortem of 17 Edw. II. (No. 43), wherein there is mention of land in Eye held of the King of his Manor of La Neyte and Eghebury (*sic*), with suit at Eghebury Court.

The conclusion — probably ultimate — therefore is that Neyte or La Neyte—in its first sense the name of the Abbot's seat, his manor house, where his court was held and his authority issued—was frequently, though not always, prefixed to the original name of the one great manor Eye or Eybury. Thus this one manor is indifferently met with as Eybury, Neyte, or Neyte cum Eybury. Hyde, part of the great manor, is assumed to have had the position of a sub-manor; but further information respecting it from the Abbey muniments is awaited.

It is hoped that this solution of a long-standing difficulty will be accepted as satisfactory, and as ending the fruitless search for a distinct manor of Neyte apart from Eybury.

W. L. Rutton.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN THE SANDPITS CEMETERY, GIBRALTAR.

(*Concluded from p.* 425.)

Subjoined are the remaining inscriptions on the left of the footpath mentioned in the introduction to the earlier portion :—

SIXTH ROW, BEGINNING AT SOUTH END.

87. —es Harriet, d. of — Master Batterson (rest gone).

88. Francis Anquetil, Esq., Barrack Master, d. 18 Dec., 1836, a. 49. Erected by his Brethren of the Lodge of Friendship.

89. M. K. H. York, s. of Capt. Dundee, a. 20 months. (Very indistinct.)

90. Lieut.-Col. Morris Robinson, Asst. Barrack Master General, d. 28 Aug., 1815, a. 55.

91. Bt.-Lieut.-Col. Edward Shearman, 26th or Cameronian Reg., d. 8 Mar., 1820, a. 46.

92. George Wm. Membhard, Master of H.M.S. Vesuvius, d. suddenly, 19 June, 1844, a. 34. Erected by Comr. Erasmus Ommaney [*sic.*] and officers of the ship.

93. Emily Eleanor, w. of Lieut.-Col. Fitzroy Maclean, 81st Reg., d. 12 Ap., 1838, a. 35. Their s., Hector Charles, d. 11 Ap., 1838, a. 12 days.

94. Jane, youngest d. of the late Qr.-Master F. King, 12th R. Highlanders, d. 21 Mar., 1844, a. 18. Harriet Ellen, d. of David and Julia King, d. 26 Oct., 1846, a. 14 months.

95. Lieut. Henry Swettenham, 95th Reg., who came to this Rock in search of health, d. 27 Mar., 1853. Erected by his mother.

96. Ale(x)r Chesney, d. 30 Aug., 1823. (A child.)

97. Georgette, the early friend and w. of Capt. Chesney, R.A., d. 18 Jan., 182(5), a. 35, and an inf. boy.

98. Mrs. Saint Love Barnard, d. 9 Jan., 1829, a. 81.

99. John Barnard (Nicholl), s. of Dep.-Asst.-Com.-General (Nicholl) and Elizabeth his w., d. 15 Mar., 1822, a. 1 yr. 6 mths.

100. ——, s. of Robert and Elizabeth Pringle, keeper of H.M. (?), d. Ap., 1812, a. 1 yr.

SEVENTH ROW, BEGINNING AT NORTH END.

101. Edward Nainby, b. 10 Jan., d. 4 Mar., 1828.

102. Robert Pringle, Esq., Ordnance Store Keeper, d. 20 Feb., 1827, a. 49.

103. Adelaide Mary Ann, d. of Mr. John F. Burges, R.E. Dept., d. 23 Dec., 1854, a. 13½ months. Adelaide Burgoyne, w. of the above, d. 21 Aug., 1855, a. 21.

104. Edward, s. of D. A. C. G. Charlier, d. 18 Ap., 1830.

105. Marianne, d. of Major Crawford, R.A., and Harriet his w., d. 3 July, 1831, a. 3 months.

106. Richard S. G. T. Wegg, inf. s. of Major Wegg, 56th Reg., d. 23 June, 1850.

107. George Smith, R.M.S.D., b. 20 Mar., 1791; d. 5 Jan., 1835.

108. Augusta, d. of Dr. Halahan, died 1 Dec., 1847, a. (3) months.

109. Penelope Elizabeth, d. of —— Smith.

110. Lieut. Henry Buckridge, R.E., d. 12 Ap., 1821, a. 25.

111. George Brackenbury, eldest child of Lieut.-Col. Harding, R.E., and Grizilda Ann his w., d. 9 June, 1829, a. 10 months.

112. Augusta Ann, d. of Major-General Robert and Hannah Pilkington, d. 26 Aug., 1825, a. 12 months.

113. Lieut. Robert Bull, R.E., eldest s. of Col. Bull, C.B., K.H., Royal Horse Artillery, and Harriet his w., d. of epidemic fever, 17 Sep., 1828, a. 25.

114. Charles May Johnson, d. 22 July, 1833, a. 11 months. Sarah Ellis, w. of Major Johnson, 5th Fusiliers, d. 5 July, 1842, a. 43, leaving her husb. and 2 children.

115. Fanny Georgiana, d. of Paymaster Pennington, 48th Reg., d. 29 Sep., 1842, a. 19.

116. Sibella Maria Clune, d. of Capt. and Paymaster Clune, 5th Fusiliers, d. 15 Nov., 1842, a. 4 months.

117. Alexr. Douglas, s. of Capt. Irving, R.A., d. 7 June, 1848, a. 13 months.

118. Jane, w. of Qr.-Master Geo. Linford, 2nd West York Militia, late 7th R. Fusiliers, d. 25 Aug., 1855, a. 39.

119. John Hepburn Jenkins, s. of Lieut. M. J. Jenkins and Jane his w., 12th Reg., d. 2 Sep., 1826, a. 1½ years.

120. James Jones, s. of Paymaster Wadeson, 12th Reg., d. 19 Feb., 1830, a. 1 yr. 4 months.

121. William Hacket, M.D., Insp.-Gen. of Military Hospitals, d. 29 May, 1854, a. 74. He served at Walcheren, throughout the American War, and the campaign of 1814 in Holland.

122. Lieut. Archibald Campbell, Town (Adjt.) of Gibraltar, d. 18(17), a. 75. Cicilia Cameron Campbell, a. (18). Ronald Hugh Campbell, a. 22. Archibald Campbell, Registrar of the Admiralty Court, d. 7 Feb. —.

123. Richard Clark Lewis, Capt. of the Reserve Battn., 45th Reg., d. 30 Sep., 1844, a. 36. His w., Margaret Ann, d. at Tangier, 14 Dec., 1881.

124. Lieut. B. Casey, 43rd Lt. Infantry, d. 9 Ap., 1829, after 19 years' service in the Regiment.

125. James McGilliwie, Lieut. and Adjt., 85th Reg., d. 12 Ap., 1827, a. 44.

126. Lieut. R. H. Ottley, 23 R. Welsh Fusiliers. d. 17 Nov., 1826, a. 22.

127. Katherine, w. of Brevet-Major George King, 13th Lt. Infantry, b. 18 Mar., 1819; mar. 15 Oct., 1836; d. 22 Sep., 1854. Georgeana Louisa, their d., b. 21 May, 1850; d. 29 Aug., 1851.

128. Adelaide Margaret, d. of Wm. Henry and Sarah Ann Parkyn, of H.M. Ordnance, d. 28 Aug., 18(5)0, a. 3 yrs.

129. Lieut.-Col. Edmund Lascelles, 66th Reg., d. 5 Sep., 1850, a. 74.

EIGHTH ROW, BEGINNING AT SOUTH END.

130. (James) Sheil, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 67th Reg., d. 28 Nov., 1849, a. 4(3).

131. Capt. T. P. Onslow, 67th Reg., d. 16 April, 1850, a. 31.

132. Isabella, d. of Alexr. Cruikshank, Qr.-Master 79th Highlanders, drowned 18 June, 1843, a. 15.

133. Ann, w. of Alexr. Cruikshank, d. 28 June, 1841, a. 30.

134. Eliza, w. of Capt. Hartley, Paymaster, 48th Reg., d. 19 Nov., 1840, a. 36.

135. Henry, inf. s. of —— Reid, M.D.

136. Basil Robinson Heron, Capt. R.A., Brigade Major, b. 1789; d. 1 June, 1811. (A long inscription, but not legible.)

137. Sarah Ann, d. of Capt. W. H. Hassey, 67th Reg., d. 15 July, 1819, a. 6 months.

138. (Baile ?). Nearly all gone.

139. Robert, s. of Qr.-Master Clune, 52nd Reg.

140. Eliza, d. of Capt. Bennett, 64th Reg., b. 26 Mar., d. 27 June, 1818. Mary Ann Mercy, d. of same, b. 18 May, 1819; d. 8 Feb., 1823. Charles, a. 8, d. 23 Jan., 1824.

141. Walter Porteous, Dep. Asst. Commissary Genl., d. 29 April, 1817, a. 35.

142. Lieut. and Adjt. David Dobbie, 7th R. Fusiliers, d. 20 June, 1844, a. 43, leaving a w. and 8 children.

143. Francis Arthur Macann, M.D., Staff Surgeon, b. at Sligo, d. 9 Feb., 1845.

144. Duncan Macgregor, Esq., Staff Surgeon, d. 21 Nov., 1844, a. 3(4).

145. Col. Gore Brown, Commanding Royal—. (Illegible.)

146. —ahamp—, R.A., a. (33). (Illegible.)

147. Margaret, w. of Lieut.-Col. Turner, C.B., R.A., d. 15 July, 1834, a. 38.

148. Selena, w. of G. C. Burroughs, and d. of the late Col. Childers, of Cantley, Yorks, d. 22 Jan., 1833, a. 31. Eardly William, their s., d. 9 Nov., 1832, a. 13 days.

149. Richard Harvey Boys, Midn. of H.M. Sloop Fantome, killed in a skirmish with a band of Moorish pirates near Cape Tres Forcas, 12 May, 1846.

150. Midn. Seth Amiel Wheaton, of the U.S. Ship Washington, d. 8 Feb., 1817, a. 18, a victim to the generous ardour of his feelings and sense of honour.

151. Midn. Edward Watts, of Portsmouth, U.S., killed by a fall from the mizentop of the U.S.S. Washington, 30 Jan., 1817, a. 18.

NINTH ROW, BEGINNING AT NORTH END.

152. Edmond Creswell, d. 18 Feb., 1831, a. 55. His w. Susanna, d. 20 Aug., 1842, a. 67. Their d. Mary, d. 5 Oct., 1828, a. 19, and their d. Elizabeth, 28 Sept., 1828, a. 17, both of epidemic fever.

153. Arthur Bletsoe, s. of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Payne. R.A., and Elizabeth Halford, his w. (Date illegible.)

154. Elizabeth, w. of Cuthbert Wills Robson, d. 20 Oct., 1831, a. 34.

155. Henry Stawell Palmer, s. of Capt. Reynold Palmer, R.A., d. 25 Jan., 1836, a. 13.

156. William Griffiths, d. 16 Feb., 1845, a. 51. Jane Victoria Griffiths, d. 23 Mar., 1845, a. 4 years 10 months. Mary Ann Duff, w. of the late Lieut. David Duff, 67th Reg., d. 30 Mar., 1833, a. 32.

157. Villebois Stuart, s. of the Rev. John Lukin, of Nursling Rectory, Hants, Volunteer of 1st Class, H.M.S. Formidable. Fell from aloft, 31 Mar., 1842, a. 12 years 6 months.

158. Mercy, w. of Lieut. Bailey, R.N., K.S.F., d. 13 Jan., 1825, a. (4)0. Also their 3 inf. children, Adelaide, Clarence, and Henrietta.

159. Judeth [*sic.*], d. 20 Sep., 1791, a. 33; Margaret, d. 12 Mar., 1799, a. 36. Both wives of Joseph Vallant, of R.M. Artificer Company.

160. William Reed, Esq., Major, 48th Reg., d. 3 Nov., 1838, a 40.

161. Anne Theresa Elizabeth, w. of the Hon. Sir James Cochrane, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, b. 16 Feb., 1806; d. 26 Dec., 1873. The Hon. Sir James Cochrane, K.C.B., His Majesty's Attorney-General for Gibraltar, 1830–41; Chief Justice, 1841–77. Born 2 June, 1794; d. 24 June, 1883.

162. Sir John Home, Bart., of Blackader, R.N., d. 26 Mar., 1849, a. 20, here on his way home.

163. Mary Baldwin, w. of John James Russell, M.D., Surgeon, 36th Reg., d. at sea on board—ship Apollo, from Corfu to England, Ap., 1849, a. 28.

G. S. Parry, Lieut.-Col.

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James I. and King Frederick of Bohemia.—The Hungarian National Museum at Budapest has recently acquired from a Leipsic second-hand dealer the original of a letter addressed by James I. of England to his "very dear son." The date of the letter and its contents place it beyond doubt that the addressee was the King's son-in-law, Frederick of Bohemia. A facsimile of the missive is published in the bibliographical review and official organ of the Budapest Museum Library for April–June, 1910, and, according to private information received from the Librarian and editor, there is no other writing or note of any kind on the letter.

As the contents are interesting, the letter is published here *in extenso*. The italicized words at the end and the signature can be

easily recognized as King James's own handwriting when they are compared with the signature and short letter (both in facsimile) in 'Letters to King James,' &c., published by the Maitland Club in 1835.

The evil counsel given to Frederick by Gabriel Bethlen, Prince of Transylvania, was conveyed in a letter dated 23 April, 1621, which was published in A. Gindely's 'Acta et Documenta historiam Gabrielis Bethlen illustrantia' (Budapest, 1890, p. 282). The King of Bohemia's reply may be read *ibidem* (p. 279), but is given under a wrong date. The writer states at the beginning that Bethlen's letter did not reach him till 15/25 May at the Hague. The correct date of the reply is given as 23 June in Mich. Casp. Londorpii "Acta Publica" (Frankfurt, 1668), part ii. p. 435.

7. Junij 1621.
31

Monsieur mon trescher filz Ayans esté informez par le Chevalier Carleton nostre Ambr. de la bonne & sage response que vous avez faite au mauvais conseil & inuitation qui vous a esté faite de la part du Prince Bethlem Gabor, de retourner & vous rejetter a corps-perdus dans la Province de Silesie & autres voisines, soubs les vaines promesses & esperances qu'il vous a données ; nous n'auons peu que louer la prudence du refus que vous en avez fait, & vous exhorter de demeurer fermes en cette bonne resolution, pour ne vous replonger derechef dans l'embaras des inconuenients & dangers manifestes d'une telle entreprise qui, en outre, vous priueroit entierem[en]t du fruit & nous de l'esperance que nous auons de vostre restablissement, par les voyes & moyens que nous en auons en main, lesquels nous nous promettons que vous prendrez plustost de nos bons aduis & de l'affection paternelle que nous auons a vostre bien que de tels conseils ruineux, provenantx de la passion & interests de ceux qui vous les donnent. Et sur cette asseurance nous demeurerons.

Monsieur mon trescher filz

*Vostre tres affecti*
*onné pere*
JAQUES R.

L. L. K.

BOHEMIAN MUSICAL FOLK-LORE.—While I was walking recently in the vicinity of Prince Schwarzenberg's castle Hluboka (Frauenberg), near Budejovice (Budweis), my companion, a local professor, exclaimed as he tripped over a stone : "So, a musician is buried here." This happened frequently in the romantic Bohemian Forest (Sumava) country, and when descending the rugged Lakaberg I thought a whole orchestra reposed beneath the rockstrewn path.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

JOHN COSTON IN ST. BOTOLPH'S, ALDERSGATE.—Against the north wall of the late eighteenth-century church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, is a tablet, saved from the previous building on the same site. It is to the memory of John Coston, Chief Registrar of the See of Canterbury, with his wife and daughter, who died respectively in 1614, 1637, and 1621 ; and has on it the following pretty Latin lines, which seem to have escaped the notice of Hatton, Strype, Weever, and others :—

Hic conjuncta suo recubat Francisca marito,
Et cinis est unus, quæ fuit una caro.
Huc cineres conferre suos soror Anna jubebat ;
Corpora sic uno pulvere trina jacent.
Ille Opifex rerum Omnipotens qui Trinus et Unus,
Pulvere ab hoc uno corpora trina dabit.

The lines were composed, and the monument provided, by a surviving son, as we learn from the words below : "Filius et frater unicus Simon Coston composuit posuit." The following translation has, I believe, never appeared in print :—

Here lies Francisca with her husband joined,
And now what was one flesh one dust we find.
My sister Anna's ashes too lie here,
And thus three bodies but one dust appear.
The Three-in-One, who made them three before,
From this one dust three bodies shall restore.

PHILIP NORMAN.

BAR "SINISTER."—I have been taught that to write of a bar as a mark of bastardy is a vulgar modern error, and am interested to find the following in a charter of James V. to William Hamilton of Sanquhar, dated at Linlithgow, 8 January, 1539/40 ('Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.,' 463) :—

"Insuper concessit dicto Willelmo et heredibus tallie unum duplex *lie tressour* auri in eorum *lie schield* circa eorum arma in signum differentie ab antiquis armis eorum dominii capitalis ; ac cum dictis filio et fratre naturalibus ad dicta integra arma ullo absque *lie bar* ferenda dispensavit."

The last phrase obviously does not refer to an "honourable" ordinary (see 'N.E.D.').

Q. V.

WATER-SHOES FOR WALKING ON THE WATER.—We are well acquainted with the diver's accomplishment of walking *under* the water ; but walking *on* the water appears to offer at present as many difficulties as flying did in the beginnings of aviation. A water-walker, however, seems to have accomplished his feat, but not exactly in the open ocean, as disastrously attempted by a Prof. Miller later. A Lieut. Hookenberg, of Denmark, as reported in *The United Service Journal*, and quoted by *The Mechanics'*

*Magazine* (an excerpt bearing no date), invented an apparatus

"resembling two very narrow boats, pointed at both ends, and united by a square piece of wood about thirty inches long. The arm of the sea which runs into the Thier Garter was the spot selected for the evolution. The water-runners went through a variety of movements, among which were their loading and discharging their muskets while upon the water, running along on its surface at full speed," &c.

The shoes, it is added, "are so easy, that any person of moderate dexterity and quickness may be taught to manage them."

Prof. Miller, according to *The Globe* of 21 October last, proposed to cross the Atlantic Ocean on foot :—

"He used a pair of special walking shoes, which each measured five feet in length. They resembled miniature canoes in design, with a small orifice in the centre to admit the foot, and they were furnished with corrugated soles. Full of confidence, he started on his curious journey, but soon realized the folly of his idea. He was unable to maintain an upright position, and drifted about for some time at the mercy of the waves, until his friends prevailed upon him to abandon the idea."

The date of the fiasco is not given.

J. Holden MacMichael.

Stuart and Pyke Families. (See 9 S. xii. 468; 10 S. vi. 305; ix. 446.)—At the above references some facts and traditions were recorded touching relationship between the families of Halley, Stuart (or Stewart), and Pyke (or Pike).

Mr. R. J. Beevor of St. Albans now sends this entry :—

"From the register of interments in Greyfriars Burying-Ground, Edinburgh (Scottish Record Society, 1902, p. 624), I take: 'Stewart, Sibilla: poor: warrant: East end kirk, 14 Aug., 1698.'"

In the 'Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland' (Vicars; Dublin, 1897) we find these items :—

1744. Bruce, Katherine, *alias* Stewart, Dungannon, county Tyrone, widow.—P. 59.

1760. Stuart, Sibella, widow of James S., Lazer's Hill, Dublin.—P. 444.

1750. Stuart, Jas., Castle Burke, co. Mayo, Esq.—*Ibid.*

1737. Stewart, Capt. James, Dublin.—P. 439.

1796. Stewart, Sarah, Ballydrain, co. Antrim.—*Ibid.*

Were the two above-named Sibella Stuarts (or Stewarts) related to each other? If so, how? Was either of them related to Mrs. Sybilla Halley of East Greenwich, Kent, widow (*obit* 1772)? Are we to infer that the surnames Bruce and Stewart were, to some extent, interchangeable, or that each served occasionally as an *alias* for the other? See query on Archibald Bruce (fl. 1727), *ante*, p. 227; also notes, *ante*, pp. 44–5.

Musgrave's 'Obituary' shows the following :—

Bruce, Ja., George Street, Hanover Square, 6 March, 1771.—G. M. 143.

Bruce, Sarah, Islington, 18 Feb., 1788.—G. M. 273.

Bruce, Wm. Henry, Capt. Navy, Aug., 1742.—L. M. 413.

Cooper, Wm., mercht., Poultry, 12 July, 1770.—G. M. 345.

Soaper, John, chorister in the R. Chapel and in St. Paul's, 5 June, 1794.—E. M. 78; G. M. 580.

Stewart, J., linendraper, 14 Oct., 1772.—L. M., 501.

Stewart, Sarah (Lady), Dublin, wife of Robt. S., dau. of the Earl of Hertford, 1827, July, 1770.

Stuart, Zachary, Capt. of E. I. ship, 15 Sept., 1731.—G. M. 403.

Stuart, Arch., Advocate, Edinburgh, 28-29 Sept., 1728.—P. S. xxxvi. 297; H. R. C. 53.

It appears that the marriage registers of Edinburgh, 1700–50, have been printed, and do not (so it is said) contain the name Pike or McPike. Eugene F. McPike.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

"Doombar."—'N.E.D.' gives several attributives of *doom*, mostly, it notes, Archaic or obsolete, but it does not include *doombar*. I find this in the following paragraph published by *The Cornish and Devon Post* (Launceston) on 1 October, the facts in which inferentially explain the word :—

"The ketch William Mary, which sank on Padstow doombar last week, has become a total wreck, but has not yet smashed up, as the sea continues wonderfully smooth. Only the hull is now visible at low water."

Dunheved.

Apsley House: Date of its Purchase.—The transfer of this mansion from Lord Bathurst to the Marquis Wellesley is believed to have taken place in 1810, but a letter before me suggests a slightly earlier date. Dated "Bulstrode, Sept. ye 8th, 1807," it is addressed to "Mr. Robins, Warwick St., Golden Square," *i.e.* George Robins.

"Lord Bathurst desires Mr. Robins will apply to Mr. Hamet of Lincoln's Inn for the particulars of Apsley House, the price of which is eighteen thousand pounds. Lord Bathurst will not lett [*sic*] it."

Robins has endorsed the letter "L^d Wellsley," so presumably he was acting as the purchaser's agent, and there is some probability that the transfer took place about this date.

Aleck Abrahams.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Dr. Brushfield's Library.—You fittingly refer (*ante*, p. 480) to the splendid work on Devon archæology done by my dear old friend Dr. Brushfield, and to his very fine Library. Is it at all possible for his books to be all kept together in some central Devon Library, and not distributed by auction or otherwise? Such a chance will probably never occur again.

T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

Liston and Ducrow.—Can any one say where the piece of which the following lines are an imperfect fragment is to be found? The date would probably be about 1830.

And nine is striking by the chime, prime time
To go and see the Drury Lane Dane slain;
Or in the small Olympic pit sit, split
Laughing at Liston while you quiz his phiz;
Or see Ducrow....with wide stride ride
Six horses that no other man can span.

E. H. Bromby.

Melbourne.

Pauper's Badge.—The Act 8 and 9 William III., c. 30, ordered

"that every Person receiving Alms of the Parish shall on the shoulder of the right sleeve of the upper garment, in an open and visible manner, wear a Badge (viz.) a large Roman P with the first letter of the name of the Parish whereof such person is an inhabitant cut in red or blue cloth."

Can any of your readers tell me of a print illustrating this invidious order?

H. P. Stokes.

St. Paul's Vicarage, Cambridge.

[Much information on paupers' badges and penalties for failure to wear them, with the date when the provision quoted by Dr. Stokes was repealed, will be found at 5 S. viii. 347, 513; ix. 109.]

Lister or Lyster Family.—I am preparing for publication a history of this Yorkshire family, in which I hope to clothe the dry bones of genealogy as much as possible with anecdotes of interest, family traditions, &c. There will also be reproductions of a number of portraits, &c.

I should like to get into communication with any genealogists who have made a special study of any branch of this family, or with others who may be interested, and to hear of the whereabouts of portraits or family relics.

Can any one inform me if the supposed link between the Yorkshire Listers and those of Rowton Castle, Shropshire, has ever been established, and if the Lysters of Rowton are extinct?

The branches of the Lister or Lyster family of which I shall treat are those located at Gisburne, Westby, Burwell, Manningham, &c., in England; and at Rocksavage, Grange, Lysterfield, &c., co. Roscommon.

Please reply direct.

(Rev.) H. L. Lyster-Denny.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, S.W.

Richard Coope of Fulham: Oxford Court.—Can your readers give me any clue to the parentage of Richard Coope of Fulham, who died there, 23 December, 1765, aged 77, and was buried at Camberwell. He married first Mary, niece of the Rev. Benjamin Merriman of Newbury, Berks, by whom he had four or five children; secondly, Elizabeth, by whom he had five children. He lived at Peckham, then at Wasing House near Reading, then at Fulham; and he had a house in Oxford Court, London. He was a director of the South Sea Company, 1732; Master of the Salters' Company, 1734; and first chairman of the London Hospital. In 1748 he bought property in St. Mary's, Whitechapel. He was a friend of George Heathcote, M.P. for Southwark. There is a memorial ring to Judith Coope, who died 26 March, 1728, aged 66. She was probably his mother or maiden aunt.

He bore the crest and arms granted by Henry VII. to William Coope or Cope, cofferer of the Royal Household. The said William, and many of his descendants until about the middle of the seventeenth century, spelt their names indifferently Coope and Cope.

The late Sir William H. Cope, Bt., who took a great interest in his family history, believed that our families were once identical; but the parentage of Richard Coope is required in order to establish the connexion. His will is at Somerset House, but I can find no other clue to his parentage there.

I should be glad to locate Oxford Court.

(Rev.) Frank Egerton Coope.

Thurlestone Rectory, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.

Ravenstonedale.—Can any reader help me to find the whereabouts of the Court Rolls of Ravenstonedale before 1700? The depositions in a cause Fawcett *v.* Lowther, taken 1 September, 1748, state that the Ravenstonedale court books contain the records of other manor courts than those of that Lordship, so it may be that when Lord Wharton, by lease and release dated 19 and 20 March, 1721, sold the manor, the books could not be parted and did not pass to the Lowthers, who purchased the same. The before-quoted depositions state that the Duke of Somerset purchased from Lord Wharton seven of his manors. This may be a clue as to who got the rolls.

Gerald Fothergill.
11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

Capt. Woodes Rogers was in 1708–11 in command of two privateers, the Duke and the Duchess. These ships brought Alexander Selkirk from Juan Fernandez. Did Capt. Woodes Rogers leave any descendants who may be now living? C. P. M.

[Much information about Capt. Woodes Rogers is supplied at 10 S. viii. 470; ix. 456.]

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—Where are these verses to be found?

Tum vero quo cuique magis curvatus eundo
Vertitur interior devexo tramite gyrus,
Et præceps rota vergit eo magis impetus auctu
Præteriit vacuumque fuga eluctatur in æquor.

S. W.

I should be greatly obliged to any reader who would give me chapter and verse for these lines:—

All passes with the passing of the days,
All but great Death—Death the one thing that is—
Which passes not with passing of the days.

Arthur Gaye.

Whence comes the following quotation?

As the trees began to whisper and the wind began to roll
Heard in the wild March morning the angels call his soul.

Henry Samuel Brandreth.

Danes'-Blood, a Flower.—'Crickhowell the Garden of Wales,' a little guide written by the Hon. Mabel Bailey and Mr. John Evans, contains on p. 44 the following paragraph:—

"It is said that there once was a great battle in the Gaer valley. One day when the late Lord Glanusk and his sons were shooting there, they found a curious plant, of which they did not know the name. David Phillips, of the Gaer farm, told them it only grew where Dane's blood had been shed, and it is a fact that about 896 the Danes, 'having been defeated by King Alfred, marched to the west country, and having crossed the Severn into Wales, they spoiled the County of Brecknock, and laid waste the Vale of Usk.'"

Turning to Anne Pratt's 'Wild Flowers,' vol. iii. p. 342, I see that the name "Danes'-blood" is given to the clustered bell-flower (*Campanula glomerata*), and that the author found the same tradition current at Bartlow, Camb. It would be interesting to know if this tradition is pretty general, or is confined to these two widely separated localities.

H. P.

[The same name is also applied to *Anemone pulsatilla*.]

Colani and the Reformation.—Will some reader be kind enough to tell me who Colani was? I have seen it stated that he said that the Reformation had not spoken its last word. I cannot find any mention of Colani in the books I have consulted. Did he belong to the Reformation period? H. A. B.

High Stewards and Recorders at the Restoration.—Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me who was Lord Chancellor in 1671? In Dr. Latham's MS. 'History of Romsey' (in the Add. MSS. British Museum), it is said that "Romsey had a Mayor, twelve Burgess, a High Steward (to be some nobleman), a Recorder, a Town Clerk" &c.; and the following is quoted from the Corporation Accounts for 1671: "Item, for painting the escitecheons of the King's Arms, the Lord Chancellor's, and Mr. Gollop's."

Roger Gollop was M.P. for Southampton in 1659, and Recorder of Romsey; he died in 1682. He was a son of Richard Gollop of Bowwood, Dorset. His arms are still in the Town Hall of Romsey, painted on panel, together with those of Pawlet, St. John, Foyle, Mewes, St. Barbe, and Palmerston.

Edward Foyle succeeded Roger Gollop in the Recordership in 1681, and resigned in 1684. His successor was Ellis Mewes, Mayor of Winchester, buried in the Cathedral in 1709. "Mr. Crosse" apparently came after Mewes, and was Recorder in 1702. Pawlet, St. John, and St. Barbe were probably High Stewards; Lord Palmerston certainly was, as was his grandson the second Viscount.

The only unidentified arms may be "the Lord Chancellor's," painted in 1671. They appear to be Argent, a fesse sable between three mullets gules, quartering Sable, a stag's head cabossed, between two flaunches argent. Crest, an arm and hand holding

an arrow. The colours are faded and dark from age. Any information as to High Stewards will be gratefully received by

(Mrs.) F. H. Suckling.

Highwood, Romsey.

Rev. F. W. Faber.—I am anxious to find out whether there is any memorial extant of Father Faber, the well-known oratorian and hymn-writer. I do not recollect any monument or inscription to him in the Brompton Oratory, nor have I come across either a statue or a bust of him. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can tell me whether anything of the kind exists.

Frederick T. Hibgame.

'Tit for Tat,' American Novel.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me who was the author of this powerful plea for the prevention of the employment of climbing-boys in chimney-cleaning? It was published by Clarke & Beeton of 148, Fleet Street, in 1855, and is stated to be "By a Lady, from New Orleans, U.S." A copy was presented to every member of the House of Commons in 1856. Frederick T. Hibgame.

Sir John Trant: Trant Family.—Musgrave's 'Obituary' says Sir John Trant (eldest son of Sir Patrick) was murdered in London in 1702. Can any reader give particulars?

I also want to find descendants of the Rev. William Trant, Rector of Anstey, Herts, from 1740 to 1784. Two of his children were baptized there: Catherine in 1746 and William in 1747.

I also desire information about descendants of the Rev. Edmund Trant, curate of Anstey from 1772 to 1785 and Vicar of Bourn, Cambridge, 1786–95. After the latter date he appears to have been at Long Stowe. Please answer direct.

(Miss) L. Moriarty.

35, Manor Park, Lee, Kent.

Eminent Librarians.—On p. 229 of the 1885 edition of 'The Book-Hunter' John Hill Burton gives a list of nine eminent librarians who, he remarks, "have united great learning to a love of books." Burton gives the names as follows: Panizzi, Birch, Halkett, Naudet, Laing, Cogswell, Jones, Pertz, Todd.

Halkett and Cogswell I cannot trace anywhere. I shall therefore be much obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can help me with details of the lives of these two individuals, and in addition correct the following list of names, if I have erred in identifying them. I have endeavoured to place the names in chronological order, supplying omissions in dates:—

Rev. Henry John Todd, 1765-1845.—Keeper of the Manuscripts at Lambeth Palace.

Joseph Naudet, 1786.—Librarian, Royal Library, Paris.

Dr. David Laing, 1790-1878.—Librarian, Signet Library, Edinburgh.

George Heinrich Pertz, 1795-1876.—Librarian, Royal Library, Berlin.

Sir Anthony Panizzi, 1799-1879.—Librarian, British Museum.

John Winter Jones, 1805–81.—Librarian, British Museum.

Dr. Samuel Birch, 1813-85.—Librarian, British Museum.

Fredk. Charles White.

26, Arran Street, Roath, Cardiff.

[For Samuel Halkett see the 'D.N.B.,' which should, if possible, be consulted before queries are sent. Dr. Samuel Birch, the celebrated Egyptologist, was Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, but not Librarian.]

Euseby Cleaver, Archbishop of Dublin.—Who was his mother? When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xi. 22, gives no information on these points.

G. F. R. B.

Rogerson Cotter, M.P. for Charleville.—I should be glad to know where and when he was called to the Bar, the date of his marriage, and the place of his death.

G. F. R. B.

William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Clonfert (*d.* 1722).—I should be glad to obtain particulars of his parentage, the date of his birth, and the name of the school at which he was educated. G. F. R. B.

Richard Fogge was educated at Westminster School and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 17 Feb., 1630/31. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me further information about him?

G. F. R. B.

Sir Walter Raleigh and Tobacco.—I shall be glad to know what authority there is for, or what sources of information are available respecting, the story that Sir Walter Raleigh's servant, finding his master smoking, threw a pail of water (or was it beer?) over him to put out the fire. Alfonzo Gardiner.

Leeds.

The Stair Divorce, 1820.—*The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1847, followed by G. E. C. and Burke, states that the 7th Earl of Stair's marriage was "annulled" in June, 1820, his wife Joanna (Gordon) "being divorced

for adultery." Can any one name the co-respondent? The case was not tried in Scotland, or effected by a private Act of Parliament. J. M. Bulloch.

'Kossuth Coppered,' Satirical Poem.—Where could I see a copy of "Kossuth Coppered; or, the Banquet at the Capital of Laputa. Containing Gulliver's Great Speech. Illustrated by F. Bellew" (New York, 1852)? It was published anonymously, but probably Frank (?) Bellew was the author as well as the illustrator of this satirical poem.

L. L. K.

## Replies.

### MAIDS OF TAUNTON AND MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.

(11 S. ii. 408.)

The names of thirteen of the twenty-seven schoolgirls known as the Maids of Taunton are found endorsed on the back of a letter written by Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, to Lord Sunderland (B.M. Harleian 7006).

The Duke of Albemarle was head of the Royalist troops in June, 1685, and was stationed seven miles west of Taunton to watch Monmouth's movements.

The names of the "Maids" which have come down to us are as follows (taken from Harleian 7006):—

Kath. Bovet. Her father a colonel.
Mary Blake. Rich.
Sarah Blake.
Susannah Peck.
Eliza Gammon Hucker. Kinswoman to the captain.
Anne Herring.
Susan Herring. } Their father was a captain.
Grace Herring.
Mary Mead. The Golden Flag, "I. R.," a crown, fringed lace round.
Eliza Simpson. Shopkeeper. Rich.
Sarah Reynolds. Rich.
Two of Mr. Thomas Baker's daughters. He one of Monmouth's Privy Council, very rich.

To this list I may add a few notes.

The Bovets were a leading family in West Somerset in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and suffered severely for Monmouth's cause. Philip Bovet was one of the three men hanged by Jeffreys's order outside "The White Hart" at Wellington; and besides Philip, there occur in the Gaol Delivery Rolls Thomas Edward, Richard, and John Bovet. For further information as to the Bovet family see *Gent. Mag.*, 1749:—

"Richard Bovet, of Wellington, Somerset, to Miss Joan Thomas, with 20,000*l.* On this occasion he gave the carcasses of 20 sheep, a fat ox, and 200 horseloads of wood to the poor; and one of the six bells being cracked with ringing, he ordered three new bells to make the ring eight, also the organ pipes to be repaired, and added 10*l.* yearly to the organist's salary."

The Rev. P. E. George, St. Winefred's, Bath, who died a few years ago, was a direct descendant of the Bovets. The present representative of the Bovets lives at Newtown (Mont.).

The Blakes were daughters of Malachi Blake of Blagdon, about four miles from Taunton. Malachi Blake was closely related to Robert Blake (b. Bridgwater). Malachi was an eminent Dissenting minister. His will in MS. is before me, but is too long to quote. It was proved in 1704, and the original is at Wells. He outlived his daughters (*vide* will). For further information as to Malachi Blake see Jerom Murch's 'History of Presbyterian Churches of the West,' London, 1835, pp. 244–5.

The Hucker family were as keen on Monmouth's side as were the Bovets, and there are numerous references to them. See Whiting's 'Persecution Expos'd,' p. 297; also Hist. MSS. Comm., ix. pt. iii. 6a.

The initials on the flag borne by Mary Mead signify, of course, "Jacobus Rex," and, needless to say, were a tribute to the Duke of Monmouth, and not to James II. There is an interesting paragraph in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxxvii. pt. i. p. 277, respecting a tradition of the Miss Blakes.

The other families of which representatives are included in the above list would not be difficult to trace, but references found in the "martyrologies" of the time must not be depended upon. These books were cheap sensational productions of the moment issued by catchpenny publishers. Allusions by contemporary writers to the "Maids of Taunton" are found in Echard's 'History' and Narcissus Luttrell's 'Diary.' The Gaol Delivery Rolls are the most dependable, and these were printed as an appendix in Inderwick's 'Sidelights on the Stuarts.' See also 'Some Sources of History for the Monmouth Rebellion and the Bloody Assizes,' by A. L. Humphreys, 1892. George Roberts, the diligent schoolmaster of Lyme Regis, wrote an admirable Life of Monmouth which is full of good material. What Roberts in his foot-note calls "the Axe papers" are in the Harleian MSS.

They were the notes of a parson named Axe who was contemporary with the Rebellion. See Woolrych's 'Life of Jeffreys,' p. 215, for a statement as to the sums which were exacted from the parents of the Maids of Taunton as *douceurs*; also Fea's 'King Monmouth,' p. 393.

The other "Maids" were believed to be the pupils of Miss Musgrove, a schoolmistress of Taunton. In the Proclamation of James II. issued 10 March, 1685/6, granting a free pardon, he excepted many persons, among whom were named forty-one ladies, and heading the list is "Mrs. Musgrove, schoolmistress." Then follow those whose names are given above, together with Sarah Wye, Elizabeth Wye, —— Scading, Elizabeth Knash, Mary Bird, Elizabeth Barnes, Mary Burridge, Hannah Burridge, Mary Waters, Sarah Waters, Elizabeth Germain, Grace Germain, Hannah Whetham, Easter (*sic*) Whitham (*sic*), Susan Tyler, Mary Goodwyn, Sarah Longham, Margery Sympson, Mary Hucklebridge, Margaret Hucklebridge, Mary Tanner, Anne Tanner, Elizabeth Gammon, Sarah Stacey, Hannah Stacy, Elizabeth Dyke, Mary Smith, Mary Page, Elizabeth Marsh, Hannah Grove, and Elizabeth Bisgood.

I believe that this list and the names in Harleian 7006 represent all those who are known as "Maids of Taunton" and who were pupils of Miss Blake and Miss Musgrove. There would appear to be a relationship between the two schoolmistresses: "Martaine Blake mar. Miss Mary Musgrove, 10 March, 1649" (Phillimore, 'Somerset Parish Registers,' xi. 52). I note also that Mary Blake of Taunton died at Dorchester Gaol of smallpox, and was buried 25 November, 1685 (see *Proceedings* of Dorset Nat. Hist. and Ant. Field Club, 1904, p. 140).

In the Franks Collection of Playing Cards there is a set of cards issued contemporary with the Rebellion, and depicting the chief scenes. The card of the Queen of Diamonds represents "the godly maids of Taunton presenting their colours upon their knees to y^e^ Duke of M.," a rough woodcut illustration.

The ballad 'The Glory of the West,' to which Mrs. Cannell refers, is not in the British Museum, but belongs to Lord Crawford. It first came to light in the privately printed catalogue of the ballads in the possession of Frederic Ouvry (compiled by T. W. Newton, London, 1877). It passed from that collection into the possession of the present owner, and is described in the catalogue of Lord Crawford's ballads (p. 236), privately printed, 1890. There is another copy in the Guildhall Library. A large number of ballads relating to Monmouth are found in the Ballad Society publications.

In the Dorset Field Club *Transactions*, vol. v., there is an account of a find of a most valuable MS., relating to the Monmouth Rebellion, consisting of 'A List of People who were absent from their homes in the West during the month of June, 1685.' This MS. is now in the British Museum. It is some years since I have seen it, but I know that the list of Taunton people amounts to 275 different names, and would certainly be a valuable help in tracing details of those who were mixed up with Monmouth. A. L. Humphreys.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Particulars relating to thirteen of the "Maids" will be found in the 'Life of James, Duke of Monmouth,' by George Roberts, 2 vols., 1844. Allusions to the families of those concerned in the Rebellion will also be found in Roberts's 'History of Lyme Regis' and his 'Social History of the People of the Southern Counties of England in Past Centuries.' Macaulay on p. 613 of the first volume of his 'History of England,' states that he had derived much assistance from Mr. Roberts's account of the battle of Sedgemoor. Thos. Wainwright.

Barnstaple.

In his 'History of Devonshire,' p. 63, Mr. R. N. Worth speaks of the 'Axminster Ecclesiastica,' "a singular contemporary record of the Independent Church there [at Axminster], which notes also many of the local horrors of the Bloody Assize." Walter's 'Bygone Somerset,' 1897, also contains a section entitled 'Taunton and the Bloody Assize.' W. S. S.

I can put the inquirer on one track which may be of use to her. M. and C. Lee wrote some 35 years ago a delightful story for girls called 'The Oak Staircase,' published by Griffith & Farran. It contains an interesting, and I believe fairly authentic, account of how these unfortunate schoolgirls got mixed up in the Rebellion. If M. and C. Lee are still alive, I believe they could give a good deal more information than appears in the story, which I shall be happy to lend Mrs. Cannell if she cannot get a copy elsewhere. William Bull.

The Meadows, 474, Uxbridge Road, W.

[C. T. and Miss Ethel M. Turner also thanked for replies.]

Inscriptions in City Churches and Churchyards (11 S. ii. 389, 453).—I should like to state that Mr. McMurray's remarks relative to my work (*ante*, p. 453) are quite correct. The work, however, comprises a fair number of the pavimental inscriptions formerly within the churches; for in several cases many of these inscriptions have within the last forty years or so been removed to the exterior, and remain there still, exposed in many instances to destructive agencies that in a few more years will render many of the inscriptions illegible. It will be recognized by all antiquaries that the churchyard inscriptions exemplified a great need of transcript—far more than those in the churches. Very few of the latter are becoming less legible, but the former are rapidly disappearing. I have computed that not more than two-thirds of my transcripts made twelve years ago could be made now.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that in very many cases the inscriptions inside churches have been copied and published within the last fifty or sixty years. For instance, a few years ago, I printed at my private press in book-form full transcripts of all those in St. George's, Botolph Lane (since destroyed), with a plan. Mr. Crisp did likewise with St. Olave's, Old Jewry (also since destroyed), some twenty-two years ago. Cox's 'St. Helen's, Bishopsgate,' Dr. Kinn's 'Holy Trinity, Minories,' Milbourn's 'St. Mildred,' and Wilson's 'St. Lawrence Pountney' comprise the internal inscriptions at the respective churches; and Deputy White's 'Walbrook Ward' contains those at St. Stephen's and St. Swithin's. No doubt there are other modern works comprising transcripts of the inscriptions in others of the City churches.

Naturally this piecemeal publication restrains workers at the present time in this field; for while there is much original work to be done, they naturally feel that work which must overlap to a large extent the labours of others should take second place. For some reason, however, virtually none of the churchyard inscriptions in our City had been transcribed prior to my effort, and for that reason I felt it was a work worthy of the immense amount of time needed to accomplish it.

I may mention that I have in MS. most of the churchyard inscriptions in Clerkenwell and Southwark, made some twelve or fourteen years ago. P. C. Rushen.

7, Warwick Mansions, Warwick Court, High Holborn.

Hard upon the heels of my contribution printed *ante*, p. 453—anticipating it, in fact, so far as date of publication is concerned—comes the following welcome announcement in *The City Press* of the 19th ult.:—

CITY CHURCHES.

A Notable Record of Monumental Inscriptions.

The Library Committee, realizing the great loss which has taken place in the past of innumerable valuable records of former citizens of London through the destruction of so many City churches, by fire and other causes, have determined to compile, for the benefit of future generations, ere it be too late, a complete register of all the monumental inscriptions and the armorial bearings to be found at the present day in those shrines. For this purpose they have commissioned Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A., to make a complete transcript of the whole of the monumental inscriptions still existing within the churches, and also to emblazon, in their proper colours, all the coats-of-arms to be found on the tombs and in stained-glass windows. To these will be added copies of arms and inscriptions which have been destroyed, but of which records may remain in manuscripts in the Guildhall Library and the British Museum. The whole will be supplemented, under each church, by abstracts of the wills of the citizens who are commemorated, and any other information relating to them that can be found. The churches will be dealt with in alphabetical order, and it is estimated that the work will take five years to complete. Mr. Jewers, who is a competent herald, and has already published a similar work upon Wells Cathedral, has submitted for the committee's approval that part of the manuscript relating to the church of St. Mary-at-Hill. To judge by this beautiful specimen the Library Committee will, in due time, become possessed of a record of which the City may well be proud.

Whether the transcript, when made, is to be printed, does not precisely appear. One may hope that such will be the case, however. There will be many in "foreign parts" who will want to consult it.

William McMurray.

Danby Pickering (11 S. ii. 230).—Mr. Danby Pickering, "barrister at law and reader of the law lectures, of Gray's Inn," died on 24 March, 1781 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1781, p. 148).

After reading this announcement, I asked a friend, Mr. C. A. Russell, K.C., a bencher of that Society, to obtain for me the particulars in its archives relating to Pickering. I have been kindly furnished with them by Mr. D. W. Douthwaite, the Under-Treasurer. They add to the facts already recorded about Pickering.

On his admission to the inn (28 June, 1737) he was described as the son of Danby Pickering of Hatton Garden, parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Middlesex, gent.; but

his age is not specified. At a Pension which was held on 8 May, 1741, he was "called to the Bar of grace on the recommendation of Sir Thomas Abney"; and on 6 February, 1769, he was called to the Bench. On 31 January, 1753, a Pension was held, and the ten benchers of the inn who were present,

"taking into consideration the many difficultys that young gentlemen who are unassisted meet with in the course of their study of the Law, and being desirous as far as in them lyes to provide a remedy for this inconvenience and to promote a regular method of study for the students of this Society, do order that Danby Pickering, Esq.... do read in the Hall 40 lectures at such times as the Benchers from time to time shall appoint, and that the sum of Sixty Pounds be paid to him for the same."

At a Pension held 5 February, 1754, the nine benchers present recorded their satisfaction at the lectures which he had delivered; "ordered that the Steward do pay unto the said Mr. Pickering the further sum of 20*l.* for a piece of plate as a mark of their esteem for his having so well discharged himself in his office of Reader"; and resolved that the lectures be continued by him for the ensuing year on the same terms as to number and remuneration.

At the Pension held on 10 February, 1761, the seven benchers present continued the lectures, but issued their decree that a notice should next term be screened in the Hall "that unless the lectures are better attended by the members of our Society (for whose benefit the same were set on foot), the Bench will be under a necessity of discontinuing the same." On 4 February, 1784, the benchers ordered that the MSS. of the lectures delivered by Pickering should be sent to his nephew the Rev. Henry Poole.

The present Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, kindly assisted me in searching through the voluminous registers of his parish for the christening of Pickering; but we did not light upon it. His father may about 1718 have been resident elsewhere.

W. P. Courtney.

"Tenedish" (11 S. ii. 286, 354).—It appears odd to be referred to Bailey's 'Dictionary' for a word that occurs some half-dozen times in Shakespeare, frequently in Spenser, and is of the commonest in earlier literature. It can be compared with *tenebræ* in so far only as they possess the same four letters. The former word is cognate with the last syllable of "wanton," and the latter with Ger. *Dämmerung*.

H. P. L.

Guichard d'Angle (11 S. ii. 427, 472).—In 'Sir John Froissart's Chronicles,' translated by John Bouchier, Lord Berners (reprinted 1812), vol. i. p. 483, d'Angle or Dangle is mentioned twice as "sir Rycharde Dangle" and once as "sir Thomas Dangle." A foot-note gives Guiscard as the true name in each case. He was, as mentioned by other correspondents, created "erle of Huntyngdon" on the occasion of the coronation of Richard II. in 1377.

According to Froissart (*ibid.*, p. 584), in 1380 "there dyed in Lōdon, sir Rychard [foot-note "Guiscard"] Dangle, erle of Hūtyngdon, and was buryed in the frere Augustynes." The date of his death would appear to be 1381, as given on p. 655.

In the 1674 edition of Peter Heylin's Catalogues, in the long list of Earls of Huntingdon, appears (p. 347)

1377 12 Guiscardd' Angolesme.*

"12" means twelfth earl. Then follow:—

1388 13 John Holland, L. high Chamb.*
1416 14 John Holland, D. of Exet.*
1447 15 Hen. Holland, D. of Exon.

The asterism appended to each of the first three means "Knight of the Garter" (p. 212).

The arms of Angolesme and those of Holland are given in colours. The description of the former appears thus: "O. Biletty, a Lyon ramp. Az."

Echard's 'History of England,' 1707–18, prints the name as "D'Augolesme" (i. 383); and Rapin in his 'History,' 3rd ed., 1743 (i. 453), as "d'Augouleme."

Robert Pierpoint.

Exhibition of 1851: its Motto (11 S. ii. 410, 452).—I visited the Exhibition of 1851, and still possess the Official Catalogue which I bought there in July, 1851. The motto of the Exhibition is clearly printed on the cover, and on the title-page of the book, in capitals, viz.:—

The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is: The compass of the world, and they that dwell therein.

I think, therefore, that these words (the Prayer Book version of Psalm xxiv. 1) must be regarded as the motto of the Exhibition.

John Ward, F.S.A.

"You have forced me to do this willingly" (11 S. ii. 289).—Thomas Carlyle wrote to Jane Welsh, 11 May, 1823 (No. 56 of the 'Love Letters,' edited by Alexander Carlyle):—

"I purpose finishing 'Schiller' and translating 'Meister' in spite of all its drawbacks. 'Meister'

will introduce us to its Author; for you must know that you and I are to go and live six months at Weimar and learn philosophy and poetry from the great von Goethe himself: I settled it all the other night, so there is nothing further to be said upon the subject. I intend, like my old friend Joseph Buonaparte, 'to oblige you to go voluntarily.'"

In his first love letter to Miss Welsh, Carlyle wrote of his hesitation about visiting her: "Would to Heaven some authorized person would 'force me to go voluntarily.'"

The editor notes that this was a phrase of Napoleon's. JAY BENTON.

CARLYLE ON SINGING AT WORK (11 S. ii. 309).—A German anthology entitled 'Thomas Carlyle: ein Lebensbild und Goldkoerner aus seinen Werken,' Leipzig, 1882, has this quotation: "Gebt mir, O gebt mir, den heiteren Mann der bei seiner Arbeit singt." The 'Dictionary of Quotations' by the Rev. James Wood has "Give us the man who sings at his work!" Granger's 'Index,' Southwick's 'Steps to Oratory,' and the 'Carlyle Year-Book,' edited by Ann Bachelor, have "Give us, O give us, the man who sings at his work!"

One would infer that the words came from the diary or reported conversation of Carlyle.

JAY BENTON.

Jersey City, N.J.

DUELS BETWEEN CLERGYMEN (11 S. ii. 445).—Some notes on 'Remarkable Duels' appeared in *The Illustrated London News* of 1 and 8 November, 1856. From the first instalment I make the following extract:—

"About this time duels were frequent among clergymen. In 1764, the Rev. Mr. Hill was killed in a duel by Cornet Gardiner, of the Carabineers. The Rev. Mr. Bate fought two duels and was subsequently created a Baronet, and preferred to a Deanery after he had fought another duel. The Rev. Mr. Allen killed a Mr. Delany in a duel in Hyde Park, without, it is said, incurring any ecclesiastical censure, though Judge Buller, on account of his extremely bad conduct, strongly charged his guilt upon the jury."

A correspondent, writing on the same subject in the issue of 29 November, says:—

"The Rev. Henry Bate, or Parson Bate, was a duellist of great reputation. He assumed the name of Dudley in 1784, was created Baronet in 1815, and the following year became Prebend (not Dean) of Ely Cathedral. At the time of his death in 1824, he is said to have been magistrate of seven counties in England and four in Ireland. The parson's duels were fought early in life."

The Rev. Mr. Hodson wounded Mr. Grady in a duel in August, 1827.

JOHN T. PAGE.

*The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1769, records a duel between Capt. Douglas and the Rev. —— Green in Hyde Park; the former was wounded by the reverend gentleman.

See also 9 S. xi. and xii.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

THACKERAY AND THE STAGE (11 S. ii. 428). — In Macready's 'Reminiscences, Diaries, and Letters' (Macmillan Co., 1875) Thackeray is mentioned on at least seventeen separate occasions between 27 April, 1836, and 11 October, 1855, in friendly intercourse with Macready (though his name does not appear in the Index at the end of the book). Perhaps this may afford S. J. A. F. some indirect assistance.

H. S.

An article entitled 'Thackeray and the Theatre' appeared in *Longman's Magazine*, 1884, vol. iv. pp. 409–23. It was the last literary contribution of Mr. Dutton Cook, who died before the article was in type. According to this, 'The Wolves and the Lamb' was Thackeray's only attempt to contribute to the literature of the stage. The article, however, has a good deal to say about his dramatic criticisms and opinions, and is well worth reading.

According to the 'Life of Thackeray,' in the "Great Writers" series, p. 202, a French melodrama bearing the name "Thackeray" on the title-page as one of the authors, is believed to be the work of another member of the Thackeray family, whose name sometimes appeared in dramatic literature about seventy or eighty years ago.

W. SCOTT.

"TENEMENT-HOUSE" (11 S. ii. 447).—I cannot give SIR JAMES MURRAY any quotation worth having containing the term. It is a quasi-legal and professional term—one of those not ordinarily used by legal writers, and yet one the use of which by writers of light literature goes for little or nothing. It is a term that expresses something that was known and referred to in much the same way centuries ago. After the Civil War the great migration of yeoman and merchant stock to London, &c., brought about a vacation of good residences in the rural parts and smaller towns, and these, being difficult to let for occupation as before, were divided into several habitations, or "tenements" as they were called. Thus in deeds of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it is very common to find reference to a messuage

formerly one tenement, but then divided into so many tenements, occupied by So-and-so. Burgages thus divided are frequent in the smaller boroughs; and the condition has often existed so long that the several tenements are now looked upon as separate messuages, each having a divided portion of the appurtenances, and have been bought and sold separately.

The step from this use of the word "tenement" to that referred to by Sir James Murray is so slight that it is impossible to say when the latter term originated. It may be that in the seventeenth century such divided messuages were referred to as tenement-houses; but it is unlikely, because "tenement" was then mainly a legal term, and "house" a domestic term. Originally "tenement" meant any hereditament feudally held of a superior lord; then a separate corporeal hereditament, *e.g.* a messuage; but it was not until tenements in the latter sense were divided that the term came to signify a habitation alone, irrespective of its tenure. It is far more likely that "tenement-house" originated in the seventeenth century than when philanthropy entered the lists against the speculative builder. P. C. Rushen.

7, Warwick Mansions, Warwick Court, High Holborn.

Most of the houses in this town, and I believe on Tyneside generally, are let in flats, and are known as "tenemented houses." I have always known them as such, long before the Peabody Trust. In many cases more than one tenant occupy a flat. R. B—r.

South Shields.

'The Century Dictionary's' definition of this word, as applied in America, is substantially correct:—

"A house or block of buildings divided into dwellings, occupied by separate families; technically in the State of New York any house occupied by more than three families. In ordinary use the word is restricted to such dwellings for the poorer classes in crowded parts of cities."

Thus on the East Side of New York City these habitations for families, mostly foreign, abound. The larger houses that are sublet into flats for the wealthy class are known as "apartment houses"; while houses in which clerks, stenographers, and shop-workers, single or married, can rent one or two rooms, go by the name of furnished-rooms dwellings," the same being, in New York at least, quite distinct from boarding-houses. N. W. Hill.

Charles Fraiser, Physician to Charles II. (11 S. ii. 449).—There is a long account of Sir Alexander Fraser of Durris, who was made one of the physicians to Charles I. in 1645, and held the same position at the Court of Charles II., in 'MacFarlane's Genealogical Collections' (Scottish History Society), vol. ii. pp. 323–31. It is mentioned there that his second son was "Mr. Charles Fraser, Esq., a Learned and Ingenious gentleman as any in his time. He translated Some of Plutarch's Lives, and was generally supposed the Author of 'The Turkish Spy.'" He died unmarried. Can this be the man G. F. R. B. is seeking?

A. Francis Steuart.

79, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

Dr. Charles Frasier (or Fraiser) was living when Charles II. died. See 'Some Royal Deathbeds,' *British Medical Journal*, 25 June, 1910. S. D. C.

"Winchester Quart": "Corbyn": "Chopin" (11 S. ii. 405).—There is a well-known and old-established firm of wholesale druggists, Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. May not this form of bottle have been introduced by them for the convenience of their customers? Their name as applied to it would naturally follow. Probably application to the firm would clear up the point.

J. E. Matthew.

In many old hotels in Germany men meet in the evening to have a "Chopin" of wine (about half a pint), and in some of them a drawer of wine stands at a window at the end of the room, and brings up wine from the cellar as ordered. This is surely an old custom. The writer has often enjoyed a "Chopin" of Rhine wine at the old hotel König von Spanien in Aachen.

W. I.

[Mr. Holden MacMichael also suggests that "Corbyn" is named from the firm of druggists.]

Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Arlette (11 S. ii. 347, 396).—In 'The New Chronicles of England and France,' by Robert Fabyan (reprinted from Pynson's edition of 1516, London, 1811, p. 220), Capitulum ccvii., we read:—

"Of this Wyllyams procreacion, it is wytnessed of Vyncent Hystoryall & other, that his fader passynge by y^e^ cytie or towne of Faloys, in Normandy, he sawe a company of maydens daũsynge by the strete, amonges y^e^ whiche was one of passynge beautie, called Arlet, and doughter to a skynner; to the whiche duke Robert caste vnlefull loue, in such wyse, that he caused her to be brought to his bed the nyght followyng,

and helde her to his concubyne a certeyne of tyme after, and begat on her this Wyllyam. Whan his moder was with hym conceyued, she dremed that her bowellys were sprade ouer all Normãdy and Englande; and whan he was borne of his moders wombe, he fylle to the grounde, and closed his handes with powder of y^e^ flore or pauement: therfore the mydwyfe made an exclamacyon, and sayde, 'this childe shall be a kynge.'"

This account differs in some details from that given by William of Malmesbury (John Sharpe's translation, 1815, p. 299). Fabyan apparently quotes as his authority the 'Speculum Historiale' of Vincent de Beauvais (Vincentius Bellovacensis), who died about a hundred years later than William of Malmesbury. Fabyan, on the authority of "Vyncent Hystoryall & other," gives a street in Faloys as the scene, and Arlet as the name of the girl, who was the daughter of a skinner, and speaks of the night following the day on which the Duke had seen her. These particulars are not given by William of Malmesbury. Also Fabyan says that the child, when he fell to the ground, filled his hands with powder of the floor, whereas William of Malmesbury says "with the rushes strewed upon the floor." William also says that the child was named after his great-great-grandfather, a fact omitted by Fabyan.

I note these differences as showing that Vincent and the other, alluded to by Fabyan, though they may have seen William of Malmesbury's history, had other sources of information. Yet the longer account given by Fabyan does not contradict that of William of Malmesbury, excepting as to what the child grasped. Both mention Arlet's dream.

Henry Ellis in his preface to the 1811 edition of Fabyan, p. xv, foot-note, says:—

"The French Translation of Vincent's 'Speculum Historiale' appears to have been that used by Fabyan. It was printed at Paris by Verard, in 1495-6, in five volumes folio of the largest size. A magnificent copy, printed on vellum, superbly illuminated, is among the books in the library of the British Museum, which formerly belonged to King Henry the Seventh."

Robert Pierpoint.

'Walrus and the Carpenter' Parody (11 S. ii. 469).—This was entitled 'The Vulture and the Husbandman,' and appeared in *The Light Green*, "a superior and high-class periodical supported by well-known and popular writers." In reality it was written almost exclusively by (the Rev.) Arthur Clements Hilton (St. John's): No. 1, May, 1872; No. 2, November, 1872, Cambridge (not Oxford, as Mr. G. H. Shaw states).

The parody may be found at p. 92 of H. C. Marillier's 'University Magazines and their Makers,' No. xlvii. of the "Opuscula" of "Ye Sette of Odd Volumes," 1899, whence the above particulars are derived.

John Hodgkin.

The two lines quoted occur, with a slight variation, in 'The Vulture and the Husbandman,' one of the parodies in *The Light Green*, Cambridge, 1872, No. 1. The whole poem was reprinted at 5 S. iv. 183, and is further referred to on pp. 218 and 232 of that volume.

S. W.

Mr. Shaw will find this parody in Hamilton's 'Parodies,' vol. iv. p. 57.

John Patching.

Sunnycroft, Lewes.

[A. A. B., Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge, R. M., the Rev. F. Penny, Mr. R. A. Potts, and G. W. E. R. also thanked for replies.]

Scissors and Jaws (11 S. ii. 448).—I well remember that fifty years ago my brothers and myself noticed that while our mother was "cutting-out," she moved her jaws (or rather her jaw) in unison with the action of her scissors. She was quite unconscious of it, and laughed at herself when we told her. I doubt, however, if she did not continue the habit.

Apropos of this movement of the lower jaw, for it is only the lower jaw that moves, I noted lately an amusing error in De Quincey's 'Reminiscences of the Lake Poets.' In giving an account in the first chapter of Coleridge's lectures at the Royal Institution, De Quincey says: "He often seemed to labour under an almost paralytic inability to raise the upper jaw from the lower."

Wm. H. Peet.

A movement of the jaws in unison with each motion of the scissor-blades is one of the most common facial tricks of men, women, and children whilst using this tool. The movement is more pronounced when the material is hard to cut, and when the movements of the scissors have to follow an intricate pattern. I have often noticed it myself. The same thing takes place whilst some people are writing and drawing. Some make a jaw movement with the curve of each letter they write. Few are conscious of it at the time. I have noticed it with men using a file, and in others whilst digging. Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Every kind of work requires, presumably, its own distinctive facial expression. A man cutting a log of wood will clinch his teeth with every blow of his axe. With regard to the use of scissors, much, of course, depends on whether or not a person is accustomed to use them. If not familiar with their use, the muscles of the hand holding the scissors soon become wearied, so that it requires a strong effort of the will to carry on the work. This exercise of the will is generally attended by a compression of the lips or a clinching of the teeth, or sometimes by both at once, corresponding to the forcing of the scissor-blades together. When the cut is made, and the blades are drawn apart, the compressed lips or clinched teeth immediately separate.

The same principle may be observed in the case of a man unskilled in letter-writing. He takes off his coat, rolls up his shirt-sleeves, inclines his head at an acute angle, and allows his tongue to loll from the corner of the mouth furthest removed from the pen. The protruding tongue seems to be an instinctive effort to restore the natural balance disturbed by the grasp of the pen, and is significant of the exhaustion produced by the unwonted task of writing.

Women as a rule are more expert in using scissors than men, and do not generally betray the same symptoms of stress and strain. If, however, an unexpected obstacle be encountered, such as a piece of cloth tougher than ordinary, or a bit of string entangled in the paper, then the brows knit, the eyes flash, the lips are compressed, the teeth locked together, and the whole attitude of the woman becomes expressive of a determination to do or die.

Of the three divisions of the human race indicated in the query—men, women, and tailors—the last, tailors to wit, are no doubt governed by the same impulses as ordinary men and women. SCOTUS.

A lady of great experience tells me that among dressmakers she has noticed that scissors and jaws always work in sympathy. A master tailor in the neighbourhood says the same phenomenon is observable among men of his craft. PERCY ADDLESHAW.

Hassocks, Sussex.

WATERMARKS IN PAPER (11 S. ii. 327, 371, 395, 458).—MR. E. A. FRY will find a series of articles, dealing chiefly with early watermarks, in a most unlikely place—*The Re-Union Magazine*, vol. i., completed this year. RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

CHYEBASSA (11 S. ii. 448).—There is a place called Chaibása, the head-quarters of the Singhbhúm district in Bengal (see 'Imperial Gazetteer of India,' 1908, vol. x. 121). Possibly the ship to which T. S. refers took its name from this town.

EMERITUS.

Chaibassa, according to the old spelling Chyebassa, is the head-quarter station of the district of Singbhum in Bengal.

F. DE H. L.

There is a village of this name in Chota Nagpur, India. J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

EARLY BEEFSTEAK CLUB (11 S. ii. 445).—A writer in one of the daily newspapers (1 March, 1904) said that

"the 'Sublime Society of Beefsteaks'—to give the body its official style—seems to have been founded in 1735 by John Rich, the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, and George Lambert the scene-painter."

On the showing of A. F. R., however, this cannot be correct. Does 'The Life and Death of the Sublime Society of Beefsteaks,' by Brother Walter Arnold (Bradbury, Evans & Co., 1871), afford any further information on this point?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

A very curious instance of an imitation of the original Beefsteak Club is to be found in a letter denouncing the African slave-trade, published in H. S. Woodfall's *Public Advertiser* of 31 January, 1788. This, which was editorially announced to have been written by "the well-known Mr. Henry Smeathman, who has lived many years among the Negroes in Africa, and also in the West-India islands," said:—

"There are many men of colour who possess fortunes in the [West India] Islands. At Antigua, a few of them took it into their heads to meet at a tavern once a week and dine together. They called their little club a *Beef Steak Club*. But this offended the *Whites*, and they were taken and flogged for it in the open market.—Such is the *freedom* of Black and Mulatto men in the English Islands.—This is a fact, which one of the Justices told me, adding,—'*Damn the dogs, to have the impudence to take such a title.*'".

A. F. R.

DOROTHY VERNON'S ELOPEMENT (11 S. ii. 448).—The late Duchess of Rutland wrote an article in *The Quarterly Review* for January, 1890, which was afterwards reprinted with additions under the title of 'Haddon Hall, being Notes on its History.' On p. 21 of the reprint she says: "The well-known

and romantic story of the elopement of Dorothy with John Manners will hardly bear the test of criticism, at all events in its details, though it may have had some historical foundation "—a statement with which most Derbyshire antiquaries will, I think, concur. G. F. R. B.

The writer was Janetta, Duchess of Rutland, second wife of the late (seventh) Duke. She married Lord John Manners in 1862, and died in 1899. F. H. Cheetham.

[Col. R. J. Fynmore also thanked for reply.]

Corpse bleeding in presence of the Murderer (11 S. ii. 328, 390). — Sir Kenelm Digby in his 'Observations on Religio Medici' expressed his belief in this superstition; see Sir T. Browne's 'Works,' Bohn's Edition, ii. 467–8. Browne's editor, Simon Wilkins, quotes Alexander Ross in this connexion. Ross, who believed in the bleeding of the slain body at the approach of the murderer, considered that it was the effect of a miracle, not of the soul.

H. G. Ward.

Aachen.

An Irish peasant whom I met a few days ago told me that it is a very common belief in his country that the corpse bleeds afresh at the touch of the murderer. He said that he himself was fully convinced of its truth.

L. S. M.

Ladies and University Degrees (11 S. ii. 247, 358, 395, 436).—At the University of Halle a lady, Dorothea Christiana Erxleben, took the ordinary doctor's degree in medicine as early as 1754. She defended a medical thesis entitled 'Dissertatio exponens quod nimis cito ac jucunde curare sæpius fiat caussa minus tutæ curationis.' After having passed her oral examination, she received her diploma from the medical faculty, which is dated 12 June, 1754, and still to be seen in the Quedlinburg (Harz) Town Museum. This lady was born on 13 November, 1715, and received her first instruction in medical science from her father, a Quedlinburg doctor named Leporin. She married a pastor of the Quedlinburg Nicolaikirche named Johann Christian Erxleben. In 1742, before her marriage, she wrote a much-praised work on study for women. Her death took place on 13 June, 1762.

Frau Erxleben was certainly the first woman to take a doctor's degree at Halle, for which unusual step she obtained the permission of Frederick the Great. It is only recently that women have been permitted in Prussia to take their doctor's degree without special permission from the authorities.

In the same museum in Quedlinburg another doctor's diploma is to be seen, that of Fräulein Maria Walther of Quedlinburg, who passed her examination at the Badenese University of Heidelberg on 1 October, 1898.

H. G. Ward.

Aachen.

In 1870, living in London, I knew two sisters. One, Mrs. Vincent, had obtained her degree in Edinburgh, and was practising midwifery in Birmingham; the other, Miss Vickery, was preparing for her medical examination. I lost sight of them both, and doubt whether they are still living.

E. Figarola-Caneda.

Compostela 49 (altos), Havana, Cuba.

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## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Rose Goddess, and other Sketches of Mystery and Romance.* By Lady Russell. (Longmans & Co.)

The scheme of this book is well explained by Lady Russell in her short preface, in which she tells us that in each of these historical sketches one or more of the characters are remotely connected with her family, so that, although several of them are old stories retold, she has been enabled from private sources to add some intimate particulars.

Lady Russell was the eldest daughter of the seventh son of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and for this reason the stories are most of them connected with the Gordon Lennox family. She is the widow of Sir George Russell of Swallowfield, who was the son of one of the most prominent of our English representatives at Hyderabad; hence 'The Rose Goddess' and some other stories of India.

The sketches are decidedly attractive, owing partly to the desirable admixture of original letters and matter with historical detail, and still more to the easy and attractive style of narrative. The interest of the volume is much increased by the numerous fine illustrations, which are taken mainly from pictures in the possession of the Duke of Richmond or at Swallowfield.

The story of 'The Rose Goddess' is to our mind one of the least interesting. It is a sketch of the life of a girl who was the daughter of an English soldier married to a Begum in India, by name "Kitty Kirkpatrick." Beyond the fact that this young lady had a rather serious flirtation with Carlyle, we see nothing exceptional in her life, although contemporary portraits prove her to have been a beauty.

By far the most interesting historical sketch is that of Louise de Kéroualle, the mistress of Charles II. and ancestress of the Dukes of Richmond. The contents of this sketch are of real historical value and are poignantly told.

Louise came over in the train of Henriette, Duchesse d'Orléans ("Madame"), as one of her maids of honour, and at once attracted the attention of the King. In 1672 she bore him a son, who was named Charles after him. In the following year King Charles created his "Fubs" (as he called her) Baroness of Petersfield, Countess of Farnham, and Duchess of Pendennis. This title was shortly afterwards altered to Duchess of Portsmouth, and four months later Louis XIV. made her Duchesse d'Aubigny, and in 1675 King Charles created her son Baron Settrington, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond in the county of Yorks.

The Duchess of Portsmouth soon gained immense influence with the King, and kept the first place in his affections until his death; in spite of the hatred of the people, the attacks of politicians, and the waywardness of Charles, she was for many years virtually queen of England, and when the King wanted refined charm of conversation and delicacy, he retired to the apartments of the Duchess. Lady Russell thus describes the Duchess of Portsmouth:—

"She had excellent manners, never lost her temper, and never wrangled, but if she failed to carry her point she had recourse to tears. If the melting mood was inefficacious, it was said that fits of sudden illness were brought into requisition."

She appears to have been a very extravagant woman and a great gambler; but so generous was Charles to her that, when she returned to Brittany, she bought back the old family estates of Kéroualle and Mesnoüales, and two years later she purchased the Terre du Chastel from the creditors of the Duc de Brissac. On one occasion Charles gave her a single jewel of the value of 15,000*l.*, which he had ordered as a present for his wife, because the Duchess expressed a liking for it; and a patent was issued granting her a yearly pension of 8,600*l.*, to be paid out of the revenue of excise dues upon beer, ale, and other liquors in England, Wales, and Berwick. This grant was subsequently decreased to 5,600*l.* a year by James II. Her son was treated in a still more lavish style, and a grant was made to the young Duke of twelve pence for every chaldron of coal shipped from the port of Newcastle. This continued to his descendants until 1799, when the right was purchased by the Lords of the Treasury for an annuity of 19,000*l.*, henceforth payable out of the Consolidated Fund to the Duke and his heirs. The Countess Marischal was appointed his governess, with a salary of 2,000 livres; and afterwards Richard Duke, the poet, became his tutor. We wonder what Mr. Lloyd George would say to the creation of dukedoms such as those of the Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of Grafton, and the Duke of Richmond upon the lines of finance pursued by the Merry Monarch! It is entertaining to find the Duchess of Portsmouth quarrelling with Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, regarding the precedence in ducal creation of their respective sons.

Lady Russell proves to our satisfaction that the Duchess of Portsmouth was of noble birth and allied to all the principal French families, including those of Bourbon and De Rohan; and though extravagant, she seems to have been a gentle and lovable woman, and to have endeared herself to her royal master up to the very day of his death.

In another story, called 'The Queen of Man,' which to our mind is quite interesting, we come across the Lords Derby and the previous creation of the Richmond Dukedom in the person of the Stuarts. We also commend to the reader 'Our Polish Cousins.' 'The Captive Princesses,' and 'Che Sarà, Sarà.' Some of the stories are too slight to interest the public, but they are all delightfully written, and, as we have said, the illustrations throughout the volume add much to its charm.

We note on p. 179, line 4, that in the blazon of the arms of Pechell there should be a point after the "or"; in fact, the whole paragraph is rather curiously punctuated. The Appendix contains a pedigree of the Duchess of Portsmouth's family, and further notes as to their ancestry, but these details are of more interest to the family of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon than to the general public.

The printing, binding, and production of the work are worthy of the reputation of Messrs. Longman, and will commend the volume to all readers.

*The Fortnightly* begins with an article on 'The Crisis and the Nation,' by Mr. J. L. Garvin, and Mr. Sydney Brooks follows with 'Democracy and the Crisis.' 'The Last Sultan of Turkey' is sketched by C. Chryssaphides and René Lara from unpublished documents. Abdul Hamid II. is not exactly a pleasant subject; we are told that he "never indulged to excess," and therefore had wonderful health. But he was paralyzed by the fear of being assassinated, which "influenced the greater number of the abominable acts, crimes, sacrileges, that he committed." We have pretty good evidence that he indulged himself in the pleasure of seeing men tortured while he was secreted behind a screen. It is of a piece with his other cruelties, such as the murder of a child of six because she seized his revolver as a plaything! Mr. Lewis Melville writes on the new Life of Beaconsfield, and lays stress on his characteristics as a Jew. There is little else that is illuminating in the article, or that tells us anything new. In a note to 'Home Rule: a Live Issue,' it is pointed out that *The Fortnightly* "opens its columns to all reasoned statements on controversial issues." This is well; for the perpetual iteration of the same point of view grows tedious to the ordinary reader. Mr. M. H. Spielmann has a paper on 'The Position of Fine Art in the New Copyright Bill,' which is generally regarded as satisfactory. Mr. G. W. Forrest in 'The Marquess of Dalhousie' discusses the private letters of that statesman recently published with the skill of an Anglo-Indian who knows well both India and the art of writing. Of the remaining articles, we are most interested in 'The Revival in Rugby Football' which is shown to have taken place by Mr. E. H. D. Sewell. His facts and figures are the more satisfactory because the Rugby game has a record of cleaner and fairer play than the Association code, which has long been degraded by the trickery of professional players. Mr. Oliver Onions, one of the best of our younger writers, has a clever short story, 'Rooum'; and Mr. Maurice Hewlett a short poem on 'Tolstoy,' which is too concise in its diction to be quite satisfactory.

### Booksellers' Catalogues.—December.

Mr. John Grant of Edinburgh has a fresh list of books, new as issued, at great reductions. We note Campbell's 'Balmerino and its Abbey,' 6*s.*; 'British Birds,' by Butler, Forbes, Slater, and others, 6 vols., royal 4to, 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; Max Beerbohm's 'Book of Caricatures,' 8*s.* 6*d.*; Cowan's 'House of Stuart,' 2 vols., 12*s.*; Capart's 'Early Art in Egypt,' 7*s.* 6*d.*; Creswicke's 'South Africa and the War,' 8 vols., half-morocco, 16*s.*; Crowe's 'Elizabethan Song Cycles,' 6*s.*; Carl Engel's 'Music of the Most Ancient Nations,' 7*s.* 6*d.*; Birket Foster's 'Places of Note in England,' folio, 7*s.*; Gibbs's 'Men and Women of the French Revolution,' 10*s.* 6*d.*; the Buddhist Scriptures in Pali, transliterated into Latin Characters by Dr. Oldenberg, 5 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.*; O'Neill-Lane's 'English-Irish Dictionary,' 2*s.* 6*d.*; Violet M. Pasteur's 'Gods and Heroes of Old Japan,' 6*s.*; and the Japanese illustrated history of the late war by Major Wasuke Jikemura, 10 parts, original wrappers, Tokyo, 1904–5, 12*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. W. Heffer & Sons' Cambridge Catalogue 67 contains the Edition de Luxe of Matthew Arnold's Works, 15 vols., 6*l.* 10*s.*; Dyce's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols., 9*l.* 9*s.*; and the 'Decameron' in the "Tudor Translations," 4 vols., 2*l.* 15*s.* There is a large copy of the first edition of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1621, 4to, levant, 38*l.* Under Carlyle is the Centenary Edition, 30 vols., 1896, 7*l.* 10*s.* (out of print). Under Chatterton is the rare large-paper copy of the Rowley poems printed by B. Flower for the editor, 1794, original boards, uncut, 4*l.* 15*s.* In this was first published Coleridge's 'Monody on the Death of Chatterton':—

When faint and sad, o'er Sorrow's desert wild,
Slow journeys onward poor Misfortune's child,

which was Coleridge's first appearance in print.

Under Coleridge is a collection of his works, Pickering and Moxon, 37 vols., original bindings, 8*l.* 8*s.* A list under Defoe includes the Oxford edition, 20 vols., 11*l.* 11*s.* Under Dickens are first and other editions, including the Gadshill and Illustrated Library editions. Under Kipling is the Edition de Luxe, 25 vols., 22*l.* Under Percy Society is a complete set, 16*l.* 16*s.* There are long lists under Scott, Shakespeare, Shakespeareana, and Shelley Society. Stevenson items include the Pentland Edition, in half-pressed grey and blue levant, 25*l.* Under Swinburne is a collection of his works, first editions in bindings as issued, 39 vols., 1865–1909, 30*l.* Among recent purchases is a complete set to date of 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' in parts as issued, royal 4to, 1879–1910, 180*l.* The Catalogue contains over three thousand items.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail of Edinburgh does not confine his catalogues exclusively to books, and his new list 105 contains portraits, framed pictures, bric-à-brac, and interesting old Scottish manuscripts. Among autographs is a letter of Scott's, Abbotsford, July 27, 1823, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Among old colour prints is a large view of Regent Street, 1822, Ackermann, 4*l.* 4*s.* There are many portraits, including a painting in oil of Scott, in gold frame, 3*l.* 15*s.*; and a contemporary portrait in oil of Samuel Butler ('Hudibras'), in gold frame, 5*l.* 5*s.* Broadsides include the execution of the Mannings, also of Bellingham. There are books relating to the Covenanters, Ireland, and the Jacobites. Talfourd's 'Lamb,' first edition, Moxon, 1848, 2 vols., cloth, uncut, is 1*l.* 1*s.*; Martin's 'Life of the Prince Consort,' 5 vols., cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.* (a presentation copy from the author to Prof. Blackie); Holmes's Queen Victoria, Paris, 1897, 15*s.*; and Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland,' 2 vols., folio, half-calf, in spotless condition, 1813, 3*l.*

Mr. J. Thomson's Edinburgh Catalogue contains under Dickens 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' 3 vols. in 2, first edition, 1840–41, 9*s.* 6*d.*; under Byron, Finden's 'Illustrations,' 3 vols., full morocco extra, 1833–4, 1*l.* 1*s.*; and under Knight, 'Gallery of Portraits,' 7 vols., cloth, uncut, 1833–7, 1*l.* 1*s.* There is an item not often met with, *Bradshaw's Manchester Journal*, 3 vols. in 1, half-calf, Manchester, 1841, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Novels in three volumes include Mrs. Oliphant's 'Harry Joscelyn,' 1881; James Payn's 'From Exile,' 1881; and Lytton's 'Percy Mallory.' Lady Morgan, however, is not content with three volumes, but extends her national tale, 'The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys,' to four, 1773, which can be had for half-a-crown. There are a number of children's books, 1755 to 1815.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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Prof. Mayor.—The death at an advanced age of the Professor of Latin at Cambridge, the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, should not pass unnoticed in these columns, for some of his varied erudition found an outlet in 'N. & Q.' In the Tenth Series alone he wrote on Byron and misanthropy, on Calvin's 'Institutes,' and on a vicar executed for witchcraft; while he contributed a series of important letters of Cowper.

Dr. Mayor's learning was so great as occasionally to make his books difficult to the ordinary scholar; but every one could rejoice in his zeal for knowledge, the modesty which he combined with great acquirements, and that resolute search for the best which is the pride of true scholarship. He had a way of leaving things unfinished, but all that he did may be regarded as thorough and finished *ad unguem*.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

N. Chaplin ("Pelican and her Young").—Many authorities are quoted at 10 S. ii. 267, 310, 429, 497.

H. S. B. ("Nor bate a jot | Of heart or hope").—Milton, Sonnet XXII.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910.*

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OBITUARY:—Albert Hartshorne.

# Notes.

## ROYAL CHRISTMASES AT GLOUCESTER.

In summing up the character of William the Conqueror after his death the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' incidentally states that

"each year he wore his crown thrice, as often as he was in England: on Easter he wore it at Winchester, on Whitsuntide at Westminster, on Christmas at Gloucester: and at these times there were with him all the powerful men from over all England: archbishops and bishops, abbots and earls, thanes and knights."

Unfortunately, only one instance of his keeping Christmas at Gloucester is recorded in the 'Chronicle,' viz., in the year 1085; but that was a memorable occasion, for it was then that "with his Council he held his Court there for five days," and "after a great meeting and deep conference with his Witan concerning this land," its extent, how it was held, and by whom, both at that time and in the days of Edward the Confessor, he sent his men over all England into each shire to make these inquiries.

The record of these is the famous Domesday Book. The "legati" or commissioners must have been chosen and started on their mission directly after Christmas, if their work was brought to the King at Winchester the following Easter (5 April); but this is almost incredible.

There is no record of a royal charter executed here at this time which would have furnished us with the names of those then and there present.

The townsfolk of Gloucester must have been some months in preparing for this annual visitation, whether the King came or not. When he did, he and the royal family, with the household officials and his guard, would be in residence in the castle; the great ecclesiastics would be found room for in the conventual buildings of the Abbey; the inns would be full of guests, and many others would be billeted on the inhabitants.

The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Worcester, the Earl of Chester, and some others had houses in the town, as we learn from the Survey.

The King in state would attend high mass on Christmas Day (a Thursday that year) in Abbot Serlon's great but unfinished church of St. Peter, which was not, however, consecrated until 15 July, 1100.

The King would leave Gloucester early in the new year by the south gate, the assembled peers and councillors there bidding him "Adieu" and then dispersing. He himself with his retinue would go on to Berkeley, where his provost Roger would be ready to receive him; then on to the Bishop of Coutances' castle of Bristol, then hunting in Kingswood, and so to Bath Abbey. The leisurely progress through the West was according to fixed rules as to place and date, the King staying and being entertained for one night at various ancient demesnes of the Crown during the next three months, apparently journeying through Somerset and Dorset, until he was due at Winchester in April.

This was the Conqueror's last Christmas in England.

It is evident that William Rufus, like his father, continued to keep Christmas in state at Gloucester as often as he could when in England. It is recorded that he did so in 1093 and in 1099, which was the last celebration there.

Henry I. elected to keep Christmas at Westminster, and Gloucester, then deserted for good, suffered a further calamity, for the

town and abbey were destroyed by fire on Friday, 6 June, 1101.

So the yearly royal itinerary came to an end, and, confined as it was within the bounds of Wessex, it looks almost as if it had existed from the days of the Heptarchy.

In some respects the Western Circuit of the judges may be said to represent this itinerary even now. A. S. Ellis.

Westminster.

## CHRISTMAS: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND NOTES.

(*Continued from* 10 S. xii. 506.)

### Twenty-Fifth List.

1630. Certaine of David's Psalmes intended for Christmas Carolls fitted to the most common but solempne Tunes, every where familiarly used. By William Slatyer. Printed by Robert Young. 8vo.

1689. On Christmas Day the Holy Communion was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, Trim, co. Meath. In the night of the same day John Keating, "a church rapparee," a soldier in Lord Kenmare's regiment, entered the church at midnight, intending to plunder the "altar." On attempting

"to break one of the folding doors leading to the communion table....he saw several glorious and amazing sights, but one ugly black thing gave him a great souse on the poll, which drove him immediately into so great disorder that he tore all the clothes off his back and ran naked about the streets."—Quoted from King's 'State of Ireland' in Butler's 'Notices of Trim,' 4th ed., 1861, pp. 166-7.

1719. Thomas Hearne, 'Guilielmi Neubrigensis Historia,' contains notes on Christmas Carols, and the "Boar's Head," from a copy printed by W. de Worde, 1521, ii. 744–5.

1734. 'Round About our Coal Fire, or Christmas Entertainments,' 4th ed., pp. 64.—Dr. Rimbault wrote at 2 S. viii. 481 a long account of this curious collection.

1808. Sir Walter Scott, 'Marmion.'—The introduction to Canto VI., addressed to Richard Heber, is a description of Christmas festivities and customs, and the first seven notes to that canto are illustrations thereof.

1809. A Christmas Box for the Advocates of Bull-Baiting, particularly addressed to the inhabitants of Uppingham. 12mo.

1857. H. C. Andersen. A Christmas Greeting to my English Friends. 12mo.—Dedicated to Charles Dickens.

1874. Joseph Dixon. Case of Poisoning by Berries of Mistletoe.—In *The British Medical Journal.*

1880. Paul Arène. La Vraye Tentation du Grand Saint Antoine. Contes de Noël. 4to. Paris.

1895. Rev. T. L. Kingsbury. Christmas and Epiphany, their doctrinal significance. 12mo.

[n.d.] Christmas Carols. J. W. Parker, for the S.P.C.K. 4to, pp. 8.

1909. Robert de la Sizeranne. Le Miroir de la Vie, Série 2: L'Esthétique des Noëls, pp. 1–48.

1909. English Christmas Carols, 1400–1700. With some of later date, including poems by Algernon Charles Swinburne, Gleddington Symonds, Christina Rossetti, and William Morris. Collected and arranged by Edith Rickert. With eight photogravure plates.—A long notice of the preceding in *The Times Lit. Supp.*, 23 Dec., 1909.

1909. Carols and Carol Singing.—Christmas Day.—Two articles in *The Times*, 25 Dec.

1910. R. L. Gales. Studies in Arcady.—Contains 'The Ox and the Ass of the Nativity,' and 'Christmas Beer in Workhouses.'

W. C. B.

Some time ago I met with a pamphlet of which the following is a copy of the title-page:—

An Enquiry | into the | Origin of Christmas Day: | shewing that this and the other | Festivals of the Christian Church | are continuations of | The Heathen Feasts of Antiquity. | together with | Remarks on the | Celebrated Number Three, | which has been made sacred by | Pagan Superstition.

What agreement hath the Temple of God with Idols? | Ye cannot drink of the Cup of the Lord and the Cup of Demons. Paul.

Quid fiet? Ab ipsis
Saturnalibus hûc fugisti?
Age, libertate Decembri,
Quando ita majores voluerunt, utere: narra.
Hor. Sat.

By Israel Worsley.

Plymouth: | printed and sold, for the Author, | by John Commins. | Sold also in London, by R. Hunter, and D. Eaton. | 1820.

It was dedicated to the "Members of the Unitarian Fund," and contains 66 pages, 30 of which are devoted to a denunciation of the observance of Christmas Day, the rest of the pamphlet being occupied with a study of the doctrine of the Trinity.

A. J. Davy.

Torquay.

## MOVING PICTURES TO CINEMATOGRAPHS.

An account of the most important devices which have become prominent in the world of entertainment since the moving-picture toy was exhibited in Fleet Street in 1709 (see *ante*, pp. 403, 456) may at this season of the year be of interest.

At the outset it is well to observe that spectral pictures, or reflections of moving objects, similar to those of the camera or the magic lantern, were described in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. In

1679 M. Villette had introduced a large mirror which projected images of objects in the air. It is upon record that a phantasmagoric apparition which dated about the middle of the eighteenth century gave the appearance of life and motion to figures in tapestry.

In 1759 there was shown in the exhibition of the Royal Academy of Painting a magic picture by Amadeus Vanloo. To the naked eye it was an allegorical picture which represented the Virtues with their attributes properly grouped, but when seen through the glass it exhibited the picture of Louis XV.

The most noteworthy invention of that year was the Eidophusikon, which represented natural phenomena by moving pictures, and was on view in Lisle Street, Leicester Square, 3 April, 1781. It was invented by De Loutherbourg, the painter, who was also termed the panoramist; but the Eidophusikon, it is said, was not a panorama.

The pictorial contrivance known as the Panorama owed its origin about 1789 to Robert Barker, who gave it that name. This was first shown in London in Leicester Square.

Etienne Gaspard Robertson exhibited his phantasmagoria in London in 1802. These were ghost illusions performed by the aid of the phantasmagoric lantern. The images were painted on glass, but lacked the necessary vitality. They were none the less startling beings projected on smoke.

The magic lantern, which had for upwards of a century been more or less employed as a toy or as a means to frighten people with magic pictures, was utilized in 1811 for special scenic effects in the production of 'The Flying Dutchman' at the Adelphi Theatre.

The Daguerre-Bouton Diorama appeared at Regent's Park in 1823.

The first recorded device to cause the illusion of motion, and known as the Phenakistoscope, was invented by Plateau of Ghent in 1832. It is thus described:—

"A circular disk, having radial slits round its periphery, was blackened on one side, while on the other were drawn or painted the various phases of motion to be represented. On holding the disk in front of a mirror, with the blackened side to the eye, and revolving it on its axis, a moving picture was seen by looking through the slits."

A programme of the New Strand Theatre dated 22 February, 1837, announces that the entertainment

"will conclude with a grand display of a beautiful series of new Phantom Views, imperceptibly melting into each other in a most pleasing and surprising manner, before the eyes of the spectator."

On 3 June, 1842, it is announced that there "will be produced for the first time an extraordinary novelty, comprising several original effects, called Eidoprotean, or changeable portraits."

In 1845 the Zoetrope, or Wheel of Life, was introduced. It consisted of a cylindrical box, open at the top and revolving on a stand. Round its side were cut vertical slits, and the pictures were arranged on a long strip of paper, which was placed round the inside of a cylinder, and inspected through the slits as the machine revolved.

In 1848 the Grand Panorama of Paris by Moonlight was introduced at the Royal Colosseum, Regent's Park; also the Moving Cyclorama of Lisbon. At this time Prof. Philipstal brought out his Phantasmagoria, with startling spectral illusions, at the Lyceum Theatre. The figures were made rapidly to increase and decrease in size, to advance and retreat, dissolve, vanish, and pass into each other, in a manner then considered marvellous.

In 1863 Dircks and Pepper invented

"a peculiar arrangement of apparatus to associate on the same stage a phantom or phantoms with a living actor or actors, so that the two may act in concert, but which is only an optical illusion as respects the one or more phantoms so introduced."

This was the well-known Pepper's Ghost, a device for projecting images of living pictures in the air, and exhibited at the Royal Polytechnic.

In 1877 the Praxinoscope, a variation of the Zoetrope, in which the pictures were seen in revolving mirrors, was devised by C. E. Reynaud. The above, of course, were all non-photographic applications.

Now come the most important apparatus in the history of the synthesis of animated motion. In 1877 E. Muybridge, with an electrically controlled battery of cameras, succeeded in obtaining a succession of photographs of moving horses, &c., which he copied on glass disks and projected in the lantern. Later, O. Auschutz adopted the Zoetrope for the display of photographs, naming his arrangement the Tachyscope. These pictures succeed each other so rapidly that the retinal image of one picture is retained until the next is superimposed upon it, thereby giving to the observer the sense of a continuous image in constant motion.

The Edison Kinetograph, as first proposed, consisted of a combination of a photographic camera and the phonograph, by which the words of a speech or play were to be recorded simultaneously with photo-

graphic impressions of all the movements of the speakers or action. Something of this kind is to be seen in London to-day. In 1893 Mr. Edison reduced animated photography to a commercial success by producing the Kinetoscope. About the same time M. Demeny patented his Chronophotograph, at first called the Biograph, a name afterwards withdrawn.

In 1895 Messrs. Lumière of Paris gave the first demonstration of their now well-known Cinematograph, and in 1896 Mr. Paul patented his Animatograph, at first known as the Theatrograph. These may be called the pioneers of animated photography. Both were first shown in London in Leicester Square, where De Loutherbourg over a hundred years before had exhibited his moving pictures. Tom Jones.

[Much information about the Colosseum and Panoramas in London will be found at 10 S. ii. 485, 529; iii. 52, 116, 189, 255, 437, 496; iv. 365.]

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The Making of "Christmas."—This was a matter which depended a great deal upon the full of the moon. When she waxed to her best in the latter or the earlier days of November or December, it was best with the good folk in Derbyshire, and I believe that there was more wear and tear for 'Old Moore' just before those days of the year than in all the rest of the months. For it was most important to know all about the moon's phases, or, as some would have it, "faces," on account of the "pig-stickin'," the time for which had to be arranged between the moon and the "pig-sticker." If this could not be done before the moon "went wanin'," it boded ill for all that a cottager could get out of the pig which had been tended during six months. There was all the difference between killing on a waxing or a waning moon. If by chance the killing had to be done on the wane, there was much anxiety following, with extra care in making the pies, mixing the "minsh" meat, rendering the seam leaves, and salting down the hams and sides. Special care had to be exercised in all these operations, and there must be no rule broken in the disposal of the "fry," or the portions would not take the salt, the crusts would be hard, and the minsh would turn sour. The salting down was always a ticklish job, but if done on the moon's wane, care in the process was more than doubled. More salt and more sugar had to be rubbed in by the hand, and the hams and sides turned twice as often. In less than a fortnight after putting them on the slabs of stone or in the wooden shallow trough, the hams and sides had to be "nosed" for signs of decay; and if there was a suspicion of this, a thin wooden "skure" was carefully thrust in near the bone, and if it came out clean and sweet, this was a certain test that all was going well. One can easily imagine the why and wherefore of all this care, for bacon which shrank whilst boiling was a most serious matter; and it was even more important with the hams, which lost in size, firmness, and quality if cured on the moon's wane. It was an evil day if an ill smell came out with the testing "skure," and there were those who under such conditions spoke about "pigs bewitched."

But if all was well, there were good and merry doings over the making of pig-cheer, and all the household had "a finger in the pie" in the course of the making—a good honest week's work. If there was something to be stirred in the pot, then every one took a turn. But in the making of the puddings there was more stirring than in any other of the many mixings. In some families each member had to add a portion of the ingredients, and all had to stir to make it mix well. If there was a baby, its hand was guided in the stirring. Where there were several lasses, grown or growing up, each hardly less clever than the mother, the pride taken in making the Christmas was beyond telling. If the early conditions were favourable, there was no idea of failure in either crusts or contents of the pies, no matter what their makings were. The delight which came from a well-spread supper table on a Christmas Eve was only beaten by the spreading of the board at the Christmas Day dinner, for it was as likely as not that from "the black baw" onward to the beer everything was home-made—a something which now could not be said of "the making of Christmas."

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Lowthers *v.* Howards: a Superstition Upset.—The origins of popular sayings are so frequently discussed in 'N. & Q.' that I feel it would be unkind to contemporary mankind, and to posterity, not to preserve the following cutting from *The Morning Post* of 9 December:—

"Mr. Claude Lowther's victory in North Cumberland over the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, has demolished a superstition of the Northern Counties of a century and a half's standing. Members of the great territorial

families of Lowther and Howard have met from time to time in political rivalry, but the latter have always proved victorious. This has given rise to the saying, 'A Lowther cannot beat a Howard.' This has been much quoted in the election. Mr. Lowther was defeated in two previous elections by the opponent over whom he is now victorious."

St. Swithin.

Defoe Methodist Chapel, Tooting.—The following extract from *The Daily Chronicle* of 9 December is, I think, worthy of preservation in the columns of 'N. & Q.'

"The sale has just been completed of the Defoe Primitive Methodist Chapel, Tooting. The building, which has been used as a place of worship for about 200 years, was founded by the author of 'Robinson Crusoe.' At the rear of the chapel is a small burying-ground, where, it is believed, the remains of Defoe were interred."

It will be interesting to watch the fate of this old chapel and burying-ground.

Frederick T. Higgame.

Owls called "Cherubims."—Many years ago there were a considerable number of owls about the place where my early boyhood was spent. They went by various names. There was the barn owl, the wood owl, and the church owl—the last so called, I suppose, because it nested in the church steeple, high above the bells. The young ones were called "padg owlets" and also "cherubims," the latter perhaps because of their round babyish faces. They were looked upon with some awe and reverence, and on no account were they to be molested.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

"Keep within Compass," Tavern Sign.—I lately noticed, a little way down the High Street, Uxbridge, on the right going from London, a lettered sign "Keep within Compass," which was new to me in the above connexion, though I have seen it as a motto on earthenware, also on a print.

W. B. H.

Itinerant Tailors.—I should like to include among the changes in country life which I have chronicled in 'N. & Q.' (see 10 S. x. 207; 11 S. i. 216) the stopping of the itinerant tailor. Late one Saturday evening, 40 years ago, waiting for the last train to Hull, at a country station in Holderness, I met a quaint little old man, quite a "character," who told me he had succeeded his father in that occupation, and believed himself to be the last survivor of that trade in those parts. Such men went from farm to farm, generally in the winter, and made up suits of clothes for the household from cloth bought by the farmer. They worked in the farm-house, and were boarded and lodged there. Corresponding women-workers still exist.

W. C. B.

[See also "Whipping the Cat," 9 S. x. 205, 298.]

The Brown Sex.—The following passage occurs in Richard Ford's 'Gatherings from Spain,' chap. vii. p. 86 (Dent's "Everyman's Library" edition):—

"Asses' milk *leche de burra*, is in much request during the spring season. The brown sex drink it in order to fine their complexions and cool their blood, *refrescar la sangre;* the clergy and men in office, *los empleados*, to whom it is mother's milk, swallow it in order that it may give tone to their gastric juices."

Evidently the "brown sex" is the female sex. The 'N.E.D.' does not give this usage under "brown," but has the following quotation from M. G. Lewis: "The fair sex elsewhere are called the 'Brown Girls' in Jamaica." According to Grant Allen's story 'In All Shades,' the word "brown" is used in the West Indies to denote an admixture of negro blood. Not having Lewis's journal at hand, I am unable to say whether the author was speaking of the sex in general, or referring to natives of other than pure European descent.

John T. Kemp.

New Forms of Speech.—It may be worth a note that, within a few years, "I 'm sorry" has supplanted "I beg your pardon." Instead of thanking one for a slight favour, people now "thank you very much." And a waiter, both in taking your order and in placing a dish before you, says "Thank you."

These changes in common speech cannot be called improvements. As yet they are probably confined to the larger cities, where they are prevalent, or at least frequent.

Richard H. Thornton.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

"Yorker."—A "yorker" is a well-known term for a peculiarly fatal kind of ball delivered by a bowler at cricket. "He was bowled with a yorker."

As *york* must here be a verb, it can hardly have reference to a certain famous city. I think "yorker" is merely a variant of the prov. E. *yarker*, from the verb *to yark*, explained in the 'E.D.D.' as "to throw with a jerk, to cast violently." *Yark* is another form of Shakespeare's *yerk*, the Norse equivalent of the Normanized *jerk*. So it simply means "a jerker."

Walter W. Skeat.

[See also 9 S. viii. 284, 370.]

Disraeli and Macready.—There are two references in Macready's 'Reminiscences' (Macmillan & Co., 1875) which I think deserve a note because Disraeli's name does not appear in the index to the book. The first is:—

"16 June, 1839.—Went with Catherine [his wife] to Horace Twiss's to dinner. Met there Sir George Grey, T. Hope, Pemberton, Herries, B. Disraeli, Miss Herries, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, Bonham-Carter, &c. Disraeli made acquaintance with me, and told me a good story of Hume."

What was this story?

The second is:—

"2 July, 1845.—To the Twisses, where I dined and met Bingham-Baring, Sir W. and Lady Molesworth, Pemberton Leigh, Lady Morgan, Lord Strangford, Lord Granville Somerset, and Baron Alderson. In the evening I saw the Misses Herries, Mrs. J. Delane, Mrs. Kitchener, the Chisholm, &c., Mrs. Abel, the Miss Balcombe of St. Helena, when Napoleon was there; Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Disraeli, &c."

H. S.

The Three Wishes.—In Hone's 'Every-day Book' (i. 447, 6 April, 1838) there is a story said to be taken from the 'Moral and Religious Journey to Bethlem' by Father Attanasy of Dilling, published in *The Salisbury Gazette* of 8 January, 1818. It would be interesting to know the origin of this story, which is probably ancient and widespread. It tells how the Lord came on earth with St. Peter, how they were hospitably entertained by a blacksmith, and how the host, having been given three wishes as a reward, used them so as to be able to cheat death as long as he pleased, and finally to go to heaven. This story is common in Provençal; sometimes the entertainer is a smith, sometimes a carpenter, and it takes several forms. Some of Roumanille's best stories are founded on it, as good as that of the Curé de Cucugnan, so well known from Alphonse Daudet's translation into French. I may say that stories of this kind are not considered at all irreverent in Provence, and the clergy there laugh at them as heartily as any of their flock. Roumanille himself was a staunch Catholic.

Edward Nicholson.

Paris.

Peter Mundy.—The first volume of the entertaining travels of Mundy was published by the Hakluyt Society in 1907. Little is known about him, and the following notes by John Aubrey, though very indefinite in strictness of statement, are therefore of some value. They are printed in the new edition (ii. 90) of his 'Brief Lives' which came out under the supervision of the Rev. Andrew Clark in 1898. They were not included in the old issue of the lives, that of 1813, and are not referred to in the introduction to the volume of the Hakluyt Society.

"Mr.....Munday, a merchant, was a great traveller, and travelled from Archangel to the East Indies by land. He wrote 'Memoires' of all his journeys, a large folio, wherein he had draughts of their cities, habits, customs, etc.

"He had a great collection of natural rarities, coynes, prints, etc.

"Mr. Baker [printseller by the Royal Exchange] knew him.

"He died at Penrhyn [*sic*] in Cornwall about 20 yeares since. Quaere for them."

W. P. Courtney.

Marriage Relationships. — Japanese writings afford the following instances allied to the cases mentioned by Mr. Snowden Ward at 10 S. xii. 315 as alleged in certain villages in England to-day:—

"Minamoto no Yoshitsune, the famous commander, in his secret passage through Yoshino [A.D. 1185], found two boys playing together and calling each other 'uncle.' Instantly he comprehended their relationships, but his servant Benkei [for whom see 10 S. x. 453] was only able to understand them after a night's cogitation. Suppose a man and his wife have a son and a daughter, and suppose he begets a son by his daughter, and his wife bears another son by her legitimate son: then each of those illegitimate sons is the other's uncle."—'Chiritsuka Monogatari,' written in 1552, tom. vi. p. 109, ed. 1901.

Saikwaku's 'Honchô Ooinhiji,' published 1689, tom. i. chap. iii., narrates how two persons engaged in a lawsuit called one another "uncle," and how the judge stopped the dispute by threatening to publish their pedigrees unless they settled the affair privately. The truth was that an old man had a son by an incestuous union with his granddaughter, and this son and his mother's brother were the parties in question—so they called one another "uncle."

Kumagusu Minakata.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Knots in Handkerchiefs: Indian Custom. — I do not know whether the popular practice of tying a knot in the pockethandkerchief, as a reminder, has ever engaged the attention of the folk-lorist. I doubt however, in any case, whether the following instance of the prevalence of the custom in ancient India has been brought before his notice; and the coincidence of its occurrence in two such widely separated parts of the globe seems of some interest.

In the Sanskrit drama 'Priyadarçikâ,' by the poet Çrîharsha (usually ascribed to

the seventh century A.D.), in the third act the following stage direction appears: "Praviçya patâkshepena saharsham vastrânte grathitam badhnâti," *i.e.* "(the King,) entering with a toss of the curtain, joyfully makes a knot in the corner of his robe." The native scholiast explains this as follows: "Vastrânte granthibandhanam chikîrshitasyâvaçyakartavyatva - samsmaranâdinimittam kriyate iti laukiki rîtih" ("it was a popular custom to tie a knot in the corner of the robe, in order to remind one to do something that one particularly wished to do").

The passage in question will be found on p. 55 of the edition published at Çrîrangam in 1906. W. J. P.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Christmas Mummers as Mammals or Birds.—Can the correspondents of 'N. & Q.' give me information concerning mummers at Christmas, or other festivals, who represented, or partly represented, cattle, sheep, deer, other mammals, or birds? For instance, was the rough old woman of the Christmas mummeries ever provided with a long tail? Was she ever a bird?

In the introduction to the second edition of the 'Village Minstrel,' by John Clare, the Northamptonshire peasant-poet, a "Sheet-clad Crane" is thus described:—

> "A man holds in his hand a long stick, with another tied at the top in the form of an L reversed, which represents the long neck and beak of the crane. This, with himself, is entirely covered with a large sheet. He mostly makes excellent sport, as he puts the whole company to the rout, picking out the young girls, and pecking at the bald heads of the old men; nor stands he upon the least ceremony in this character, but takes the liberty to break the master's pipe, and spill his beer, as freely as those of his men. It is generally a private caution with one of the actors in this tragi-comedy, to come into the room before the crane's approach, with an excuse to want several of the candles for alleged uses, till there are but few left, that the lights may be the more readily extinguished; which he generally contrives to put out on his departure, leaving all in darkness and the utmost confusion. This mostly begins the night's diversions, as the prologue to the rest; while the 'booted hogs' wind up the entertainment, and finish the play of the harvest-supper night."

It is possible that the "Lame Jane" of Christmas revelries may have some relation with the crane. See 'County Folk-Lore,' vol. v., Lincolnshire, 1908. Her ditty sometimes begins:—

> In comes Jane with a long-legged crane,
> Creeping over the meadow;
> Once I was a blooming maid,
> But now a down owd widow.

The reference to a crane has never been explained. Did the bird formerly accompany the old woman with the besom, or did one actor ever combine the two characters?

I am aware of what Mr. Percy Maylam says in his 'Hooden Horse' concerning mummers appearing with the head of a bull or ox. B. L. R. C.

[Christmas mummers are discussed at 10 S. v. 109, 155, 195.]

Christmas Bough: Christmas Bush.—In what counties of Great Britain is the Christmas bough or Christmas bush known? What local names has it? and is it mentioned in general literature, or in parish accounts of any kind?

The Christmas tree was introduced from Germany in the earlier half of the nineteenth century; the Christmas bough seems to be our native insular form of the same thing.

The boughs which I saw between forty and fifty years ago hung from a nail hammered into one of the rafters of an old white-washed kitchen. Their shape varied somewhat year by year, but they all consisted of a framework of hoops, or flexible rods, trimmed with evergreens, preferably branches of box, which had nuts fastened on them. Oranges, red-cheeked apples, and diminutive dolls were among the decorations of the bush.

Ancholme.

[A Christmas bush is described at 10 S. iv. 502.]

Leonard Drory, an engineer, was a member of the Angel Lodge at Colchester (admitted 23 September, 1800), and was Master in the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1807, and 1808. In 1809 or later he came to London. The register of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, records his death on 30 April, 1815. His widow was buried in the church of St. Mary, Lambeth, on 4 January, 1837, and the burial is registered as Hannah Drury. Further information about the career, birth, parentage, &c., of Leonard Drory is wanted.

Dr. A. von Wilke.

Berlin, Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 192.

Lydia White.—Can any reader tell me where I shall find the best account of this lady, who was a well-known Bluestocking during the first quarter of the last century? The name is constantly cropping up in memoirs of that period; but I should like to know something about her parentage, when she died, if she ever married, &c. In one book it was stated that she was writing a work on the battle of Waterloo; was that ever published? I can find no trace of it. Is there a portrait of her? and who are her representatives to-day?

John Lane.

[There is an excellent article on Lydia White in Mr. W. P. Courtney's 'Eight Friends of the Great,' published this year.]

Lady Conyngham.—Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Denison, Esq., was wife of the first Marquess. Where can I find the best account of her and of her peculations after the death of George IV.? Can any reader give me the reference to a crystal ewer sold a few years ago, I believe at Christie's, which was part of the spoil? The fellow of it is still at Windsor. Is there a portrait of her known? John Lane.

The Bodley Head, W.

T. L. Peacock's Works.—Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' give me a bibliographical description of the following scarce works of Thomas Love Peacock?

1. 'The Round Table; or, King Arthur's Feast.'—It was published by John Arliss, Juvenile Library, 9, Old Change, St. Paul's Churchyard, about 1820. See 4 S. xii. 207.
2. 'Melincourt.'—The French version of 1818.
3. 'Headlong Hall.'—The second edition, 1816.
4. 'Nightmare Abbey.'—An American edition, 1819.
5. 'Maid Marian.'—In French by Louis Barré, Brussels, 1855.
6. 'Maid Marian and Crotchet Castle.'—Ward & Lock, 1856.

Although I have proof of the existence of all these books, I have not been able to come at a copy of any of them. Please reply direct. Carl Van Doren.

63, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C.

Viscount Ossington.—I shall be pleased if any of your readers can inform me where a photograph can be obtained of the late Viscount Ossington, Speaker of the House of Commons 1857–73. I have searched for a copy, but so far in vain.

Thomas H. Miller.

Bath and County Club, Bath.

Royal Exchange Frescoes.—Is any sketch-index or guide published of the paintings which now form quite an attractive gallery round the ambulatory of the Royal Exchange? If so, where is the same procurable? Beyond the bare announcement of subject, painter, and donor, the several pictures exhibit nothing to instruct the student. Upon those walls are depicted many notable personages, whose identification must be often difficult to the average visitor. Cecil Clarke.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Fores's Musical Envelope.—I find in a foreign dealer's catalogue the following item:—

"Fores's Musical Envelope No. 2, London, published by Messrs. Fores. R. Jobbins lith."

In the upper part of the envelope there is, we are informed, a lady singing to the accompaniment of a full orchestra; while in the lower portion are depicted, on the left a pianist (Francis Liszt) playing to an audience, and on the right a male singer, accompanying himself on the piano. The date assigned is *circa* 1840. Is anything known about these "musical envelopes"? L. L. K.

John Bright's Quotations.—I should be glad to know the authors of the following lines quoted by John Bright in his speeches:

1. The fathers of New England, who unbound,
   In wild Columbia, Europe's double chain.
2. Unholy is the voice
   Of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men.
3. Fortune came smiling to his youth and woo'd it,
   And purpled greatness met his ripened years.
4. The Scipios' tomb contains no ashes now.

John Patching.

Sunnycroft, Lewes.

Great Snow in 1614.—In the parish records of Alstonfield, Staffordshire, I found the following:—

"1614, January 20. The great snow began to fall, and so increasing the most dayes until the 12th March."

It would be interesting to know more of this unusual occurrence. W. H. S.

Corn and Dishonesty: an Honest Miller.—How is it that there has been, apparently from time immemorial, a very general belief that every one dealing with corn, other than the grower, was dishonest? No other trade—the grocer, butcher, or dairyman, for example—possesses this ill-favour to so great an extent.

The popular view was brought to my mind recently when I was recording the inscriptions in Great Gaddesden Churchyard, where, Cussans stated, on the north side was a wooden rail inscribed :—

"In memory of Mr. Thomas Cook, late of Noak Mill in this parish, who departed this life Dec. 8th, 1830, aged 77 years. He was a good husband and tender father, and an honest man, although a miller."

I was unable to discover this memorial, and fear that, during the thirty years or so which have elapsed since Cussans wrote his 'History of Hertfordshire,' it has become decayed and been removed.

W. B. Gerish.

Bishop's Stortford.

Drinking to Gargocil.—Can any of your readers kindly tell me the meaning of the words "he merrily drank to Gargocil," in a paragraph implying censure upon an ecclesiastic ? J. K. F.

Babies and Kittens.—Several babies in this locality have recently been "nash" (*i.e.*, in indifferent health). In every instance the household has included a kitten, and the mothers of the babies have unanimously decided that the kittens must be destroyed, as a kitten and a baby in the same house cannot both thrive. Is this a common superstition ? P. Jennings.

St. Day, West Cornwall.

Westminster Chimes.—I have heard that the Westminster chimes are an old hymn tune set to an Anglo-Saxon hymn, the words of which are something as follows

Lord, in this house
Be Thou our Guide,
That we may neither
Slip nor slide.

Can any one verify this, or point to the source of the hymn ?

Lawrence Phillips.

Theological College, Lichfield.

Lucky Shoes.—Can any of your readers give me the origin or explanation of luck being considered an attribute of old shoes—particularly horseshoes ? A. B. C.

[Allusions in literature to throwing old shoes will be found at 8 S. ii. 508; 10 S. ii. 87. Horseshoes and luck were extensively discussed at 10 S. ii. 445; iii. 9, 90, 214, 314; viii. 210.]

Houghton Family.—Richard Houghton of Middleton, Lancs, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Blackburne (d. 1664) of Newton and Orford, Lancs. From these were descended a succession of Richard Houghtons who were successful merchants in Liverpool. I wish to ascertain the parentage of the first-mentioned Richard, and shall be glad of assistance. Anne Houghton married secondly John Barker of Latchford.

R. Stewart Brown.

34, Castle Street, Liverpool.

Count of the Holy Roman Empire.—I am anxious to know what constitutes a Count of the Holy Roman Empire to-day.

Héristal.

Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., married in 1641 Dorothy, "daughter of Edward Mileham, Esq., of Burlingham, Norfolk." Where did this marriage take place ?

Sigma Tau.

Sir Lyonell Guest was knighted at Leixlip by Sir George Carey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 5 May, 1604. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 30 January, 1581/2. I should be glad to obtain further particulars of his career and the date of his death. G. F. R. B.

Thomas Hare, son of Thomas Hare of Boston, America, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was admitted as pensioner 2 June, 1743, aged 19. Can any American correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me further information about him ? G. F. R. B.

Isaac Jamineau (d. 1789) is said to have been appointed H.B.M. Consul at Naples 2 July, 1753, and to have subsequently held some position in the General Post Office. I should be glad to obtain further information about him. G. F. R. B.

"Siligo" : "Sprig'" : "Beckab" : "Draget."—In a fourteenth-century MS. survey of a manor I find the words "siligo," "sprig'," "beckab," and "draget." The last comes, I think, from *dragium*, a coarse kind of corn. From the context the others appear to relate to corn, hay, or seeds. I shall be glad of help in identifying them.

Frederic Turner.

Esmond, Egham.

Alexander Glenny.—Any additional information respecting this individual would be thankfully received. He was born 1726, presumably in Scotland, and was buried 1782 at Barking, Essex. Perhaps his well-known namesake there may be able to help.

A. Rhodes.

"Burghmote," 1743.—In *The London Gazette* for 6–10 March, 1743–4, is given an "humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and Common Council of the City of Canterbury in Burghmote assembled," presented to George II. at St. James's. Are there any other cities or boroughs which retained this form to so late a date?

Alfred F. Robbins.

Charles Frederick Henningsen and Kossuth.—Is anything known about the former beyond what can be gathered from the title-pages, &c., of his own books and pamphlets? On one of these (published in London and also at Cincinnati, 1852) he describes himself as Secretary to Governor Louis Kossuth. L. L. K.

## Replies.

### REV. SEBASTIAN PITFIELD'S GHOST.

(11 S. ii. 367.)

Sebastian Pitfield was Rector of Warblington, Hants, from 1677 to 1686. He was probably the Sebastian Pitfield, minister of Winefrith, co. Dorset, who received 7*l.* 10*s.* for increase of maintenance to January, 1659, from the Treasurer to the Trustees for Ministers' Maintenance, under the Commonwealth.

In the Appendix to the 'Hundred of Bosmere,' privately printed by the Rev. Wm. Bingley in 1817, there is an account of the ghost story. It is in the form of a letter from Mr. J. Caswell, "the mathematician," to Dr. Bentley, enclosing a narrative which, Mr. Caswell says, he "wrote down from the author's mouth." The author was the curate of Warblington, and the apparition represented "Mr. P.," a former incumbent, who was a man of very ill report, "supposed to have got children of his maid, and to have murthered them." The apparition was first seen by a maid at the Rectory in August, 1695; and a few days later by the curate and others. The narrative states:—

"The apparition seemed to have a morning gown of a darkish colour, no hat, nor cap, short black hair, a thin meagre visage of a pale swarthy colour, seemed to be about forty-five or fifty years old; of a middle stature."

The curate

"related this description to Mr. John Lardner, Rector of Havant, and to Major Battin, of Langstone, in Havant parish; they both said the description agreed very well to Mr. P., a former rector of the place, who has been dead above twenty years."

Mr. Bingley's 'Hundred of Bosmere' gives a list of the rectors of Warblington, but there is no mention of the rector, or rectors, who held the living from the ejection of the Rev. John Harrison in 1662 to the presentation of the living to Mr. Pitfield in 1677. Against the name of the latter there is a note as follows:—

"This is the rector alluded to in the ghost story told in the *Observer*, No. 71 (*vide* Appendix), and stigmatised with unjust severity as a libertine and a murderer; but from the best information that can now be obtained, he appears to have been a respectable character, wore his gown, and often amused himself inoffensively; he discharged the duties of his office with great regularity, and presided at the vestry meetings of the parish, as is shown by his signature in the old vestry book; from whence it is to be inferred that he was equally attentive to the other part of his duties; nothing is shown to the contrary, and in charity, let us believe him to have been irreproachable in other respects. The tale rests on the authority of Mr. Wilkins, the curate, who seems to have been as much a gossip as any Aubrey of the age. The situation of the house favoring the practice of smuggling, then very prevalent, and for which purpose it is known to have been used in the absence of the former rectors, some nefarious smugglers might have given rise to story, the better to conceal their traffic."

It is worthy of note, however, that Mr. Pitfield's name does not appear either in Mr. Caswell's letter to Dr. Bentley, or in the curate's narrative. The apparition was seen in 1695, and was said to resemble "Mr. P., a former rector who had been dead above twenty years." It seems, therefore, more likely to have been the ghost of one of Mr. Pitfield's predecessors.

Alfred T. Everitt.

Portsmouth.

The tale of the Warblington ghost is a classic among ghost stories on account of its gruesome eerieness. It is told by Ingram in 'Haunted Homes of Great Britain,' First Series, London, W. H. Allen, 1884, pp. 256–262, and also in a small volume of the "Cottage Library Series," issued by Milner & Sowerby, 1854, entitled 'News from the Invisible World.' The accounts are substantially the same, being copied from a letter by Caswell the mathematician to Dr. Bentley, written in 1697. W. S. S.

According to Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.,' Sebastian Pitfield was Rector of Warblington, Hants, 1671–86. One Alexander Pitfield is mentioned by Ray, 'Creation,' 7th ed., 1717, p. 338. W. C. B.

NAPOLEON AND THE LITTLE RED MAN (11 S. ii. 447). — The story of the Red Man was evidently current in Paris at the time of Napoleon's downfall. In a section headed 'Bonaparte and his Familiar,' contained in 'News from the Invisible World,' pp. 353–6 (one of Milner & Sowerby's publications, reissued in London, 1854), an anonymous correspondent, writing from Paris, names 1 January, 1814, as the date when the mysterious visitant appeared. The account is given with much circumstantiality of detail, but differs materially from Cyrus Redding's version. Instead of being a person of small stature, the familiar was a tall man of imposing appearance, dressed all in red. Count Mole, in attendance on Napoleon, with orders to admit no person to his presence, was quite overawed by the mysterious stranger. He listened trembling at the door, and heard all that passed. The familiar, it seems, was not an embodiment of the enemy of mankind, but rather the "genius" who presided over Napoleon's destiny. He ordered a certain course of action to be taken, and allowed three months for it to be carried into effect. Napoleon apparently refused to comply. They parted in anger, and in three months the Emperor was a captive in Elba. "Even the French papers, when Bonaparte was deposed, recurred to this fact, and remarked that his mysterious visitant's prophetic threat had been accomplished." On three different occasions the Red Man appeared to the Emperor: in Egypt, after the battle of Wagram, and in January, 1814.

In the process of transmission through the crucible of fervent loyalist imagination the story seems to have been altered or mutilated, and the familiar not only dwindled in size, but also decreased in moral respectability.

W. SCOTT.

The legend is mentioned in Charles Lever's 'Tom Burke of Ours,' where this mysterious figure is represented as having visited the future Emperor in his camp on Mount Tabor. "L'homme rouge" complains of Napoleon's ubiquity, and begs to be told of some spot of earth where they will never meet. Napoleon in derision points out upon the map the island of St. Helena, and promises the Red Man that he will never disturb him there. "At least," he says, "if I do, thou shalt be the Master and I the slave." The whole story is to be found on p. 237 of the second volume of 'Tom Burke,' Downey's edition of 1901.

There has recently been published a book called 'The Court of the Tuileries, 1852–70,' by "Le Petit Homme Rouge."

WATSON SURR.

['The Court of the Tuileries' is known to be by Mr. Ernest Vizetelly.]

'YOUNG FOLKS,' 1870–76 (11 S. ii. 450).—This excellent weekly paper has been dead a number of years. Its death was regretted by many others than young folks, and I find that now and then there are inquiries for it. Whilst R. L. Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' was running in it, the chapters always began on the front page, headed by capital illustrations, none of which, I think, were reproduced when it came out in book-form. If I remember rightly, Stevenson wrote other stories for *Young Folks*, which was altogether a greatly superior publication to the majority of those which are now published. The name *Young Folks* was, I believe, changed by Henderson into something else before the paper was finally dropped. I had a bound volume of the issue which contained 'Treasure Island,' but do not know where it is now. Besides Stevenson's tale, some good "giant" stories came out in it serially.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

TAXES ON CRESTS (11 S. ii. 410).—The Act 32 and 33 Victoria, section 19, defines armorial bearings as signifying and including "any armorial bearing, crest, or ensign, by whatever name the same shall be called, and whether such armorial bearing, crest, or ensign shall be registered in the College of Arms or not."

If I understood it rightly, a recent judgment in the Courts excluded the use of a mere crest, on note-paper at any rate, from the operation of the tax. I know maiden ladies who yearly pay for the privilege of using a crest, though properly a crest belongs to the males only of their family. Some authoritative pronouncement upon the whole question would seem to be desirable.

A. R. BAYLEY.

WHYTEHEER OR WHYTEBEER (11 S. ii. 228, 318, 378).—It is distinctly stated in Chap. VI. of 'Adam Bede' that the men were busy at the Hall Farm "mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the 'Whittaw,' otherwise saddler." I have many times heard this word used to denote the village saddler both in Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. When resident in the former county, I frequently heard my maternal grandfather (*ob.* 1895, *æt.* 92)

speak of the saddler as the "whittaw." Sternberg ('Northamptonshire Glossary') spells it thus, giving "whitall" as a variant, but Miss Balser ('Northamptonshire Words and Phrases') records the more correct spelling—"whitawer." Miller ('Glossary of Warwickshire Dialect') gives "*Whittaw*, a saddler or collar maker," and the following illustrative sentence: "We always used to comb out the wool for the collars when the whittaw came to do the mending."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

GAMNECOURT IN PICARDY: BARBARA DE BIERLE (11 S. ii. 429).—I am aware of the popular accounts which represent the Scottish Reformer, John Erskine of Dun, as having married (1) Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Crawford, and (2) Barbara de Bierle, a lady in attendance on Queen Mary of Guise. Will W. C. J. or some other correspondent kindly indicate the authority for these marriages, particularly the second? Is it not probable that Barbara de Bierle was married to some Erskine other than him of Dun? Popular writers on Erskine of Dun, and even Church historians acquainted with the period in which he lived, are extremely reticent in speaking of his domestic life. The obscurity in which it is involved produces the impression that guesswork may have had not a little to do with his alleged matrimonial connexions. At all events, if the two marriages mentioned above are accepted, a third must be added to them. His death took place in 1592. By his will he left to "his weilbelovit spous Margaret Kaith" (? Keith) the guardianship of a son and daughter who were then minors.

SCOTUS.

BOHEMIANS AND GIPSIES (11 S. ii. 306, 418).—The simple facts in regard to these appellations are as follows. The original gipsies, who appeared in Europe during the fifteenth century, are known to have come from the western parts of India, their language, the Romany, being mainly derived from Hindustani. On account of their ethnological peculiarities they were thought by the inhabitants of Western Europe to have come from Egypt, and were therefore called Gipsies (Egyptians); while others dubbed them "Bohemians" on account of their wandering habits, the people of Bohemia, the Hussites, and the Slavs generally having at that time this distinguishing characteristic.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, the term "bohemian" was employed by certain French writers, notably Théophile Gautier, Arsène Houssaye, and Gerard de Nerval, to typify the struggling, improvident, often immoral and vagabond tribe of authors and adventurers who had their rendezvous in the Latin Quarter of Paris. The sketch of their hapless lives given by De Nerval in his 'Bohème galante' was completed by Henri Murger in his 'Vie de Bohème,' the novel from which the libretto of Puccini's celebrated opera was taken. The term was introduced into England by Thackeray in 1848.

N. W. HILL.

GREY FAMILY (11 S. i. 469; ii. 14, 376).—The most accessible authority for my statement that the Greys of Werke held property in Aldersgate Street is John Ogilby's map of the City of London, 1677. A facsimile of this splendid map was published by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society in 1895 by Mr. Charles Welch, formerly Librarian of the Guildhall Library; and if MR. MCMURRAY will refer to plate 7, he will find towards the top right-hand corner a property lying between Charterhouse Yard and Aldersgate Street marked "A 14. Lord Grays" (*sic*, but it should be Grey). The front of the mansion was in Charterhouse Yard, and the back premises were in Aldersgate Street.

If MR. MCMURRAY will communicate with me at the address given below, I can supply him with further private information.

E. A. FRY.

227, Strand.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 408).—The saying "Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare," about which P. C. G. asks, is found in more than one form, and has been connected with various names. In King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' No. 2304, "Qui ne sait dissimuler, ne sait régner" is stated to be a maxim of Louis XI., the authority given being Roche et Chasles, 'Hist. de France,' Paris, 1847, vol. ii. p. 30. Philip Camerarius, in his 'Horæ subcisivæ sive meditationes Historicæ,' Cent. I. cap. 66, refers to Vincentius Lupanus, 'De Magistrat. Franc.,' lib. i., for the statement that the same king forbade his son Charles to learn any Latin "præter unum illud Qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare." Camerarius adds: "malo et a pessimo principe petito forte exemplo. Nam Tiberius nullam æque ex virtutibus suis quam

dissimulationem diligebat, ut refert Corn. Tacitus" (see 'Annals,' iv. 71). On the other hand, Lipsius, 'Politica sive Civilis Doctrina,' lib. iv. cap. 14, quotes "Nescit regnare, qui nescit dissimulare," as the saying of "veteranus Imperator," the marginal note being "Fridericus siue Sigismundus. Nam variant." (The Latin words popularly associated with the last emperor's lips are "Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra grammaticam"). Conrad Lycosthenes in his 'Apophthegmata,' under 'De simulatione & dissimulatione,' has "Sigismundus Cæsar dixisse memoratur, ignarum esse regnandi, qui simulare nesciret," and refers to Æneas Sylvius, 'Comment. in Res Gest. Alphonsi,' lib. i. With regard to Lipsius's mention of "Fridericus," it may be noted that Lycosthenes (*loc. cit.*) and Camerarius, 'Hor. Subc.,' Cent. II. cap. 48, both record a saying of the Emperor Frederick III. touching *simulatio* and *dissimulatio*, but it is one condemning these arts.

Another form of the maxim is to be found in Burton, 'Anat. of Melancholy,' Partition I. sect. ii. mem. iii. subs. xv., where he speaks of people who "have so much Latin as that Emperor had, *qui nescit dissimulare, nescit vivere*." A. R. Shilleto's note is "A favourite maxim with the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa," but no reference for this is given. This last form is quoted as a popular proverb by Palingenius, 'Zodiacus Vitæ,' lib. iv. 684,

Vivere nescit,
Ut bene vulgus ait, qui nescit dissimulare.

EDWARD BENSLY.

In "Symbola Heroica, autore Nicolao Reusnero, editio decima, Londini, 1664" (dedication dated 1587), Symbolum xxi., p. 468, "Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit imperare," is given as a saying of the Emperor Frederick I.

Reference is made to Thucydides, καιρῷ δουλεύειν τοὺς δοκοῦντας ἄρχειν. I have failed in my search for the passage. Reference is also made to Tacitus. The quotation (freely given) should be "Nullam æque Tiberius, ut rebatur, ex virtutibus suis, quam dissimulationem diligebat" ('Annal.,' iv. 71).

The proverb as given in the query appears in 'Proverbs chiefly taken from the Adagia of Erasmus,' by Robert Bland, 1814, vol. ii. p. 150. It may be in the 'Adagia Erasmi,' but I have not succeeded in my search for it. Bland says that the proverb is reputed to have been frequently in the mouth of King James I. He adds:—

"Lord Verulam says, 'Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy or wisdom, for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell the truth, and to do it. Therefore it is the weaker sort of politics that are the great dissemblers.'"

According to Bland, the Italian form is "Chi non sa fingere, non sa vivere." According to Henry G. Bohn's 'Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs,' 1877, p. 84, it is "Chi non sa dissimulare, non sa regnare."

The former of these is the same as the Latin "Qui nescit dissimulare nescit vivere" (see Hugh Moore's 'Dictionary of Quotations,' 1831). The last is the version given in Riley's 'Dictionary of Latin and Greek Quotations,' 1880, where it is said to have been a favourite maxim of the Emperor Frederic I. (Barbarossa), Louis XI. of France, and Philip II. of Spain.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[W. C. B., MR. R. L. MORETON, and W. S. S. also thanked for replies.]

ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES (11 S. ii. 428).—In St. Michael's Church, Coventry, the steeple of which Wren considered a masterpiece, might be seen some seventy years ago the arms of Queen Elizabeth; and the churchwardens' accounts render descriptions of the arms of James I., Charles I., of the Commonwealth, and of Charles II. in the same church. Trinity Church, Coventry, also had formerly—perhaps has still—paintings, &c., of the same period, commemorating James I., Queen Anne, &c.

On the left side of the arch of the south porch of Gloucester Cathedral, a shield restored bore the ancient arms of England, quartered with fleurs-de-lis and lions. This shield sustained an innovation by transposing the lions into the first and fourth quarters, and the fleurs-de-lis into the second and third quarters. Brady in his 'Clavis Calendaria' says that when Edward III. quartered his arms with those of France, he placed the latter in the second and third quarters, as arms of alliance, to denote his maternal descent from Isabel, the daughter and heir of Philip IV. of France; but when, in the fourteenth year of his reign, he was encouraged to claim that Kingdom, he placed the lilies in the first quarter. MR. MCGOVERN gives Edward II. as the earliest instance of such royal arms (in the East Window of Bristol Cathedral); but these must have been before the conquest of France by his successor, and did not, of course, relate to the shield of Edward III.

The arms of Queen Mary occur on the front of the organ gallery at Waltham Abbey.

Also the arms of her royal sister Elizabeth are, or were, to be seen in the churches of St. Martin and of St. Thomas in Salisbury, framed on panel.

The royal arms in Kintbury Church, Berkshire, bear the date and initials C. R. 1683. Those in Bucklebury Church, which, like Kintbury, is in the deanery of Newbury, were taken from the church—for what reason it is not stated—and were found later in the timber-yard of the Bucklebury estate. They have since been restored to their present position over the south door, inside. J. Holden MacMichael.

Most of the points inquired about on this subject are answered with more or less fullness at one or other of the references cited in the editorial note. It may perhaps be pointed out in addition that 'The Custom of setting up the Royal Arms in Churches' forms the subject of a paper contained in the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society, vol. v. (new series). Scotus.

The lion and the unicorn, carved in stone, are to be seen over the chancel arch of Wimbledon parish church.

J. R. Thorne.

"Pips" on Cards and Dice (11 S. ii. 465).—Prof. Skeat gives arguments to show that *pip*, earlier *peep*, in this sense, may be the same as *pip* (of an apple). The 'N.E.D.' rejects this etymology, the latter word appearing only in the eighteenth century, while "*peep*, spot on a card, &c.," occurs *c.* 1600. The early examples show that "pip" is equivalent to "point," *e.g.*, "He's but one *peep* above a serving man" (1620) and the common phrase "a *peep* out" ('Taming of the Shrew,' I. ii.). The 'N.E.D.' also quotes "a *peep* higher." I have even heard an offer to "give a few *pips*" in a billiard-room.

A solution of the etymology may be found by comparing the equivalents used in other languages. In German and Dutch these spots are called "eyes," in the Romance languages "points." I can give fairly early authority for these, viz., Du., "*ooghe*, op den teerlinck, punctus, punctum" (Kilian, 1620), "de *oogen* van een dobbelsteen, the *points* at dice" (Sewel, 1727); Ger., "*Augen* auf den Karten, *points* at cards; *Augen* auf den Würffeln, *points* at dice" (Ludwig, 1716); It., "*punto*, a *point* or prick upon the dice, a *point* or spot upon the cards" (Torriano, 1659); Fr., "*point, peep*, at cards" (Miège, 1687); Sp., "*punto*, the ace at cards or dice" (Stevens, 1706).

The use of "eye" in this sense in Ger. and Du. suggests that this *peep* belongs to the verb *peep*. It is curious that "*peep* of day" is in Fr. "*point* (or *pointe*) du jour," formerly simply *point* (*v.* Cotgrave, s.v. *poinct*), and in early Sp. "*punta* del dia" (Oudin, 1660), while Fr. *poindre* means, among other things, "to *peepe*, or peer out (as a morning sunne over the top of a hill)" (Cotgrave). Finally, the Fr. verb "*piper*, to whistle, or chirpe, like a bird, &c." (Cotgrave), with which Prof. Skeat ('Notes on English Etymology,' pp. 210–11) ingeniously connects our verb "to peep," is also associated with cards and dice, *e.g.*, "cartes *pipées*, dez *pipez*, false cards, or dice" (Cotgrave). Boyer (1702) for "to *peep*" has also the spelling "to *pip*."

Ernest Weekley.

Some persons suffer from "pips" on the face, hands, and arms. There are "pips" on chestnuts, also "pips" on wild rose bushes and hawthorns. Cowslips gathered have their "pips" or "peeps" pulled for wine-making or for making "cowslip pip pudding"—a dish which now and again is still spoken of. As children we pulled in spring the buds from the hedges, calling them "pips"; and our baby playfellows were "little pips." Thos. Ratcliffe.

Ulysses as an Atlantic Voyager and Pulci (11 S. ii. 407).—With reference to P. C. G.'s inquiry in Pulci's 'Morgante Maggiore,' cant. xiv. st. 69, there is a mention of Ulysses. Luciana had embroidered a pavilion, and Rinaldo saw among other scenes this :—

.....e vedevasi Ulisse
Come più là che i segni d' Ercol gisse.

There may, however, be other passages in which Pulci mentioned Ulysses.

C. Foligno.

Cary quotes from Pulci's 'Morgante Maggiore,' canto xxv. (ll. 1039–40) :—

E soprattutto commendava Ulisse,
Che per veder nell' altro mondo gisse,

and refers to Tasso, 'Gerusalemme Liberata,' canto xv. stanza 25.

One might also compare canto xiv. ll. 550–551 of the 'Morgante Maggiore' :—

Vedeasi Teti, et vedevasi Ulisse
Come più là che i segni d' Ercol gisse.

Cf. xxv. 1033 :—

Poi vide i segni che Ercol già pose.

Edward Bensly.

The passage asked for by P. C. G. is from Pulci's 'Morgante Maggiore,' xxv. 229–30.
W. Clark Thomlinson.

The legend of the Earthly or Terrestrial Paradise receives full and interesting treatment in Mr. Baring-Gould's 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages,' in the chapter headed 'The Fortunate Isles.' W. S. S.

Homer and Ulysses: Allegorical Interpretation (11 S. ii. 407).—I do not recall any allegory expressly based on the incident related in the 'Odyssey.' The moral deduced, however—"that the sins of the wicked dog their steps and cry aloud against them"—has often been dealt with in literature. With regard to general references, one remembers the words of Shakespeare :—

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer;

or the somewhat similar passage in Rowe :—

Guilt is the source of sorrow, 'tis the fiend—
Th' avenging fiend—that follows us behind
With whips and stings.

As far as allegory is concerned, might not Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' or Hood's 'Dream of Eugene Aram,' or Lord Lytton's novel of the same name, be regarded as developments of the idea contained in Homer? W. S. S.

Saint's Cloak hanging on a Sunbeam (11 S. ii. 309, 357, 438).—Among Raphael Sadeler's beautiful engravings to illustrate Rader's 'Bavaria Sancta' (Munich, 1615) is one of St. Lucan, Bishop of Brixen, which shows his cloak hanging on a sunbeam, with these lines in explanation :—

Expassam vacuo suspendit in aere vestem,
Præsul et a puro sole pependit onus.
Pro cervis madidam radii subiere lacernam,
Atlantes Phœbi sustinuere togam.

Four more lines tell of the Pope's wonder when he saw this prodigy, and how he found in it a proof that a constellation greater than the sun had come to Rome.

The life of this saint is not included in Baring-Gould's collection. C. Deedes.
Chichester.

Father Smith, the Organ Builder 11 S. ii. 189, 317, 395).—See also the 'History of the Organ,' by E. F. Rimbault, LL.D., in 'The Organ, its History and Construction,' by Hopkins and Rimbault, which contains a memoir of Smith and a list of his organs. See pp. 75–85 in the first edition, 1855.
E. Rimbault Dibdin.

Monastic Sites and Buried Treasure (11 S. ii. 469).—The instance given by Mr. Gerish is only one phase of a widely-spread piece of folk-lore. The idea of buried treasure is attached to mounds and earthworks in every part of the kingdom, associated, as at Markyate Cell, with doggerel rimes.

Concerning the Maiden Bower at Dunstable a local versifier embodies the local idea :—

Still Tatternhoe dames rehearse their tale,
On eve of winter's day)
About a chest hid in their knoll
When Romans went away.

'Tis at the bottom of that well
On Castle Hill, they say;
Of good old gold it was brimful,
And lies there to this day.

Concerning an enclosure in Somerset called Dolberry Camp, the people in Leland's time had an idea that

If Dolbeyri digged were
Of gold should be the share.

According to local tradition, a golden vessel full of treasure is concealed in a cave at Dinas Emrys. The tumulus near the east end of the avenue leading to the Maiden Castle in Grinton is popularly reported to contain an iron chest filled with money. In 1730 the neighbours dug near the rampart of Bucton Castle, in Mottram, in the expectation of finding a chest of gold. At Abernethy, a few miles from Perth, the treasures of the Pictish kings are said to be hidden, including a kettle of gold, zealously guarded by a trow or fairy; while popular belief is strong concerning such treasure concealed

Betwixt Castle Law and Carney vane
As would enrich a' Scotland ane by ane.

To this search for hidden treasure we owe the downfall of many old menhirs, or stones in circles. I have a long list of examples, but enough has been given to show how widespread is the superstition. See Burton, 'Commentary on Antoninus his Itinerary,' p. 24; Dunns's 'Originals,' iii. 21; Leland, 'Itin.,' vii. 88; *Philosophical Trans.*, xliv. 136; Borlase, 'Observations on the Scilly Islands,' p. 33; Jenkins, 'Bedd Gelert,' pp. 218–27; *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, xviii. 59; Forfar, 'Wizard of West Penrith,' p. 5; Spence, 'Shetland Folk-lore,' p. 88; Whitaker, 'Hist. of Richmondshire,' i. 315; Aikin, 'Description of the Country round Manchester,' p. 471; *Archæologia*, v. 88; Maccullough, 'The Misty Isle of Skye,' pp. 87, 93; Peterkin, 'Notes on Orkney,' p. 21; Crossing, 'Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor,' p. 87; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, v. 49; 'Powis-

land Club Collections....relating to Montgomeryshire,' iii. 205; Hall, 'Ireland, its Scenery, Character,' &c., ii. 429, &c.

Nor is the idea confined to Great Britain. See Hamilton, 'Sixteen Months in the Danish Isles,' i. 330, ii. 29–35; Gadow, 'Northern Spain,' p. 295; Pallas, 'Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire,' ii. 281; Squier and Davis, 'Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley,' p. 97.

A. Rhodes.

I hardly think any monks or friars would have been simple enough to bury treasure on sites of which Henry VIII. was going to take possession; but, as one item of evidence that members of monastic establishments did bury their hoards, it may be mentioned that in 1845, when the workmen of Mr. Parker Ayers were laying bare the south wall of the choir of Dover Priory Church, they found thirty silver coins of the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II. As the building was completed and in use before the reign of Henry II. these coins must have been a hoard hidden in the wall, and not put there for dedication purposes. Most of the coins were placed in the Dover Museum.

John Bavington Jones.

Two articles on hidden treasure will be found in *All the Year Round*, 1892, vol. lxxi. and *Chambers's Journal*, 1896, vol. lxxiii.

Scotus.

Wilkinson, Comedian at the Adelphi Theatre (11 S. ii. 468).—The Christian names of this actor were James Pimbury, but he was commonly referred to as "Geoffrey Muffincap" Wilkinson, from his success in the character of that name in Peake's farce of 'Amateurs and Actors.'

He is said to have been born in London in 1787, and to have been by trade a bookbinder. He began his theatrical career about 1806, under old Samuel Jerrold, at Cranbrook, where Harley, also a novice, was in the company; and proceeding thence to Watford, another of Jerrold's towns, he there became associated with Edmund Kean, Oxberry, and Cobham—afterwards called the Kean of the minors—all then unknown to fame.

After some years' experience in the principal theatres of Scotland, Wilkinson obtained, through the interest of Bartley, an engagement with Arnold at the English Opera-House (Lyceum), where he made his first appearance on 15 June, 1816, as Simon Spatterdash in 'The Boarding-House,' and continued during several seasons, holding his own with such actors as Wrench, Harley, and Bartley.

In 1821 he removed to the Adelphi, where he was the original Bob Logic in Moncrieff's version of 'Tom and Jerry,' a part of sufficient importance to be afterwards assumed by *the* Mr. Farren at Covent Garden. The piece also received the support of Wrench, John Reeve, and Keeley. In 1826 Wilkinson was engaged at the Haymarket, where he played Touchstone and many parts of the first importance in his line, and continued there during the two following seasons.

Wilkinson visited America about 1832, but the parts of dry, quaint eccentricity in which he excelled did not prove acceptable to American audiences, and he returned to the Adelphi under Yates, with whom he remained several years, playing among other parts that of Squeers. As time went on his position in the theatre declined; and when Wright was engaged, the exuberant humour of that comedian probably overshadowed the quieter style of Wilkinson.

I believe his last appearance was at the old Olympic Theatre some time before 1850, and then his name disappears from the bills, without any formal leavetaking such as was then rather customary than otherwise in the case of an old public favourite.

I have a newspaper cutting in which he is mentioned as having been present at Harley's funeral in 1858, but I do not think anything later was recorded of him. I never met any one who had heard of his death, but a few years ago I came by accident upon his tombstone in Norwood Cemetery, from which it appears that he died 16 September, 1873, aged 87 years.

Brief accounts of Wilkinson will be found in *The Drama, or Theatrical Pocket Magazine*, for December, 1821, and in 'Terry's Theatrical Portrait Gallery.'

There are portraits of him as Simkin in 'The Deserter,' and in his two best parts, Hookey Walker in 'Walk for a Wager,' and Geoffrey Muffincap. Wm. Douglas.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

St. Hilda: St. John del Pyke (11 S. ii. 467).—Hilda, the titular saint of Hartlepool, is, according to Husenbeth's 'Emblems of Saints' (1882), represented upon an ancient seal of that town as "an abbess with a crozier held in her right hand, a priest elevating at an altar on each side, and a bird near the sacred Host."

Owen in 'Sanctorale Catholicum' (1880) mentions 7 May as kept in York as the

feast-day of St. John of Beverley, its early eighth-century archbishop and Confessor.

HARRY HEMS.

As regards St. Hilda in stained-glass windows, see the account of her ghost as it appears in Grose's 'Antiquities,' and also in J. S. Fletcher's 'Picturesque Yorkshire.' I do not remember whether there is any allusion to other figures representing the saint in a paper read by Alex. D. A. Leadman, F.S.A., on St. Hilda, in the *Yorks. Archæolog. Journ.*, vol. xvii., p. 33; or in 'The Feast-Days of St. Hilda,' in the same issue of the *Journal* (p. 249), by George Buchanan.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Some information about St. Hilda may, I believe, be obtained from Mrs. Jameson's 'Legends of the Monastic Orders,' pp. 58-62. Would not Dugdale or Willis be helpful for the second part of the query? W. S. S.

FIFIELD ALLEN, ARCHDEACON OF MIDDLESEX (11 S. ii. 449).—From the record of her burial under the altar of this church (where her husband was subsequently interred), it appears that the Christian name of Dr. Allen's wife was Anne, though what her surname had been prior to the marriage, and when the marriage itself took place, I am unable to say. If G. F. R. B. meets with this information elsewhere, I shall be glad if he will let me have it.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street, E.C.

BARON DE STAËL IN SCOTLAND (11 S. ii. 387).—In 1825 the Baron de Staël published 'Lettres sur l'Angleterre.' His coming to Scotland may therefore be conjecturally assigned to 1823 or 1824. After the death of his mother, Madame de Staël, in 1817, he made himself popular in France on account of his philanthropy as well as for his attachment to constitutional liberty. His Scottish visit cannot well have taken place before the twenties. He died in 1827. W. S. S.

ST. ARMAND (11 S. ii. 367).—Possibly the *Ar* in this name may be a phonetic rendering of French *A*. St. Amand or Amandus, who baptized the son of Dagobert, was born near Nantes some time in the seventh century. He became the apostle of Flanders, and died while leading a life of great religious activity, though he had resigned the bishopric of Maestricht, to the duties of which he felt himself unsuited. He is commemorated on the 6th of February. There are several places called St. Amand in France, and one or two in Belgium. ST. SWITHIN.

In the 'Dictionnaire général des Villes, Bourgs, Villages, et Hameaux de la France,' par Duclos, Paris, 1836, there is no Saint-Armand.

May not the name, if Canadian and originally French, be a corruption of Saint-Amand? There appear eleven places of that name in the dictionary, and seventeen compound names with Saint-Amand as the first part, *e.g.*, Saint-Amand-de-Belvès, Saint-Amand-de-Montpezat, besides twenty-six named Saint-Amans (some compound), five named Saint-Amant (all compound), and one Saint-Armon.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

There is a village, St. Armand or Cook's Corner, not far from Montreal, and about two miles from the American frontier. We occupied it in June, 1866, when we drove back the Fenians across the frontier.

R. W. P.

[SCOTUS also thanked for reply.]

"MOVING PICTURES" IN FLEET STREET (11 S. ii. 403, 456).—The late Mr. F. G. Hilton Price in *The Archæological Journal* for December, 1895, in his article 'The Signs of Old Fleet Street,' quoted an advertisement (but without date) to the effect that there was to be seen at "The Duke of Marlborough's Head" in Fleet Street

"a machine composed of 5 curious pictures, with moving figures, representing the history of the heathen gods, w^ch move artificially as if living, the like not seen before in Europe. The whole contains near 100 figures besides ships, Beasts, Fish, Fowle and other Embellishments, some near a foot in height; all of which have their respective and peculiar motions, their very Heads, Legs, Arms, Hands and fingers Artificially moving to what they perform, setting one foot before another like living creatures in such a manner that nothing but nature it self can excel it. It will continue to be seen every day from 10 in the morn^s 'till 10 at night. The Prices 1^s/6^d, and the lowest 6^d."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

D. CAMERINO ARCANGELUS, PAINTER (11 S. i. 268, 313).—See the Fine Art Gossip of *The Athenæum* of 29 October last, in which reference is made to an article in a recent issue of *L'Arte* by Prof. Venturi.

W. ROBERTS.

ENGLISH ALTAR VIRGIN IN SANTIAGO (11 S. ii. 248).—The appearance of my query in 'N. & Q.' has led the Professor of Archæology in the University of Santiago to write a full account of the figure in the *Diario de Galicia*.

J. HARRIS STONE.

Women carrying their Husbands on their Backs (11 S. ii. 409, 452).—It is a little curious, to my thinking, that not one of the several correspondents who have replied to this query appears to be acquainted with the recitation 'The Women of Weinsburg,' by John Riley Robinson, which opens (and closes) with the stanza:—

> The noble women of Weinsburg,
> As long as the world shall stand,
> Shall find a place in the minstrel lays
> Of the German Fatherland.

The body of the poem is in blank verse: whether it is an adaptation of the ballad by Bürger alluded to by Mr. H. S. Pearson I am unable to say.

William McMurray.

Ladies' Hats in Theatres (11 S. ii. 386, 476).—There is a very amusing sketch in Anstey's 'Voces Populi,' Second Series, 1892, p. 153, headed 'A Row in the Pit; or, The Obstructive Hat.' J. T. F.

Durham.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Whitaker's Almanack*, 1911. (Whitaker & Sons.
*Whitaker's Peerage*, 1911. (Same publishers.)

If the editor of 'Whitaker' wished to amuse his readers by a puzzle, he would ask them to make suggestions for improvements to his world-famed Almanack. However, what we said in reference to the past year's issue remains true of the new one, "he does not rest on his laurels," and we have to record an important change under House of Commons. The alphabetical has given place to a geographical system of grouping, but the adoption of a simple numerical device obviates any difficulty in referring from the list of members of Parliament to their constituencies. Similarly the pages devoted to the British Empire have been rearranged by continents; and an account of the Government and Constitution of the Union of South Africa finds a place for the first time among the African dominions. There are various other new features. The tables under 'National Income and Expenditure' start with the year 1600, and a revenue of one million. For the past twenty years, as we all sadly know, expenditure has increased by leaps and bounds, and for 1910–11 provision had to be made for an estimated expenditure of 199,482,000*l*.

Under King Edward VII. the chief events of his reign are given from the date of his accession on the 22nd of January, 1901, until his lamented death on the 6th of May last. Under Obituary we note the late President of the Royal Society, Sir William Huggins, at the age of 84; Elizabeth Blackwell, 89, the first woman in America to become a fully qualified medical practitioner; Björnson, 77, Norwegian poet and novelist; Samuel Langhorne Clemens ("Mark Twain"), 84; Frank Harrison Hill, 80, formerly editor of *The Daily News*; Holman Hunt, 83; Florence Nightingale, 90; Ebenezer Prout, 74, Professor of Music; Gordon Stables, 69; and Alfred Trübner Nutt, 54, publisher and author, drowned while trying to rescue his son.

An unusual number of alterations have had to be made in the present issue of 'Whitaker's Peerage.' The demise of the Crown has caused a general revision of Court appointments; added to this are the political changes of the past twelve months as well as the numerous creations in the peerage. In view of the Coronation, which has been fixed for the 22nd of next June, a full account of the crowning of King Edward VII. is supplied, and it will doubtless prove of especial use and interest.

Among the decorations founded during the late reign is the Edward Medal, instituted in 1907, as a recognition of heroic acts by miners and quarrymen, or others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed. This may be awarded to a woman. Next in precedence is the Board of Trade medal for saving life. Another decoration is the Territorial, established in 1908. This is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration. Similarly, a Territorial Long-Service Medal has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers. In 1907 the Indian Distinguished Service Medal was established as a reward for commissioned or non-commissioned officers of any forces employed in India. This may be conferred also by the Viceroy. In 1909 a medal was instituted to reward men of the Police force, and in 1910 the King approved the grant of a decoration and medal for officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a reward for long service.

The preface to this valuable work of reference contains a sad note. Alfred Watts, who had been its editor from its first issue, died when he had already made some progress in the revision of the present volume, and just tribute is paid to him for his care and accuracy. There is every evidence that his successor will not be behind him in this respect, and we feel sure that his hope will be fulfilled that the welcome aid correspondents afforded his predecessor will be continued to him in pointing out alterations and minor errors which may have escaped his observation.

*An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare.* Chosen and arranged by W. T. Young. (Cambridge University Press.)

This is the first of a series of anthologies designed to illustrate the various periods of English literature. The arrangement of the selections is chronological, and affords an excellent illustration of the progress made during one of the most formative eras of our poetry. The ground of choice, as stated in the preface, has not always been that of supremacy in poetry, but often rather representative or illustrative quality.

The book is divided into eight sections. The first consists of lyric poems from Sir Thomas Wyatt to Hausted, comprises more than half the volume, and contains, amongst a good deal that is merely "representative," most of the best known examples of the lyric of the time. The second section of 'Descriptive and Narrative

Poems' contains selections from 'Venus and Adonis,' from 'The Faerie Queene,' and from Michael Drayton. The third is a series of sonnets, mainly from Spenser, Drayton, Sidney, and Shakespeare. Under the title of 'Classical Poems' we have a fourth section containing translations by Chapman and others, and the greater part of the First Sestiad of Marlowe's 'Hero and Leander.' The remaining four parts of the volume are devoted to selections of historical, "reflective and moral" poems, poetical addresses, and satire.

The selection has been mainly carried out on conventional lines, and is from the point of view of the general reader, as inclusive as need be desired.

In *The National Review* 'The Episodes of the Month' deal with politics in the usual trenchant style, but the writer was not in time to discuss that turn of policy on the Conservative side which has rather for the moment put Tariff Reform in the background. We notice "stumpitis" and "Limehousing" as modern specimens of slang hardly likely, perhaps, to become permanent additions to the language. While we are in favour of freedom of speech in politics, we deprecate suggestions that any man "had made a deplorable impression on King Edward." "Unionists," says the writer, "must keep the Sovereign out of the controversy...." We agree, and think the advice good. Mr. Bonar Law's address in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester on 'Tariff Reform and the Cotton Trade' is reprinted, and represents the views of a man whose opinions command attention. 'The Success of the Public Trustee,' by Mr. E. K. Allen, is an answer to various attacks and assertions which, not being financial experts, we are hardly, perhaps, qualified to appreciate; but it certainly looks as if Mr. Allen had shown that the public have realized the usefulness and competency of the official in question. 'Paris qui passe,' by Col. De la Poer Beresford, is interesting and might have been longer. Mr. Austin Dobson has one of his delightful eighteenth-century studies on 'Robert Lloyd,' whose brief and broken career ended in hack-work and the Fleet. Lloyd was a good classical scholar, but he would not be a schoolmaster, and he was not a man of letters, though a fluent writer. "An Undergraduate" replies in 'Our Public Schools' to the schoolboy's article in the November number on the same subject, and suggests that "if he is ever privileged to become a University man," he will look back on his schooldays "with more optimistic and still prouder eyes." This is probable, but hardly seems to us to amount to argument. In 'American Affairs' Mr. A. Maurice Low has the chance to tell us about the setback Mr. Roosevelt has received, and his summary is of great interest. 'The Duty on Unearned Increment,' by Sir R. H. Inglis Palgrave, should be read with the respect due to a master of finance. Finally, we notice, there is in smaller print a letter from the Chairman of Council of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds which traverses some of the conclusions stated by Mr. Downham in his defence of the feather trade. We are glad to learn that "a full statement will be furnished, both in and out of Parliament, when the time comes for the Importation of Plumage Bill to be discussed."

## Booksellers' Catalogues.—December.

Mr. Thomas Baker's Catalogue 565 consists mostly of theological works, English and Foreign. A copy of that scarce book 'Le Liber Pontificalis,' with introduction by Duchesne, 2 vols., Paris, 1886, is 10*l.* 18*s.*; a complete set of *The Ecclesiologist*, 3*l.* 15*s.*; and a good sound copy of the best Benedictine edition of 'Chrysostomi Opera Omnia,' Paris, 1718, 13 vols., folio, calf, 5*l.* 5*s.* There is a sound set in old calf gilt of Despont's 'Bibliotheca,' 27 vols., 1677, with 'Apparatus' and 'Index Locorum,' together 30 vols., 18*l.* 18*s.* A fine copy of 'Salmeronis Commentarii,' 16 vols. in 6, folio, in stamped hogskin red edges, rare, is 20*l.*; and a set of 'The Expositor's Bible,' edited by Robertson Nicoll, 49 vols., clean, in publisher's cloth, 9*l.* The general portion includes Lingard's 'History of England,' 10 vols., half-calf, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Ware's 'Antiquities of Ireland,' 3 vols. in 2, original calf (apparently lacks one plate in vol. ii.), Dublin, 1739–45, 4*l.* 10*s.*; and 'The Harleian Miscellany,' 1744–6, 8 vols., 4to, original calf, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. J. Jacobs's Catalogue 54 opens with some original drawings by Count D'Orsay. Books include works under America and Americana and France. The general portion contains the 'Lysistrata' of Aristophanes, first rendered into plain English, with eight full-page drawings by Beardsley, 4to, original boards, 1896, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Carlyle's 'German Romance,' 4 vols., first edition, Edinburgh, 1827, 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 'Century Dictionary,' 8 vols., 4to, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Halliwell Phillipps's 'Archaic and Provincial Words,' 2 vols., 12*s.* 6*d.*; 'Jewish Encyclopedia,' 12 vols., 4to, 1907, 10*l.*; and Max Müller's Life, by his Wife, 2 vols., first edition, 12*s.* 6*d.* There are some rare tracts by Swift, including the first edition of 'A Modest Proposal for preventing the Children of Poor People from becoming a Burthen to their Parents, or the Country,' Dublin, printed by S. Harding, 1729, 16*l.* 16*s.* There is a list under Music.

Messrs. Maggs Brothers send a Catalogue of Autograph Letters and Manuscripts, No. 262. There are over thirteen hundred items, and many of the letters are of considerable length. We have Joseph Bonaparte writing on the 1st of December, 1812, that "the English have retreated into Portugal"; and Madame Elizabeth, on the 14th July, 1791: "The decree is given. The king is *hors de cause*.....There is little movement among the people, but a great deal of terror." The Duke of Wellington on the 26th of May, 1832, writes angrily in reference to correspondence published in newspapers, and states: "I did negotiate the Convention for the Surrender to his Majesty of the Danish Fleet and Arsenal at Copenhagen. But I never before heard that any individual was responsible for the execution of every Article of a Convention." A letter of Thomas Day's reads like a portion of his own 'Sandford and Merton': "If we consider the body of man, how wonderful, how sublime the structure, how admirably adapted to every necessary purpose of human existence, how nice the mechanism," &c. Among the letters of Dickens is one in which he says: "I have often tried hard to attract attention to the enormous absurdity of the separate solitary system." Benjamin Franklin writes from Philadelphia,

8 May, 1775, to David Hartley: "You will have heard before this reaches you of the Commencement of a Civil War—the End of it perhaps neither myself nor you who are much younger may live to see. I find here all Ranks of People in Arms, disciplining themselves Morning and Evening, and am informed that the firmest Union prevails throughout North America: New York as hearty as the rest." Helps, in sending the last volume of his 'Spanish Conquest of America' to Sir George Lewis on the 5th of February, 1861, writes: "I am a very merciful author, and do not in the least expect that those to whom I send my books should read them." Longfellow on the 1st of October, 1876, in reference to a paragraph in *The Times* which stated that Tennyson had refused to allow any of his poems to be inserted in a collection edited by the American poet, writes: "I am happy to say that this is not so. On the contrary, he has even anticipated my wishes in that respect, and allowed me to make whatever extracts suit my purpose." In a collection of 20 letters of Rossetti, inlaid to 4to size levant by Rivière, one contains this reference to his lately deceased wife: "Of my dear wife I do not dare to speak now, nor to attempt any vain conjecture whether it may be ever possible to me, or whether I be found worthy, to meet her again." Marconi writes from Bournemouth in 1898: "Had a very good show at the House of Commons....one station being in the House and the other in St. Thomas's Hospital....perfect messages both ways....I may increase the distance a good deal," &c. One more extract must suffice: it is from the Earl of Selkirk, Edinburgh, 3 June, 1784, and written in most bitter language as to English injustice to the Scotch Peerage: "Is it wise in your Parliament to leave the Rights of Scotland a Prey to your English Ministers: is it not highly impolitick? Yet that has been the wretched policy of almost every English Ministry and King, ever since James the Sixth crossed the Tweed....At this moment you owe the Liberty you possess to the bold and independent spirit of the Scotch in commencing the war against Charles the first."

Mr. F. Marcham's Part 5 contains a selection from recent purchases of deeds relating to Surrey, Essex, and Herefordshire. Under Celebrated Dunmow Flitch is a document relating to the Court Baron held 27 June, 1701, "A true copy taken 1727."

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's catalogues of Topographical books and engravings are always full of interest, and No. 223 is specially so. Many of the chief counties are included in the two thousand items: space admits of our noting only a few. Under Windsor is a pair of engravings by Fittler after Robertson, South-East and North-West Views of the Castle, Boydell, 1783, 6*l.* 6*s.* Sandby's set of six aquatints of Windsor and Eton, 1776, is 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Ormerod's 'History,' 3 vols., folio, russia, 1819, is 6*l.* 6*s.* Under Essex is Suckling's 'Memorials,' containing 34 plates of churches, with ex-libris of Robert Hovenden, 1845, 2*l.* 15*s.* Kent includes Hasted's 'Survey,' 4 vols., folio, old russia, 1778, 23*l.* Under Woolwich is 'Records of the Royal Military Academy,' 1851, 8*l.* London views include the Bank of England, 1700–1842; Battersea Reach, 1863; Turnpike at Bayswater; Bridge Street Blackfriars, *circa* 1800; Cheapside and Charing Cross, 1643–6; Birch's 'London Churches,' folio, Batsford, 1896, 4*l.* 10*s.*; and Croker's 'Walk from London to Fulham,' Tegg, 1860, extended to 2 vols. by additional illustrations, folio, cloth, 17*l.* 10*s.* Under Hyde Park is a collection of plates illustrative of the naval celebrations on the Serpentine and the Peace Festivities in the Green Park, Palser, 1817, 9*l.* 9*s.* Under Paddington is an extensive and rare collection neatly mounted in a folio portfolio, 12*l.* 12*s.* There is a fine copy of Stow's 'Survey,' 2 vols., folio, full crimson morocco, gilt extra, 1754, 10*l.* 10*s.* 'Vauxhall Gardens,' with a crowd of spectators, including the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Robinson, the Duchess of Devonshire, Johnson, Goldsmith, Boswell, &c., designed by Rowlandson, early impression, J. R. Smith, 1785, is 8*l.* 8*s.*

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa have in their Catalogue 251 works under Africa, Alpine, and America. Art Books include *The Art Journal*, 1862–84, 22 vols., half-morocco, 4*l.* 4*s.*; *The Studio*, in parts as published, 1894–1904, 5*l.*; and Waagen's 'Treasures of Art,' 4 vols., 1*l.* 15*s.* Under Botanical Works are Moore's 'Nature-Printed British Ferns,' 2 vols., 8vo, 1859, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (published at 6*l.* 6*s.*); and Anne Pratt's 'Flowering Plants,' 4 vols., 1891, 2*l.* 2*s.* (the latter belonged to Mrs. Lynn Linton, and has her autograph). There are first editions of Dickens. Under Insects is Blackwall's 'Spiders,' 2 vols., 1861–4, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Under Scott is the Abbotsford Edition, 12 vols., royal 8vo, half-morocco, 1842, 5*l.* 5*s.* The first edition of Boswell's 'Johnson,' 2 vols., royal 4to, original calf, 1791, is 4*l.* 4*s.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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Albert Hartshorne.—We are sorry to notice the death on the 8th inst. of Mr. Albert Hartshorne, a learned antiquary in several lines, and specially known for his works on monumental effigies and old English glasses. On the latter subject he wrote in the Ninth Series—also on epitaphs, sack and sugar, and stripes on sailors' collars. To the Tenth Series he contributed a long article on 'Tea as a Meal,' derived from family papers in his possession. He published from this source several letters of interest concerning earlier days in academic and ecclesiastical circles.

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## Notices to Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

A. D. Brash ("Nuts and May or Nuts in May").—See 8 S. v. 426; vi. 58; vii. 231; 10 S. xi. 344, 437.

Maria ("Cross fylfot").—See the discussion *ante*, pp. 188, 239, 292, 338.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.*

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# Notes.

## 'AN AMULET OR PRESERVATIVE AGAINST SICKNESS AND DEATH.'

Early in the seventeenth century there appeared a little volume of warning and consolation which is worth a passing notice. The title-page is, after the fashion of the age, copious, if not redundant. It reads:—

"An Amvlet or Preservative against Sicknes and Death: in two parts. The First containing Spirituall Direction for the Sick at all times needfvl; but especially in the conflict of sickness, and agonie of death. The second a Method or order of comforting the sicke. Whereunto is annexed, a most pithie and comfortable Sermon of Mortalitie, written by the blessed Martyr S. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, translated into English by A. M. Together with sundry Prayers needfull in time of sicknesse. Collected and set forth for the comfort of distressed soules, most especially in time of sicknes and mortality. By A. M. Minister of the Word of God in Henley upon Thames. London. Printed by R. F. for Thomas Man and Ionas Man, dwelling in Paternoster Row at the signe of the Talbot. 1617."

This book is dedicated "To the right Worshipful and vertuous Ladie, the Ladie Elizabeth Periam of Greenlands," by the author, who declares that he had "alwaies distasted the too much forwardnes of this age in publishing unnecessary books," but yet thought that which he had written for his own private use might be of further service. He discusses the question why sickness is sent, and how the fear of death is to be remedied, &c., in accordance with the theology of his time. He shows good sense in advising men whilst in health to set their affairs in order and to make their wills (p. 144). After those "nearest and dearest" should come poor kinsfolk, the poor in general, and "other holy and charitable uses." Whilst he advises frequent Communion, he laments that "for so many years" the Sacrament "hath been unworthily received and so unreverently handled, and of many contemned and lightly regarded." He warns his readers that reconciliation and restitution are "required in time of sickness (if not performed before)"—a saving clause. A curious case of conscience—which cannot often have occurred, it may be thought—is thus stated: "Is physic lawful?" To this query he sensibly returns the obvious answer that it is.

In his next observation we get some seventeenth-century folk-lore:—

"As for witches and wizards, inchanters and sorcerers and the like, who will take upon them to heale and cure the sicke, by certain fained and devised ceremonies, or by a certaine number of words or prayers, whereunto they ascribe the vertue and power of healing diseases: these are by all meanes to be avoided, and to be put away far from us. For they are the very hand and instruments of the divels and evil spirits, and not the hand of Almighty God, by whose word and power all things are, and ought to be ruled and governed."—Pp. 73–4.

In translating Cyprian's sermon on mortality the writer thought a part unprofitable, and so observes in the margin "A vision is here reported by the author which I thought good to omit," though he alludes to these revelations in his preface. The deleted section is that describing the vision of a dying priest.

The 'Amulet' appears in the British Museum Catalogue under the initials given on the title-page. The veil of concealment is, however, a very thin one, for Abraham Man was incumbent of Henley-on-Thames from 1586 to 1631, the year in which he died. In 1607 he had a lawsuit with Sir John Swinnerton on the ever-vexed question of tithes. In the end Swinnerton paid 40*l.* and had his land clear (Burn's 'History of Henley-on-Thames,' p. 133). The author and his publishers may possibly have been related.

Let us hope that in times of sickness and in the article of death Abraham Man found the 'Amulet' he had prepared for the use of others of service to himself.

William E. A. Axon.

Manchester.

## "LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG."

This proverbial expression has interested me for many years because I have from boyhood had a great liking for this faithful animal, the truest friend that man has in all the brute creation. Camden in his 'Remaines' (2nd ed., London, 1614) has a chapter entitled 'Proverbs,' which is, I suppose, the earliest collection of such sayings in the English language. On p. 309 this particular one is given thus: "Loue me loue my dogge." But I can go much further back than this good old writer's time.

St. Bernard of Clairvaux, preaching in the twelfth century on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, makes excellent use of this common proverb (*vulgare proverbium*) when he says:—

"Angeli amant nos, quia nos Christus amavit. Dicitur certe vulgari proverbio: qui me amat, amat et canem meum. Nos vero, o beati angeli, catelli sumus Domini illius quem tanto affectu diligitis; catelli, inquam, cupientes saturari de micis quæ cadunt de mensa Dominorum nostrorum, qui estis vos." Quoted by Henricus Engelgrave in his 'Cæleste Pantheon,' 6th ed., vol. i. p. 250, Cologne, 1727.

St. Bernard borrows his language from the Vulgate: Matth. xv. 26, 27, Marc. vii. 27, 28, and Luc. xvi. 21. The woman of Canaan, according to the first reference, when asking the Lord to cure her daughter, receives this reply: "It is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it to dogs. And she said, Truth, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their masters' table." There seems to me a lack of point in this translation, which is from the Authorized Version. In the Douay Bible we have "dogs" in the former verse and "whelps" in the latter, which are the exact equivalents of *canes* and *catelli* in the Vulgate, from which it is translated. On consulting the Greek, we find in St. Matthew's Gospel the diminutive κυνάρια employed in both verses. I have examined four different editions on my shelves, and the reading is the same in each. With one of them is printed the Latin version of Benedictus Arias Montanus, which he claims to be the Vulgate corrected in strict accordance with the Greek text. "It was approved," says the editor of the book (Amsterdam, 1741), "in the year 1571 a Facultate Theologica in Academia Louvaniensi," and we therefore read *catellis* instead of *canibus* in the 26th verse—a reading which has just as little point as that of the Authorized Version. All whelps are dogs, but all dogs are not whelps. This distinction is ignored in the Greek version of St. Matthew's Gospel, which, St. Jerome assures us, was first written in the Hebrew language (see the preface to his 'Commentaria in Evangelium Sancti Matthæi ad Eusebium,' p. 3, Gaume's edition, Paris, 1852). The original is now lost, but may have been in existence in that great scholar's time; or else he may have seen a Greek MS. which had κύσι instead of κυναρίοις in verse 26, or, seeing that a contrast was intended, as the incident demands, he wrote *canibus* and *catelli*. Whatever the case may be, he adheres to the distinction in the volume just mentioned, for he quotes the verses as they stand in the Vulgate, and in his comments, among other things, he praises the woman's

"humilitas, quâ se non canibus, sed catulis comparat. Canes autem ethnici propter idolatriam dicuntur, qui esui sanguinis dediti, et cadaveribus mortuorum, feruntur in rabiem.... Scio me, inquit, filiorum panem non mereri, nec integros posse capere cibos; nec sedere ad mensam cum patre, sed contenta sum reliquiis catulorum."—Pp. 228–9.

The other Evangelist who mentions this incident is St. Mark vii. 27–8. He wrote in Greek, his Gospel being said to be based to a certain extent on that of his predecessor. In this particular case he uses the diminutive κυνάρια in both verses, but he adds words that seem to support the Vulgate translation, for in the second he makes the woman say: "Yes, Lord: yet the *dogs* under the table eat of the children's crumbs." This is what we find in the Authorized Version; but it is incorrect, for the Greek original has the diminutive, which is properly rendered by St. Jerome as *catelli*, and as "whelps" in the Douay Testament. The full-grown animal was an abomination to the Jews. "The general term 'dog' in the Bible is never used except as expressive of disgust" (Oxford 'Helps to the Study of the Bible,' p. 301). We may therefore be sure that the animal was never admitted into the houses when the inmates were at meals, nor, indeed, at other times; but I am fain to believe that the playful little whelps or puppies were allowed liberties in their masters' dwellings which were not permitted to their progenitors, and

I think my contention is amply proved by the language of both Evangelists, and, especially, by the words "whelps under the table."

St. Jerome did not write a commentary on St. Mark's Gospel, but Venerable Bede composed what he names an "Expositio" of it, which is pretty much the same thing, and is evidently modelled on that of the learned Father. In point of fact he says in his introduction that his book is based on what he has found "in Patrum venerabilium exemplis," so I am not surprised when I see St. Jerome's words, already quoted, reproduced under this passage of the second Evangelist. But Bede gives us, nevertheless, much of his own throughout his work. For instance, when the woman says, "contenta sum reliquiis catulorum" in Jerome's commentary, Bede adds "ut humilitate micarum ad panis integri veniam magnitudinem" (Gaume's ed., p. 152). He was not ignorant of Greek, but he uses the Vulgate version all through his treatise, because it was the accepted authority in his time, as it had been centuries before and continued to be for centuries after, and it has lost little or nothing of its fame at the present day with scholars.

In Bloomfield's 'Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament' (London, 1840) we are told that *κυνάριον*, the diminutive of *κύων*, is used as "a term of contempt," and is equivalent to our word "cur." As the only references he gives are to the verses in Matthew and Mark, I do not accept his conclusion, for reasons already given. When, in the latter's Gospel, Jairus calls his daughter *θυγάτριον* (*filiola*) instead of *θυγάτηρ* (*filia*), or when the same diminutive is applied to the woman of Canaan's daughter (Mark v. 23, vii. 25), nothing but affection is implied. It seems strange that in both instances the Vulgate has *filia* instead of *filiola*, which is a good word used by Cicero himself. Montanus, to whom I have already referred, does not fail to make what he deems the necessary corrections. I have said that St. Bernard has borrowed part of his language from Luke xvi. 20–21, which tells the story of Dives and Lazarus :—

"Et erat quidam mendicus, nomine Lazarus, qui iacebat ad ianuam eius [divitis], ulceribus plenus, cupiens saturari de micis, quæ cadebant de mensa divitis, et nemo illi dabat; sed et canes veniebant, et lingebant ulcera eius."

In this passage it is evident that in our English translations we should use the word 'scraps" instead of "crumbs," for the *micæ* here mean much more than fragments of bread. The refuse of the banquet, bones and all, was thrown to the dogs lying outside the door together with the beggar, who, being a leper, was looked upon as unclean. These were the *κύνες*, the pariah or scavenger dogs, which were an abomination to the Jews and other Oriental nations, and have been quite recently deported from the streets of Constantinople. It shows how forlorn and helpless was the condition of Lazarus when "the dogs came and licked his sores." I have somewhere read that a painter, in his picture of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, represents them, by a happy inspiration, as being followed by a dog. When these poor animals fawned on the beggar in his utter abandonment, it seems to me they showed their affection for man, which has been their instinct from time immemorial.

In Hebrew literature there is, it would appear, nothing that can be quoted in the sense of the proverb "Love me, love my dog." In Greek there is the beautiful story of the recognition of his quondam master Ulysses by the hound Argos in the seventeenth book of the 'Odyssey.' This episode certainly suggests the sentiment contained in St. Bernard's words, but we cannot say it is expressed. Furthermore, the dog was only a whelp when Ulysses went to Troy, and, as he was away from Ithaca about twenty years, it follows that the animal must have been above that age. Whether a dog's life extends to such a span may well be doubted, but, for the moment, let it be granted on Homer's authority, which is against that of Aristotle, Pliny the Elder, and modern writers. Apart from that difficulty, the story is admirable.

How well Sir Walter Scott has imitated this passage may be seen in the thirty-eighth chapter of 'Old Mortality' :—

"While Mrs. Wilson was thus detailing the last moments of the old miser, Morton was pressingly engaged in diverting the assiduous curiosity of the dog, which, recovered from his first surprise, and combining former recollections, had, after much snuffing and examination, begun a course of capering and jumping upon the stranger which threatened every instant to betray him. At length, in the urgency of his impatience, Morton could not forbear exclaiming in a tone of hasty impatience, 'Down, Elphin! down, sir!' 'Ye ken our dog's name,' said the old lady, struck with great and sudden surprise. 'Ye ken our dog's name, and it's no a common ane. And the creature kens you, too,' she continued, in a more agitated and shriller tone. 'God guide us! it's my ain bairn!'"

Elphin was, we are told earlier in the same chapter, "a small cocking spaniel, once his

own property, but which, unlike to the faithful Argus, saw his master return from his wanderings without any sign of recognition." But the little dog made ample amends, and I am inclined to think that the animal, when it is of moderate size, shows more affection towards its owner than those of greater bulk, because it feels its master is its protector, while the others trust more to their own strength and courage.

In Latin literature Pliny furnishes many instances of the dog's fidelity to its master, but the finest tribute paid to the animal is to be found in Martial's 'Epitaphium Canis Lydiæ' (Epigrammatum Lib. XI., lxix.). She is thus described :—

Amphitheatrales inter nutrita magistros
Venatrix, sylvis aspera, blanda domi,
Lydia dicebar, domino fidissima Dextro.

In a boar-hunt, exhibited in the arena for the delectation of the Roman populace, Lydia, fighting gamely to the last, was killed by the thrust of the furious beast's tusk. The poet represents her as rejoicing in such a death :—

Non queror, infernas quamvis cito rapta sub umbras ;
Non potui fato nobiliore mori.

Here we have the old Roman glorification of brute courage, the fighting spirit, and the contempt of death ; but Lydia has less connexion with the proverb at the head of this note, it seems to me, than Argos, immortalized by Homer. The Romans employed the dog in the chase, and we know from the expression "Cave canem" that it guarded their houses ; but as for any kind feeling for the animal, such as is implied in St. Bernard's words, we may search in vain in Greek and Latin writers, Homer alone excepted. One would, therefore, conclude that the proverb "Qui me amat, amat et canem meum," must have become "popular" in post-classical times.

John T. Curry.

## EPITAPHIANA.

Tamosin Lyde.—On a heart-shaped tablet in Stoke Gabriel Church, Devon :—

To the Memory of Tamosin,
Wife of Peter Lyde, deceased
ye 25 of February, MDCLXIII.
Long may thy name as long as marble last
Beloved Tamosin under clods heer cast
This formale heart doth truly signify
Twixt wife and husband cordial unity
If to be gracious doth require its praise
Let Tamosin have it she deserves ye bayes.

This was copied recently on the spot.

W. B. H.

Smallpox Epitaph.—A striking instance of the terror excited by an outbreak of smallpox is to be seen upon a headstone in the churchyard at Hemel Hempstead. It commemorates William Jennings, late governor of the workhouse, who died of smallpox 1 December, 1758, aged 50 :—

Like Job, my wife and children dear,
And friends likewise, all flew for fear
Of my distemper sore.
But hope go unto them for me,
That we shall meet once more to be
With Christ for evermore.

W. B. Gerish.

Flint Stone Memorial.—In Stevenage Churchyard, Hertfordshire, at the foot of a grave which has the usual headstone, recording Benjamin Bates, died 1863, Eliza his wife, died 1866, and Drusilla their daughter, died 1889, there is an unusually large flint stone, with a tablet thereon inscribed :—

I am a big flint stone. I was brought up out of the grave in the year 1863, which was dug ten feet deep to make room for the remains of those whose spirits have flown above, which I hope are in heaven at rest.

W. B. Gerish.

Tombstone dated 31 April.—Sauntering around the churchyard of the parish church at St. Helier, in Jersey, lately, I came upon a tombstone, lying flat, with the following curious inscription :—

P. H. Durell Junr
Décedé ye 31 Avril 1755
Agé de 4 ans. 8 mos.

As an instance of the fallibility of tombstone dates, this may be worth recording.

Andrew Hope.

Twelvetree Epitaph. — In connexion with the discussion on the surname Twelve (see 10 S. xii. 149, 196, 257, 318) it may be of interest to record the following inscription, which I copied from a headstone in the churchyard of Old Weston, Hunts, last year :

In | Memory of Ann the Wife of William Twelvetree | who died Jan. the 31st 1771 | Aged 24 years.

This is the only inscription to the name in the churchyard, and there are no Twelvetree inscriptions in the church.

Chas. Hall Crouch.

48, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

Peel Cemetery, Isle of Man.—In this cemetery there is this curious epitaph :—

Hic jacet (heu !) stat nominis umbra. Ob. 21st March, 1861, æt. 86.

I was told that the epitaph was written by some one of the name of Green who was

disappointed by not receiving a legacy from the deceased. Those who have access to the cemetery register might give the name of the deceased or of the disappointed one.

M. A.

Bermuda Inscription.—The following inscription was pointed out to me during my visit to Bermuda last summer. It occurs on a tomb in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church at St. George's, the former capital; and apparently commemorates the death of a youthful white colonist:—

Here lieth the Body of
Mrs. Mary Bell, wife of Dr. Richard Bell,
Who departed this life the 13th of March, 1783.
Aged 17 years.
Also their two Daughters,
Who died April, 1783.
One aged two years, the
Other three Weeks.

N. W. Hill.

West Meon Roadside Cross.—In a small enclosure in the centre of the village of West Meon, Hants, not far from the railway station, I came across this summer a wayside cross bearing the following inscription, which ought to be recorded in 'N. & Q.':

The Sign
of the Son of Man
In former times
Another cross
stood
on this same spot
or near it
George Vining Rogers
1777–1846
more than forty years
a medical practitioner
in West Meon
Mary Anne Rogers
his wife
1783–1873
Erected to their
memory by the last
surviving of their
sixteen children
1901.

T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

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Isola Family.—The family of Isola, if only for the sake of Lamb's Emma, have a special interest for the literary world. Agostino Isola had, as is well known, Wordsworth as a pupil. Gunning in his 'Reminiscences of Cambridge' (vol. ii. p. 74) speaks of him and his son thus, the occasion being the election in 1797 of an Esquire Bedell at Cambridge:—

"The father was generally beloved, particularly by his pupils, who were very numerous. There was a great desire amongst the members of the University, particularly among those of his own college [Emmanuel], to do something for his son, who was a man of inoffensive manners, and had not, I believe, an enemy in the world; but his shyness and reserve were so great that it pained him to mix in society."

Gunning gave his support to the rival candidate, John Ellis, but learnt to appreciate Isola, who was chosen by a large majority:—

"We held office together for sixteen years in the most perfect harmony. I found him kind and accommodating, and ready to undertake all the duties that did not include the necessity of dining in a large party, to which he had an insuperable objection. It was with much regret I followed him to his grave."

I give this record of the Isolas, as Gunning's book is, I believe, out of print.

Hippoclides.

Dr. Johnson in the Hunting Field.—I wish to share with hunting men and women who read 'N. & Q.' the mental spectacle of Dr. Johnson with the hounds. I take my material from *The Periodical* for this month of December, which in drawing attention to Prof. Raleigh's 'Six Essays on Johnson' gives the following delightful passage:—

"Johnson rode on Mrs. Thrale's old hunter, which must have been a strong and trustworthy beast, for its rider was heavy and short-sighted. He would follow the hounds fifty miles on end, but would never own himself tired or amused. His comment on this much-esteemed sport is worthy of the author of 'Rasselas' and 'The Vanity of Human Wishes.' 'I have now learned,' said he, 'by hunting, to perceive that it is no diversion at all, nor ever takes a man out of himself for a moment; the dogs have less sagacity than I could have prevailed on myself to suppose; and the gentlemen often call to me not to ride over them. It is very strange, and very melancholy, that the paucity of human pleasures should persuade us ever to call hunting one of them.'"

St. Swithin.

Falstaff's "food for powder": Justification of '2 Henry IV.,' III. ii.—From Part XII. of the Historical Manuscripts Commission Report, which has just appeared, it is plain that the "food for powder" presented to Falstaff at Mr. Justice Shallow's was on a par with that which was actually offered when, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there was a call for men for fighting purposes in Ireland and the Netherlands. The new volume deals with the Cecil MSS.; and I take my note from a little paragraph concerning it which appeared in *The Morning Post* of 17 December, and helped to give cheer to the day:—

"Of the character of the men furnished by the counties it is said, for example, that 'Northamp-

ton has sent very ill men, not forty good ones; never a county send such men hither as they.' Sir Edward Wingfield expressed the wish that he 'might have been a painter that he might have sent a picture of these creatures that have been brought to him to receive for soldiers, and then Sir Robert Cecil would have wondered where England or Wales had hidden so many strange, decrepit people so long, except they had been kept in hospitals.' From Bristol came the protest that out of twelve shires appointed to bring eight hundred men thither, 'excepting some two or three shires, there was never man beheld such strange creatures brought to any muster. They are most of them either old, lame, diseased, boys, or common rogues. Few of them have any clothes; small, weak, starved bodies; taken up in fairs, markets, and highways to supply the places of better men kept at home.'"

St. Swithin.

Thomas Dover.—Prof. William Osler in his 'Alabama Student and Biographical Essays,' 1908, remarks in his memoir of 'Thomas Dover, Physician and Buccaneer,' p. 36, that

"Dover is stated by Munk to have died in 1741 or 1742, probably the latter, but his name does not appear in the register of deaths in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in either of those years."

This is the case, but it does appear in *The London Magazine* for 1742, being the last of the deaths recorded for the month of April:—

"Dr. Tho. Dover, famous for administring Quicksilver to his Patients, in the 85th Year of his Age."

W. P. Courtney.

"Fiddles" at Sea.—Meaning 3 of "fiddle" in the 'N.E.D.' gives: "Something resembling a fiddle in shape or appearance: *a*, Nautical (see quot. 1867)." The quotation says "a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather." How came the contrivance by its name? An earlier quotation, 1865, simply mentions the word in the same sense. But it must be of far earlier date. I first saw fiddles at sea in 1862; they were exactly like those used at present, wooden frames hitched on to the table, and without the slightest resemblance to a violin. But when I was crossing the Mediterranean last year in a French cargo-steamer, "les violons" were fastened on to the tables, and they showed me at once the origin of the term. Along the table stretched four pair of cords: in each pair the lower cord was about an inch from the table, the upper cord a couple of inches higher. Right and left of each place at table was a bridge with four pair of holes for the cords to pass through, and at each end of the table these converged to two eyes lashed to its edge. The table thus resembled a fiddle with an upper and lower set of strings passing through several bridges. The arrangement is described under "violon" in Littré.

Edward Nicholson.

Paris.

"Puckled."—In Joseph Webbe's 'The Familiar Epistles of M. T. Cicero Englished and Conferred with the French Italian and other translations. London printed by Edward Griffin," no date, *c.* 1620, Book XIII., Epist. 15, is this line, p. 713:—

Thus, was I puckled in a foggie mist.

It stands for the Greek quoted by Cicero:—

Ὡς νεφέλη ἐκάλυψε μέλαινα.

See 'Odyssey,' xxiv. 315.

The 'New English Dictionary' has "*Puckle.* Obs. A kind of bugbear."

It is not obvious what "puckled" means. Apparently the line is used by Cicero as the conclusion of a paragraph meaning "Thus I was puzzled by opposing arguments" or "Thus I fell into error."

Melmoth in his translation of the Letters (Book X. Let.24) has

Too easy dupe of flattery's specious voice,
Darkling I stray'd from wisdom's better choice.

Robert Pierpoint.

Wilberforce and Thornton.—*The General Evening Post* (London), 7–10 July, 1792, contained the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Thornton is about to build a magnificent mansion at Clapham Common for his friend Mr. Wilberforce."

W. Roberts.

'The Methodist': Author of the Comedy.—The year following Samuel Foote's 'Minor' (1760), a comedy entitled 'The Methodist' was "printed for I. Pottinger, in Ave-Marie-Lane." The title-page describes the piece as "being a Continuation and Completion of the Plan of the Minor, Written by Mr. Foote," &c.

Although it was well known in the eighteenth century that Pottinger was the author of this dirty satire, there has been much confusion about it, and it is often ascribed to Foote. The trouble arises from the words "Written by Mr. Foote," which stand in a line by themselves on the title-page of the first printed edition of the piece, leaving the impression that they refer to 'The Methodist.' By an examination of the punctuation, it will be seen that the line "Written by Mr. Foote" can refer only to 'The Methodist.' Watson Nicholson.

Authors' Club, S.W.

## Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"All comes out even at the end of the day."—In a speech delivered at the Highbury Athenæum on the night of 23 November last Mr. Winston Churchill said: "Well was it said by an old writer, 'All comes out even at the end of the day.'"

Who is the writer quoted? And what is the exact meaning of his saying? Is it an English rendering of what Bismarck expressed thus: "Abends um neune ist alles vorbei"? The consideration that even the most violent struggles and the bitterest heart-pangs must come to an end ought to inspire that don't-carishness (*Wurschtigkeit*) which the great statesman recommended so much, but did not always feel at critical moments. G. Krueger.

Berlin.

R's of Sailors.—In 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century,' by James Peller Malcolm, 2nd ed., 1810, vol. ii. pp. 57, 58, is an account of how a large number of sailors demanded from the magistrates, then (March or possibly 1 April, 1763) assembled at "The Black-horse near the Victualling-office," the release of some comrades, which was granted, and then of certain women. The latter demand being refused, the number of sailors increased till there were, "it is said," more than a thousand. Soldiers arrived at the request of the magistrates, and the Riot Act was read three times. The officer commanding was on the point of ordering his men to fire when

"a naval officer made his appearance in front of the Sailors, and intreated the order might be reserved till he had endeavoured to convince his brethren of the impropriety of their conduct. He then addressed himself to the Sailors, and said they would forfeit the favour of the King, who had promised to take off their R's; to which he added other arguments, and at length prevailed upon two-thirds of them to follow him to Tower-hill, where he dismissed them."

Eventually an escort on the way to Clerkenwell Bridewell was overtaken by a party of sailors in Chiswell Street, and "the Serjeant wisely determined to resign his charge" (eight of the women) after one of his men had fired and wounded a sailor and a baker.

What is or was the meaning of sailors' R's? Robert Pierpoint.

Riddle of Claret. — The 'N.E.D.' defines a riddle of claret as "thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a literal riddle," giving as its authority 'N. & Q.,' 7 S. viii. 13 (1889). No explanation, however, is given of the origin of the custom of serving wine in this way, or why a riddle was first used for the purpose.

As far as I can discover, the only occasions on which claret is now served in this manner are the dinners of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland). The members of this Company compete for various prizes, among which are the Edinburgh Arrow, the Musselburgh Arrow, the Selkirk Arrow, and the Peebles Arrow. The first-named is shot for every year, the Musselburgh Arrow occasionally; the others seldom, if ever, nowadays. After the competition the Archers dine together, and entertain the magistrates and Town Council of the burgh whose arrow was the subject of competition. The magistrates in turn present the Archers with a riddle of claret "in accordance with ancient usage." See 'The History of the Royal Company of Archers,' by J. Balfour Paul, p. 319 (Wm. Blackwood & Sons, 1875). The same authority tells us that when the Peebles Arrow was shot for the competitors "did full justice to a capital dinner, not forgetting the usual riddle of claret" (p. 347). We also find that at Selkirk in 1823 "a riddle and a half of claret" was given by the town. In the same year at Peebles the Provost is described as "kindly giving the party a *bottomless riddle* to induce them to come back soon again" (p. 137).

The Edinburgh Arrow was shot for lately, and at the dinner which was given a few weeks ago, in the Archers' Hall, the magistrates and Town Council were entertained, and presented the Company with the usual "riddle of claret." Perhaps some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' may be able to throw some light on this old custom.

T. F. D.

Watson Family at Milnhorn and Blacklaw. — Can any of your readers assist me to find two places in Scotland—Milnhorn and Blacklaw—where some ancestors of mine (Watsons) were born in the beginning of the eighteenth century? The names appear in an old family Bible.

J. M. Westland.

323, Woodstock Road, Oxford.

QUAKER OATS.—Has this much-advertised preparation anything to do with "Quakers" and "quaking grass," popular names for the *Briza Media?* A. S. P.

MATSELL'S 'VOCABULUM.'—Can any one tell me whether this work reached a second edition? I do not find it in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue. The full title is 'Vocabulum; or, The Rogue's Lexicon.' The author, Mr. George W. Matsell, was a police magistrate in New York, where the book was published in 1859. That was the very year in which Mr. Sampson's 'Slang Dictionary' (usually attributed to J. C. Hotten) saw the light. The two works, though running on the same line, are quite independent of each other; and some of the definitions are substantially different. For instance, "buzzing" in the 'Vocabulum' is searching for a thing; in the 'S. D.' it is robbing. "Drumstick" in the one is a club, in the other a leg. "To lurch" in the one is to abandon, in the other to beat at cribbage. "Used up" in the one is killed or murdered; in the other, broken-hearted, bankrupt, fatigued, vanquished.

The 'Vocabulum,' which I suppose to be a rare book, contains pp. 130, with a portrait of the author and three other cuts.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.

SS. PROTHUS AND HYACINTHUS.—I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could inform me of any pre-Reformation Churches in England dedicated to SS. Prothus and Hyacinthus. I have lately discovered one such dedication of a small Devonshire village church, and am anxious to learn if this dedication is, as I fancy, almost unique, or if at any time it was at all common in England. DEVONIA.

HOLWELL FAMILY.—I should feel obliged for any information respecting the Holwell family of Devonshire. I want to link together John Zephaniah Holwell who died at Cullompton about 1820 and John Zephaniah Holwell, Governor of Bengal, who died in 1798. I think the latter held some official post at Calcutta at the time of the tragedy of the Black Hole. ('D.N.B.' has been consulted.) J. T. P.

[Have you referred to 10 S. ix. 370, 455, 518; x. 76?]

"OLD COCK O' WAX."—This expression was used by a witness in the Cato Street Conspiracy trials. Was there any political meaning in it, or was it merely a popular saying? THOS. RATCLIFFE.

MONK FAMILY.—Who inherited the property at Boreham, Essex, on the death of the second Duke of Albemarle?

Who was the General Monk who is supposed to have been beheaded about 1750? I want to find the branch of the Monk family from whom a family I am acquainted with are descended. They have been connected with Boreham district for generations. S. X.

E. FLETCHER, PAINTER.—I have an oil painting (a seascape) by "E. Fletcher." I have seen reproductions of this artist's work, but have not been able to discover whether he is a painter of note or not. Could any of your readers enlighten me? A. C. P.

SHIP LOST IN THE FIFTIES.—Will some reader please give the name of H.M. ship which foundered some time during the fifties? All hands were lost, save one named Larcombe of Gosport, Hants. The names of lieutenants and midshipmen belonging to this vessel would also be appreciated. F. K. P.

LEAKE AND MARTIN-LEAKE FAMILIES.—I wish to learn in what manner Sarah Leake or Martin-Leake was related to Stephen Martin-Leake of Thorpe Hall, Essex. He was Garter King-of-Arms, and died in 1773. Sarah Leake was probably his daughter, granddaughter, or daughter-in-law. Her daughter married a man named Worth who lived in Stepney, and they had a daughter, born in 1800, who was named Louisa, and married Thomas Howkins in 1826.

C. HOUKINS.

Milverton, Stoney Lane, Yardley, Worcestershire.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN.—Wanted information as to the present place of deposit of the wills of this Peculiar before the year 1700. I have found that the modern wills for this court came from the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of York. Does any one know if the old ones remain in York Minster? Hunter in his 'Hallamshire' has a pedigree made from wills of this Peculiar, so they cannot have been astray many years.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

CANOVA'S BUSTS OF MARS AND MINERVA.—There are at present in the Loan Collection of the Science and Arts Museum, Dublin, two very fine specimens of the sculptor's art. They are colossal marble busts of Mars and Minerva, and are said to be the work of Canova. They were hidden away in a

country house long before Canova came to fame, and are consequently not mentioned in any writings that I know of about the celebrated sculptor. Can your readers inform me where I can see other marble busts of Mars or Minerva? I think finer specimens could hardly be seen. MARS.

JOCELYN FLOOD, son of Warden Flood of Dublin, was admitted on the foundation at Westminster School in 1760. Any information concerning him is desired.

G. F. R. B.

PHILIP FOXWELL was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1676. Further particulars of his career and the date of his death are required.

G. F. R. B.

"WOODYER."—I do not find this word in the 'Dialect Dictionary,' or in any other. Is it synonymous with "woodward," a forest officer who looked after the wood and vert, and venison, preventing offences relating to the same? It occurs in *The Sussex Weekly Advertiser*, 29 November, 1802:—

To Be Sold

Eight acres (little more or less) of Underwood, of 14 and 15 years growth, in the manor and parish of Isfield, two miles from Uckfield in the county of Sussex.

Apply to James Wratton, at Isfield, the woodyer, who will shew the wood;—and a person will attend on Monday the 6th day of December next, at the Maidenhead Inn, at Uckfield, to treat for the sale.

N.B. The Underwoods are situated close to the Ouse navigation.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HATCHMENT IN HYTHE CHURCH.—In the room over the south porch of Hythe Church there is an old hatchment bearing the arms of Smythe of Westenhanger, with the motto (not that of Smythe) "Fama Fides Oculus," and this inscription, "To the remembrance of a faithfull frinde," and the date 1638.

This hatchment (it is not quite the usual size) formerly hung on the wall of the north transept, and we are told that in this portion of the church "the bailiff and jurats, as the civil authorities were then called, met for deliberation, and, we hope, for prayer."

Several of the Smythe family represented Hythe in Parliament from 1586 to 1660.

What can have been the object of the memorial? R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

## Replies.

### MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED.

(11 S. ii. 287, 450.)

IN continuing the list at the latter reference I think it right to say that every work mentioned by me has been consulted for a certain object, and the list could have been extended, though not from personal knowledge.

Under A should be included—

Alrewas Court Rolls, 1259 to 1261. Wm. Salt Arch Soc., New Ser., x. Pt. I. pp. 245–93.—Principal events and names in General Index of the volume (1907).

Under Chester should be added—

Chester.—Loans, Contributions, Subsidies, and Ship Money paid by the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, in the years 1620, 1622, 1624, 1634, 1635, 1636, and 1639. Publications of the Record Soc. for Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. xii. pp. 43 to 129. (1885.)

I now take up the list from my previous reply:—

Derby.—Feudal History of the County of Derby, chiefly in the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Centuries, by J. P. Yeatman. I. (1886.) II. (1889.) III. (1895.) IV. (1903.) V. (1907.)—The work is mostly a collection of records from public and private sources. All but the last volume have indexes of names and places.

Devon. — Subsidy Rolls. 'Notes and Gleanings,' III. 118, 157. IV. 13. V. 188.—Vol. III. Index. None to Vol. V.

Devon and Cornwall.—The Laws and Customs of the Stannaries in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon. By T. Pearce. (1725.)—Table at end.

Doncaster.—A Calendar to the Records of the Borough of Doncaster. Vol. I. (1899.) Royal Charters and Ancient Title Deeds. 1194–1688. 1086–1838.

Vol. II. (1900.) Court Rolls of Doncaster, Rossington, Hexthorpe, and Long Sandall. 1454–1687.

Vol. III. (1903.) Court Rolls of Doncaster. 1572-1600.

Vol. IV. (1902.) Courtiers of the Corporation. 1559–1822.

Each volume indexed.

Dorset.—Full Abstracts of the Feet of Fines relating to the County of Dorset, remaining in the Public Record Office, London, from their commencement in the reign of Richard I. Dorset Records. Vol. V. Index Locorum et Nominum. (1896.)—The remainder of the volume is not indexed, but the matter is carried on in Vol. VII. pp. 113–368.—In progress. (1909.)

Dover.—Dover Charters and other documents in the possession of the Corporation of Dover. From 1227 to 1569. By the Rev. S. P. H. Statham, B.A. (1902.)—Index of names and places.

Dublin.—A Short State of the Case of the Corporation of Trinity Guild, Dublin, with an Alphabetical List of the Freemen, also of the Council. (1749.)—1691 to 1749.

The Dublin Gild of Carpenters, Millers, Masons, and Heliers, in the Sixteenth Century. (1905.) Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, xxxv. 321–37.—Many names and lists, but no Index.

Dundee.—Charters, Writs, and Public Documents of the Royal Burgh of Dundee, the Hospital, and Johnston's Bequest, 1292–1880. With Inventory of the Town's Writs Annexed. (1880.)—Chronological Table of Contents, and Index.

Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee, 1513–1886. By A. Millar. (1887.)—Chronological list, and General Index.

Durham.—Durham Records.—Cursitor's Records, 1333–45. Reports of Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, XXXI. App., pp. 42–168. (1870.)—*Ibid.*, XXXII. App. I. 1345–81, pp. 264–330. (1871.)—*Ibid.*, XXXIII. 1388–1405. App., pp. 43–210. (1872.)—*Ibid.*, XXXIV. Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments. App., pp. 163–264. (1873.)—*Ibid.*, XXXV. 1457–76. App., pp. 76–156. (1874.)—*Ibid.*, XXXVI. 1485–94. App., pp. 1–160. (1875.)—*Ibid.*, XXXVII. App. I. pp. 1–171. (1876.)—*Ibid.*, XL. App., pp. 480–520. (1879.)—*Ibid.*, XLIV. App., pp. 310–542. (1883.)—*Ibid.*, XLV. App., pp. 153–282. (1885.) — Lists alphabetical.

Edinburgh.—Inventory of the Selected Charters and Documents from the Charter House of the City of Edinburgh. (1884.)

Extracts from the Records of Edinburgh.—I. The Burgh of Edinburgh. A.D. 1403–1528.—List of Provosts, &c., 1296–1529.—List of Governors, Keepers, and Constables of the Castle of Edinburgh, 1107–1527.—List of the Sheriffs and Sheriffs Depute of the Shire of Edinburgh, 1143–1513.—Parliaments and General Councils of Scotland.—The Provincial Councils, &c., of the Scottish Clergy, and the Conventions of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, held at Edinburgh, 1139–1527.—Abstract of Charters, &c. (1869.)—Scottish Burgh Records Society.

II. 1528–57. (1871.)

III. 1557–71. (1875.)

IV. 1573–89. (1882.)—At end: List of the Provosts, Bailies, Councillors, Deacons of Crafts, and other office-bearers of the City of Edinburgh, 1573–89.

V. 1403–1589. (1892.)—Index to the four vols. and a Glossary.

Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of the Canongate near Edinburgh, 1561–88. Miscellany of the Maitland Club, Vol. II. pp. 281–359. (1840.)—There is a small Index at the end of the volume, in the General Index.

Charters and other Documents relating to the City of Edinburgh, 1143–1540. Scottish Burgh Records Society. (1871.)—Index.

The Hammermen of Edinburgh....Being Extracts from the Records of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh, 1491 to 1558. By John Smith. (1907.)—Index of Names.

Extracts from the Buik of the General Kirk of Edinburgh, 1574 to 1601. Miscellany of the Maitland Club, pp. 97–126. (1834.)

The Register of Apprentices of the City of Edinburgh, 1583 – 1666. By F. J. Grant. (1906.) — Scottish Record Society. Strictly alphabetical.

The Records of the Proceedings of the Justiciary Court, Edinburgh, 1661–78. By W. G. Scott-Moncrieff. Scottish History Society. I. 1661–9. II. 1669–78. (1905.)—Index of Names to each volume.

Elgin.—The Records of Elgin, 1234–1800. — By Wm. Cramond and the Rev. S. Ree. New Spalding Club. I. (1903.) II. (1908.)—Indices of Persons, Places, Subjects.

Extracts from Elgin Kirk Session Records. By Wm. Cramond. 1584–1779.—At end: Brief Record of the Ministers of Elgin from the Reformation, 1563–1894. (1897.)

Ely.—Sacrist Rolls of Ely. By F. R. Chapman. I. Notes on Transcripts. II. Transcripts, Glossary, and Index. (1907.)

Essex.—Orders and Instructions framed and issued for the Superintendents and Constables of the Essex Constabulary, by J. B. B. McHardy. (1840.)

Exeter.—Exeter City Muniments. 'Notes and Gleanings,' II. 7, 27, 33, 57, 74, 83, 105, 123, 136, 157, 163, 187. III. 5, 24, 38, 55, 74, 91, 99, 120, 140, 147, 169, 188. IV. 9, 25, 38, 57, 76, 89, 108, 128, 145, 153, 168, 185. V. 18, 40, 81, 91, 109, 112, 119, 136, 152, 171. (1888–1892.)—Vols. I.–III. have Contents, and Index; Vols. IV. and V. have neither. The Exeter lists are chronological.

An Elizabethan Guild of the City of Exeter. An Account of the Proceedings of the Society of Merchant Adventurers during the latter half of the sixteenth century. By Wm. Cotton. (1873.)—Index to Names and General Index.

A. Rhodes.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. Rhodes under A, B, and C has not included the following:—

Aberdeen.—Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen. 1398–1625. 2 vols. [Edited by John Stuart for] The Spalding Club. (1844–8.)

Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen. 1625–1747. 2 vols. [Edited by John Stuart for] The Scottish Burgh Records Society. (1871–2.)

Charters and other Writs illustrating the History of the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen. 1171–1804. Edited by P. J. Anderson for the Town Council. (1890.)

Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeen. Edited by D. Littlejohn for the New Spalding Club.—This is in 3 vols., dated 1904–6.

Banff.—The Annals of Banff. 2 vols. Edited by William Cramond for the New Spalding Club. 1891–3.

Cupar.—Charters and other Muniments belonging to the Royal Burgh of Cupar. Edited by George Home. (Cupar-Fife, 1882.)

P. J. Anderson.

Aberdeen University Library.

Barnstaple. — An Index to the two volumes of the Records of this borough was issued soon after the publication of the volumes. To prevent misunderstanding, I would state that fair transcripts of the original documents are contained in these volumes, which consist chiefly of extracts relating the principal incidents in the history of the town, and illustrating the manners, customs, and municipal government of its inhabitants at different periods.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

Barnstaple.

Bath.—Mr. Austin J. King and Mr. B. H. Watts (Town Clerk) published, "with the approval of the Town Council, and at the special request of the Bath Literary Society," the first portion of 'The Municipal Records of Bath.' The period covered is 1189 to 1604. There is no date on the title-page, but footnotes show that publication is since November, 1884. Both authors are dead. They promised a continuation of the Records which they had "in preparation," and there was also to be an Index. I am not aware that they lived to redeem their promise, or that any other hand has taken up the work. The published portion deals with some charters, and (in appendices) gives lists of charters, grants, writs, commissions, deeds, and wills. There are also extracts from the Chamberlain's accounts.

Bristol.—There are many printed books dealing with our municipal records. The Corporation published 'The Little Red Book' mentioned by MR. RHODES. It has also (November, 1909) published a 'Calendar of the Charters, &c., of the City and County of Bristol,' compiled by the late John Latimer, and edited by Alderman W. R. Barker, chairman of the Museum and Art Gallery Committee of the Corporation. There is no Index, but a useful abstract is printed at the end.

And besides this Calendar and the book of Charters (1736) named by MR. RHODES, there are others, notably "the Charters and Letters Patent granted by the Kings and Queens of England to the Town and City of Bristol. Newly translated, and accompanied by the original Latin. By the Rev. Samuel Seyer, M.A." (1812). No Index.

John Latimer's 'Annals of Bristol' also include 'Annals of the Nineteenth Century,' and 'Sixteenth-Century Bristol,' a posthumous book (1908). The second Latimer published as a series of newspaper articles under the title of 'The Corporation of Bristol in the Olden Time.' It is chiefly founded on extracts from the civic account-books, deeds and documents, and the minutes of the Privy Council. Each book has an Index.

MR. RHODES is mistaken in saying that Latimer's 'History of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol' has no Index. It has one.

In 1872 the Camden Society published (Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith editor) "The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar, by Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol 18 Edward IV." Good Index.

'Bristol Past and Present,' by J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., and John Taylor (both public librarians), was published in 1881–2 in three volumes, and includes a large amount of information obtained from the city archives, access to which is always readily given for any proper purpose. Each volume is indexed.

'Notes or Abstracts of the Wills contained in the Volume entitled "The Great Orphan Book and Book of Wills" in the Council House at Bristol,' by the Rev. T. P. Wadley, was published by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society in 1886. It has an excellent Index.

A book (2 vols.) which contains a great deal of municipal matter is Thomas John Manchee's 'The Bristol Charities, being the Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities in England and Wales, so far as relates to the Charitable Institutions in Bristol' (1831). It has an Index. At the time of the inquiry, the Corporation had 43 charities and gifts in its charge, including the Grammar School, the Red Maids' School, and Queen Elizabeth's Hospital (a school founded on the lines of Christ's Hospital).

Mr. Walter A. Sampson has written in two small volumes the history of the Red Maids' School and Queen Elizabeth's Hospital respectively. Neither is indexed.

These are but a few of the books that contain matter (much or little) quoted from, or founded on, Bristol's municipal records; several relate to the administration of the docks estate which the Corporation owns. One such book was published last year, entitled 'A Short History of the Port of Bristol'; my own compilation, with an Index. I am one of many who hope to see the Corporation's 'Great Red Book' published. It would further illustrate civic life in the Middle Ages.

CHARLES WELLS.

134, Cromwell Road, Bristol.

Please add to Mr. Rhodes's list—

Belfast.—The Town Book of the Corporation of Belfast, 1613–1816. Edited from the original. ....By Robert M. Young. 1892.—Contains a chronological list of notable events and an Index.

Editor 'Irish Book-Lover.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

The information given by Mr. Jaggard as to the Liverpool records may be a little misleading. The municipal records have never been published. Sir J. A. Picton's two volumes contain only selections, poorly arranged and badly indexed. The so-called new edition of 1907 consisted of sheets of the second volume bound up into parts with illustrations added.

The earliest Town Council Book begins in the sixteenth century, and a transcript of it has recently been made by Mr. J. A. Twemlow, and will shortly be issued as one of the publications of the University School of Local History.

As regards the charters, many of these, with other important Liverpool documents, are printed in Prof. Muir and Miss Platt's 'History of Municipal Government in Liverpool,' 1906. In addition to this there are notes on the charters in Vol XXXVI. of the *Transactions* of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire; and a volume of collotype facsimiles, with notes by Mr. Robert Gladstone, jun., will be issued, probably next year, by the School of Local History. R. S. B.

Liverpool.

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Alfieri in England (11 S. ii. 421).—Mr. Archer's note is interesting; but I think the statement that it was in 1772 that Alfieri parted from his mistress at Rochester, and returned to Turin, is erroneous.

According to the 'Vita, scritta da esso' (I quote from what is apparently the first ed., "Londra, 1804," but evidently printed in Italy), Alfieri left England "verso il finer di Giugno" (i. 177), and that clearly was June, 1771. For he left Turin in 1769, and after travelling in Russia, Prussia, and Holland, towards the end of November he left the Hague, and after a few days arrived in London, where he stayed about seven months (i. 152). Allowing for the time taken up in travelling, this would bring his leaving England to about the time stated—near the end of June, 1771.

Even if these dates were not so clear, it would be impossible to suppose that Alfieri remained with Lady Ligonier for nearly a year, "fremendo e bestemmiando dell' esservi, e non me ne potendo pure a niun conto separare." The expression "per varie provincie dell' Inghilteura" must not be taken too literally.

That the June when Alfieri left England was in 1771 is clear also from his subsequent proceedings before reaching Turin. From England he went to Holland and France, and left Paris about the middle of August for Spain (i. 180). He stayed at Barcelona until early in November, ("ai primi di Novembre," i. 182), and in Madrid until early in December, reaching Lisbon on Christmas Eve ("dopo circa venti giorni di viaggio arrivai la vigilia del Natale," i. 187). In the beginning of February he started for Seville, and was in Valentia at the end of March, and thence, by Tortosa, reached Barcelona; and after a hurried journey by land and sea to Genoa, arrived at Turin on the 5th of May, 1772, after three years' absence (i. 193).

Is it not more probable that Alfieri's visit to Bellefields (if the tradition is true) was during his fourth visit to England, with the Countess of Albany, from April to August, 1791? But in the 'Vita' he gives a very short account of this visit, and mentions only Bath, Bristol, and Oxford, besides London, as places they visited.

J. F. Rotton.

Gainsborough's magnificent whole-length portraits of Lord and Lady Ligonier are the property of Mr. Charles Wertheimer.

W. Roberts.

"Goulands" in Ben Jonson (11 S. ii. 429).—The 'N.E.D.' says cautiously that this word is probably related in some way to "gold." It certainly seems that "gollands," "goulands," and Sc. "gowans" are derived from "gold" or "gowd." The yellow flowers thus called correspond almost exactly with the gold-named flowers of Southern France. The *auriflam* or *aurugo* is the creeping meadow crowsfoot, as is the "gowan" in Lanarkshire. Other gold-flowers are *aurigo*, a yellow-flowered sow-thistle, and *auriholo* or *auriolo*, this name being applied to the yellow centaury, *Centaurea solstitiale*, and to some other yellow flowers. "Dins li gara 'stela d'auriolo" ("In the fallows starred with centaury," 'Mirèio').

It may be observed that no French flower names are derived from *or*; there are a few compounds, such as *bouton d'or* for butter-

cups, &c. On the other hand, neither the marigold nor the marsh-marigold (both of them "gollans" or "gowans") has any gold-name in the language of Southern France. They are both *souci* (from L. *solsequium*, being heliotropic, or rather heliophilic, flowers) and *gauch* or *gauchet*, the marsh-marigold being *gauch d'aigo* (as in French *souci* and *souci d'eau*). So there is just a suspicion of "gowan" being derived from *gauch*, pronounced "gow." The other name has probably come from the French, as shown by the early forms *soulcy*, *soucicle*, *assoulcie*, of which there is no trace in Provençal or Languedocian. The second meaning of *souci*, care, from L. *sollicitare*, in both French and Provençal, contrasts curiously with that of *gauch*, *hèrbo del gauch* meaning the joy-flower. A silver joy-flower was the first of the four flower-prizes given at the "Jocs Flourals" of Toulouse: the marigold, the wild-rose, the violet, and the pink. Goudelin (1580–1649), who had received the marigold prize, called this flower Clytia:—

Clytio, ma janti floureto,
Sur soun or me ten encantat.
. . . . .
D'autro flou nou se parlara
Que de las quatre de Toulouso.

Clytia, my pretty flower, on her gold holds me spell-bound.....
Of other flowers naught will be said, but of the four of Toulouse.

It may be asked how could the Sc. "gowan" be derived from the Provençal *gauch*. I have little doubt that in Plantagenet times, and even later, there was sufficient intercourse between Southern France and Scotland to carry Provençal words and customs to Scotland as well as to England. "Sybows and raiforts," and Carlin Sunday, when peas were eaten fried in Provençal oil (*ante*, p. 392), afford strong evidence of this. It seems just possible that the name of the joy-flower of Southern France might have passed to the "bonny lucken-gowan" and other yellow flowers of Scotland, with the helping influence of "gowd" and "gold."

Edward Nicholson.

Paris.

The 'English Dialect Dictionary' under "gowland" says that the name is given "to many species of familiar flowers which are of a yellow or golden colour," especially the marigold, the corn marigold, the marsh marigold, the common daisy, the ox-eye daisy, the globe-flower, and various kinds of Ranunculus. G. F. R. B.

Mansel Family (11 S. ii. 269).—A decade or two ago I had occasion to devote some time and attention to the genealogy of this very ancient family of Glamorgan, from whom, I take it, the Mansels of Somerset, Bedford, and Buckinghamshire sprang.

My notes are, more or less, compiled from the Rev. J. D. Davies's 'West Gower' (part iv.); the Mansel pedigree (which was deciphered by Walter de Gray Birch of the B.M.); the pedigree of Mansel by Ralph Brooke, York Herald of Arms; the pedigree of Mansel by J. H., &c.

Philip Mansel came with William the Conqueror. From his heir, Robert Mansel, the Somerset branch descended; from John Mansel, Kt., the Mansels of Wales and Buckinghamshire. John married and had issue Henry and Sir John Mansel: the latter is often described as John Mansel Clericus. Sir John, heir, became Lord Chief Justice in the 42nd year of Henry III. and, it is said, died abroad about 1266. By his marriage there were three sons, Thomas, Henry, and William. Thomas, Kt., was killed in the Barons' wars. He had a son Henry, the first of the Mansels to settle in Wales; his son Sir Walter is said to have been buried in St. Botolph's without Aldgate.

He had a son Sir Robert, who in turn had a son also named Robert. The latter's son and heir was Richard, besides whom he had two sons, Philip and John. Richard married, and had Sir Hugh, who married Isabel, sister and heir of Sir John Penrice. Their only son Richard married (1437) a Turberville, and had issue several children. John, the heir, married "Cecilie," their issue being Philip. The latter's family consisted of Alice, who married Sir Matthew Cradock, and another daughter, and a son Jenkin, who married Edith, daughter and coheiress of Sir George Kyne or Kene, Kt. ("by Cecil, dau. of King Edward IV."). Their son and heir, Sir Rice Mansel, born 1489, was knighted between 1520 and 1526 and died in 1559. He was three times married: by his third wife, "Cecily," dau. of Wm. D'Abridgcourt, Esq., he had issue Sir Edward Mansel. (The marriage contract of Sir Rice Mansel is among the Penrice MSS. Sir Rice or Rhys Mansel in his will, among other properties named, left to Sir Edward aforesaid and a brother "one howse Scytuat and lyinge in the olde Bayly in London," &c.) Sir Edward Mansel of Margam married Lady Jane Somerset, their issue being fifteen children: Sir Edward is said to have died in 1631. His son and heir, Sir Thomas, was created a baronet, and is said to have died

before his father. He had by his first wife a son Lewis, who succeeded him in 1631, and died in 1638. Lewis by his third wife had Sir Edward Mansel, Bt., who died in 1706, leaving issue Edward, who died unmarried; Thomas, afterwards Lord Mansel; Henry, who died unmarried; and two daughters. Sir Edward's second son and heir, Sir Thomas, succeeded his father in 1706, and was made a peer in 1711. By his marriage with Martha Millington there were issue Robert, Christopher, Bussy, and three daughters. Robert married Anne, dau. of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Kt., and died in 1723, leaving a daughter, and a son Thomas, who was born in 1719, became second Lord Mansel, and died about 1740. He was followed by his uncle Christopher, who became third Lord Mansel. He entailed the estates on his son-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Talbot; thus the Mansel property came to the Talbot family.

I may add two or three items. I find elsewhere that at his death Sir Cloudesley Shovel left two daughters: the elder married Lord Romney, and the younger Sir Narborough d'Aeth, baronet.

Thomas Mansel, aged 38, died and was buried in St. Peter's, Westminster.

Edward Mansel, eldest son of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, died 20 June, 1681, and was buried in St. Peter's, Westminster.

Edward Mansel, in 1700, gave 100*l.* to Bridwell Hospital.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Bognor, Sussex.

PICKWICKS OF BATH (11 S. ii. 465).—See 7 S. ii. 325, 457; iii. 30, 112, 175, 273, 393, 526; v. 285, 455; xi. 401, 472; xii. 72; 10 S. iii. 447. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

GOATS AND COWS (11 S. ii. 466).—The practice of keeping a goat among a herd of cows to prevent abortion is by no means confined to Leicestershire. It must be a "Billy" goat, and the more it stinks the better.

How the charm works nobody knows. Since I introduced a he-goat among my shorthorns, abortion has ceased. Previously it was very troublesome.

SHERBORNE.

Sherborne House, Northleach.

Upon a farm at Braunstone, near Leicester, where I stayed some twenty years ago at intervals, it was an old custom to keep a goat or two with each group of cows. Upon inquiring the reason, I was told that the goat, an animal not easily alarmed, has a soothing effect upon a cow's nerves, and thus helped to ensure the quality and quantity of the milk supply. Near large towns stray dogs are sometimes a great nuisance to farmers and stock-keepers.

WM. JAGGARD.

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

I have come across this custom in Worcestershire and Berkshire. In the former county it is sometimes a donkey that is kept, and I think the idea was that newly bought beasts took more kindly to a strange pasture if a donkey were with them.

W. C. B.

I have always been familiar with the belief that where many cows are kept it is good to let a Nanny or a Billy goat run with them, to hinder the cows from calf-slipping; and I have seen goats with the cows whilst in the fields.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

See 9 S. v. 248, 359, 521; vi. 132, 196 xii. 176. DIEGO.

BUFFOON'S ADMIRERS (11 S. i. 367).—C. B. W. asked for an explanation of Fielding's reference when, in No. 10 of *The Covent Garden Journal*, he writes: "His [*i.e.* a buffoon's] admirers, if an old Latin proverb be true, deserve no great compliments to be paid to their wisdom."

I would suggest that the proverb meant may be "Simile gaudet simili," Erasmus, 'Adagia,' p. 642 (ed. 1629), or "Simile a similibus amatur," Bebel, 'Proverbia Germanica,' No. 485. Aristotle, 'Ethica Nic.,' ix. 3, 3, has *εἴρηται δ' ὅτι τὸ ὅμοιον τῷ ὁμοίῳ φίλον*, and Palingenius, 'Zodiacus Vitæ,' xii. 574, "Stulta placent stultis."

EDWARD BENSLY.

"IT TAKES ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE TO MAKE A WORLD" (11 S. i. 369).—In Douglas Jerrold's 'Story of a Feather,' in *Punch* (vol. v. p. 55), Mr. Traply says: "Well, it takes all sorts to make a world."

DIEGO.

WEARING ONE SPUR (11 S. ii. 367, 471).—The custom among butcher-boys to ride with only one spur lasted, in Yorkshire at any rate, beyond the fifties. It was prevalent in the seventies. A. R. WALLER.

CANONS, MIDDLESEX: "ESSEX" AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. ii. 328, 374, 394, 437).—There would appear to have been a house of fair size here before the eighteenth-

century mansion was built, for it is stated by Burke ('Landed Gentry') that Sir James Drax, Kt., of Hackney, married Essex, daughter of Sir Lancelot Lake, Kt., "of Cannons, co. Middlesex." This must have been in Commonwealth, or at least in Restoration, times, as Sir James (who was second of the name) died *c.* 1663/4. Can any one inform me, by the way, as to the reason of his wife's singular topographical Christian name? The Lakes are mentioned by Mr. Bayley at p. 374 *ante*.

William McMurray.

The following from the obituary notices appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lii. p. 46 (January, 1782), gives an interesting reference to the rebuilding of this famous house in the eighteenth century:

"Deaths. Dec. 17 [1781]. Wm. Hallet, Esq^r., of Canons, near Edgeware, Middlesex, formerly an eminent Cabinet-maker in St. Martin's Lane. After the sale of the late Duke of Chandos's magnificent house piecemeal, he bought the site and estate together with large quantities of the materials, which other purchasers refused or neglected to clear, and with them built himself a house on the centre vaults of the old one. This house and estate he has bequeathed to his grandson, a minor."

G. Yarrow Baldock.

Crosses (11 S. ii. 310).—The following may be consulted:—

'Ancient Stone Crosses of England,' by A. Rimmer, 1875.

'Sepulchral Crosses of the Middle Ages,' by E. L. Cutts.

'Sepulchral Cross Slabs, with reference to other Emblems found Thereon,' by K. E. Styan.

'Scottish Market Crosses,' by James W. Small, 1900.

'Boundary Crosses,' by J. C. Buckley, in the *Journal* of the Archæological Society (Ireland), vol. x. part iii.

'Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd, with account of ancient manners and customs and legendary lore,' by Elias Owen.

'Wayside Crosses,' &c., by C. S. Sargisson, in *Country Home* (? Feb., 1910).

'Murdock's Cross, Monasterboyce, near Drogheda,' in *The Penny Post*, 1 Feb. and 2 March (either 1890 or 1896).

'The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire,' by Henry Taylor.

'Manx Crosses,' by P. M. C. Kermode, 1907.

'Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire,' by Chas. Pooley, F.S.A.

'The Old Stone Crosses of Dorset,' by Alfred Pope.

'Crosses and Market Crosses,' in *The Treasury*, Oct., 1904.

'The Crosses of Ancient Ireland,' by Henry O'Neill (? 1857).

'Some Pre-Norman Finds at Lancaster,' by W. G. Collingwood, in *The Reliquary*, Oct., 1902, and Oct., 1903.

'Wayside Crosses,' by Mrs. Gutch, in 'County Folk-lore,' 1901, vol. ii. p. 21.

'Ornamentation of Sculptured Stones,' by G. J. French.

'Notes on Early Sculptured Crosses' (Carlisle), by W. G. Collingwood.

'Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland, Sligo, and Island of Achill,' by W. G. Wood Martin.

Wakeman's 'Handbook of Irish Antiquities.'

'The Cross: its Traditions, History, and Art,' by the Rev. W. Wood Seymour, 1898.

'Signe de la Croix avant le Christianisme,' by G. de Mortillet, Paris, 1866.

Yorkshire Crosses in *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, *passim*.

The best collections of pre-Norman crosses, dating chiefly from the seventh and tenth centuries, appertain to Yorkshire and Durham.

J. Holden MacMichael.

Dr. Milne may find the following both helpful and entertaining:—

Blight (J. T.), 'Ancient Crosses of East and West Cornwall,' 1858, 2 vols., 4to.

Kinnebrook (W.), 'Etchings of Runic Monuments in the Isle of Man,' with 26 plates, 1841, 8vo.

The various county histories, too, provide hundreds of crosses.

William Jaggard.

Robson in his 'History of Heraldry' enumerates over two hundred crosses of different forms. The late John E. Cussans in 'Handbook of Heraldry' (1869) names and describes thirty-six, giving illustrations of twenty-three. Harry Hems.

Probably Dr. Milne would find what he wants in 'Crux Mundi,' &c., a pamphlet by an anonymous writer, published at 1*s.* by James Nisbet & Co. The author claims to have set out the "origin, meaning, use, and misuse" of the various forms of cross and their combinations.

W. S. B. H.

[W. S. S. also thanked for reply.]

Wet Hay (11 S. ii. 469).—Thomas de Gray in his 'Compleat Horseman and Expert Ferrier,' 1639, p. 96, gives this remedy

"to prevent that disease which the vulgar doe call *broken-winded*: Let all the hay he eateth.....be sprinckled and moystened with water, which will asswage his excesse of drinking, and very much coole his *bloud*, which cannot but be inflamed."

W. C. B.

May not the explanation be something like this? Wet hay, rather than dry hay, is the ordinary furnishing of a dog-kennel. Exposure to a moist atmosphere will soon render hay damp enough. It is not very

often renewed, being considered good enough for a dog. And so, with a kind of bravado, Ferdinand when dying exclaims: "This world's but a dog-kennel. My course of life is nearly run: but what care I? Let me die like a dog, and I ask no more. Give me some wet hay, such as dying dogs are allowed to lie on, and I'll leave without regret a world that fails to please me." SCOTUS.

ROUSSEAU AND DAVENPORT (11 S. ii. 427).—The present whereabouts of the letter from Rousseau to Davenport may not be easy to ascertain, but the nature of its contents ought not to be difficult to surmise. On the invitation of David Hume, Rousseau came to England in 1766, arriving in London in January. In March the same year he took up his abode at Wootton in Derbyshire, where, by Hume's arrangement, he resided in the house of Mr. Davenport. Within a very short time, however, Rousseau quarrelled bitterly with both Hume and Davenport. A letter written some time previously by Horace Walpole, in the name of the King of Prussia, and reflecting severely on Rousseau's moral infirmities, appeared in the English newspapers. This letter Rousseau persisted, in spite of strenuous denial, in attributing to Hume, and probably regarded Davenport as his accomplice. In a state of furious indignation he left Derbyshire, and hastened back to France. The letter dated "Douvres, 18 Mai, 1767," was no doubt a kind of parting shot before Rousseau left the shores of this country. W. S. S.

RICHARD COOPE OF FULHAM: OXFORD COURT (11 S. ii. 487).—There were three Oxford Courts in London in the middle of the eighteenth century: one in Camomile Street; one in Oxford Street, now, I think, occupied by Oxford Mansions; and another, the oldest in London, which still exists, in Salters' Hall Court, No. 109, Cannon Street. Since Richard Coope appears to have had business in the City as a director of the South Sea Company, and was also Master of the Salters' Company, his house is almost certain to have been in the last of these Oxford Courts, *i.e.*, that in Cannon Street, where was anciently the house of the Prior of Tortington. This Tortington in South-West Sussex had an Austin priory founded by the Corbets in the reign of King John. It afterwards fell to the Earls of Oxford; but the priory house in Oxford Court having been demolished, the court was built on its site, retaining the name of the former possessor. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Oxford Court, in 1732, was, excepting one house, in the parish of St. Swithin, and was, as to that one house, in that of St. Mary Bothaw. See 'New Remarks of London,' collected by the Company of Parish Clerks, printed 1732. G. E. C.

LISTON AND DUCROW (11 S. ii. 487).—The lines quoted by MR. BROMBY form the opening portion of Thomas Hood's 'A Nocturnal Sketch,' which appeared firstly in Hood's 'Comic Annual' for 1832, later in 'Hood's Own,' and is, I think, to be found in most editions of his poems. The lines given should read:—

Even is come; and from the dark Park, hark!
The signal of the setting sun—one gun!
And six is sounding from the chime, prime time
To go and see the Drury-Lane Dane slain,—
Or hear Othello's jealous doubt spout out,—
Or Macbeth raving at that shade-made blade,
Denying to his frantic clutch much touch;—
Or else to see Ducrow with wide stride ride
Four horses as no other man can span;
Or in the small Olympic Pit, sit split
Laughing at Liston while you quiz his phiz.

The lines were presented in the 'Annual' as an illustration of "a plan for writing blank verse in rhyme." WALTER JERROLD.

Hampton-on-Thames.

[C. C. B., PROF. BENSLY, MR. W. ROBERTS CROW, OLD SARUM, PROF. SKEAT, and MR. J. B. WAINEWRIGHT also thanked for replies.]

'LETTERS BY AN AMERICAN SPY' (11 S. ii. 427).—Sabin ('A Dictionary of Books relating to America,' i. 152) mentions "'The American Spy: Letters written in London, 1764–65 [*sic*].' London, 1786. 12mo"; and "'The American Spy, a Collection of XXXVI. Letters written to various persons resident in the Sister Land.' London. Printed for the Author, 1791. 12mo."

Bartlett ('Bibliotheca Americana, A Catalogue of Books....in the Library of John Carter Brown, of Providence, R.I.,' Part 3, vol. ii. p. 250) describes No. 3079 thus: "'Letters written in London by an American Spy. From the year 1764 to the year 1785.' London: J. Bew. MDCCLXXXVI. 8vo, xxi and 167 pp." Bartlett adds a quotation from *The Critical Review*, vol. lxii:—

"These letters are said to be the correspondence of a Quaker with his friends in Philadelphia; and, while they display the honest bluntness of a sect, are animated by a warm philanthropy, true religion, and sound sense."

LANE COOPER.

Ithaca, New York.

With the exception of Watt, I know of no bibliographer who mentions the 'Letters by an American Spy.' In Watt the work appears as an anonymous production. If I may be permitted to hazard a guess as to the authorship of the 'Letters,' I should be inclined to suggest Samuel Curwen as the writer. In 1842 there appeared at New York a book with the following title :—

"Journal and Letters of the late Samuel Curwen, Judge of Admiralty, &c., an American Refugee in England, from 1775 to 1784: comprising Remarks on the Prominent Men and Measures of that period; to which are added, Biographical Notices of many American Loyalists, and other Eminent Persons, by George Atkinson Ward. New York, 1842." 8vo, pp. 580.

I suspect this to be an enlarged and revised edition, with altered title, of the 'Letters by an American Spy' published in 1786.

W. Scott.

Inscriptions in City Churches and Churchyards (11 S. ii. 389, 453, 492).—I should like briefly to second the remarks so ably put by Mr. P. C. Rushen, as to the advisability of pushing on with the work of transcribing outdoor or graveyard inscriptions. Any one to whom the subject is new naturally brackets church with churchyard memorials; and not for one moment is it suggested that the former are a negligible quantity. Indeed, memorial for memorial, it cannot be contested that indoor inscriptions are nearly always the more important. In the majority of cases both classes need attention. Still, as a general rule, it may be said that in every printed account of a church some notice is taken of the monuments therein. On the other hand, it is improbable that more than one out of every twenty graveyards have had a single one of their inscriptions printed—added to which, the corresponding memorials are continually perishing.

Another point, not mentioned by Mr. Rushen, is that the great families commemorated on indoor memorials are becoming increasingly obsolete for genealogical purposes, in the sense of being associated with surviving descendants. The always augmenting numbers of prominent British and Colonial families sprung from humble stock will continue to add to the value of ordinary graveyard records. Upon the whole, workers in this field are well advised in declining, for the present at least, to shackle themselves with added indoor work. The outdoor work is as yet so vast, and so little touched, as wholly to absorb the time and energy of all available volunteers.

One further point, which I especially desire to emphasize, is the desirability of absolutely exhaustive work. Things are not as they should be when an inquirer after a particular surname, say, is directly or virtually assured that it does not exist, because it happens to occur on a partially buried or moss-coated stone. I do not by any means wish to discourage transcribers who cannot undertake the implied tasks, but the incidental lacunæ of incomplete transcripts should be definitely indicated, for the benefit of future investigators. Some surprising experiences in the work of checking transcripts cause me to make this remark. In one case, after two days' work in digging and flushing operations, in a by no means difficult graveyard, I succeeded in adding about one-third further data to a professedly complete transcript. A. Stapleton.

Nottingham.

Moving Pictures to Cinematographs (11 S. ii. 502).—Owing to the miscarriage of a proof, one or two mistakes appeared in my note. The last sentence in col. I, p. 503, should read: "They were projected on smoke, which made them the more startling,"

In the next column Pepper's Ghost should have been described as a device for projecting images of living persons (not "pictures") in the air. Tom Jones.

Black and Red Rats (11 S. ii. 465).—Lundy Isle is reputed to be one of the few places in this country where the black rat still exists. The island is situated in the Bristol Channel, about 20 miles to seaward from the Bar outside Barnstaple Bay.

The late John Roberts Chanter in his 'Lundy Island' (1877) records :—

"The old English black rat, *Mus rattus*, is the indigenous, and until recently was the only species on the Island; but of late years the Norway, or brown rat, has found his way there, most probably from some shipwrecked vessel. It bids fair to exterminate the native breed."

Grose in his description of Lundy, in 1775, says :—

"Rats are so numerous here as to be very troublesome. They are all of the black sort, the great brown rat, which has extirpated this kind all over Britain, not having yet found its way here."

Mr. Chanter says that the Rev. Hudson G. Heaven in 1877 reported the brown rat as increasingly numerous, and the black rat nearly extinct. "The brown rats principally frequent the south end, and Rat Island—in that locality—swarms with them. They are believed to feed largely on fish, as well as on limpets and other littoral prey.

"Specimens of a third variety, of a reddish or fox colour, are sometimes seen and killed. This is called locally the red rat. It has much larger ears, and a longer and thinner tail, than the ordinary rat, but in other respects resembles it, and they appear to consort together. Whether it is a peculiar variety, or a mere sport, I am unable to ascertain. It is scarce, and is rarely captured, but is persistent on the island."

HARRY HEMS.

"WHOM" AS SUBJECT (11 S. ii. 446).—MR. BAYNE writes: "In oratory and hasty journalism this lapse from accuracy is, presumably, unpremeditated and accidental." I offer an example of how the hasty journalist puts bad grammar into the mouth of the orator.

In *The Standard* of 13 December, p. 10, col. 2, "Our Correspondent" at Hyde writes:—

"Mr. Balfour addressed the audience 'on behalf of your candidate, whom I hope on Wednesday next will be your member.'"

In the verbatim report of the speech in *The Standard* of 10 December, p. 4, col. 1, Mr. Balfour's words are:—

"I had the good fortune to hear part of the speech which has just been delivered by your present candidate, and, as I fully believe, your future member."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONE (10 S. i. 189, 255, 312, 356, 409, 454; ii. 14, 72).—It is worthy of record that the above subject is photographically illustrated (in association with a brief but illuminating account thereof by a veteran authority) in *The Builder* for 17 December. A. S.

EMINENT LIBRARIANS (11 S. ii. 489).—Joseph Green Cogswell, LL.D., was born at Ipswich, Mass. He gradutated in 1806 at Harvard College, where he afterwards became Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and where he undertook the duties of Librarian from 1821 to 1823. In the latter year he joined with George Bancroft in the foundation of Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass. After Bancroft's retirement in 1830, he continued the school until 1836. On the death of John Jacob Astor (29 March, 1848), who bequeathed funds for the establishment of a library in New York, he was appointed Librarian to the Trustees. He had been marked out for the task of organizing the library by Mr. Astor, who had espoused the idea of founding a library many years before his death. Dr. Cogswell made three journeys to Europe in search of books for the new library—in 1848–9, in 1851, and again in 1852. He is said to have visited every noted book-market from Rome to Stockholm, and to have purchased about 64,000 volumes at a cost of a little over 20,000*l*. The library was opened on 1 February, 1854, with a stock of about 80,000 volumes. It is now embodied in the New York Public Library.

Dr. Cogswell resigned and returned to his native State in 1864. He contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, *North American Review*, and *Monthly Anthology*, and he edited *The New York Review* for about six years prior to its termination in 1842. A short sketch of his bibliographical activities appeared in *The Library Journal* of New York, vol. xiii. p. 7.

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

Saffron Walden.

The Cogswell in question is doubtless Joseph Green Cogswell (1786–1871), Superintendent of the Astor Library, New York. See Appleton's 'Cyclopædia of American Biography,' vol. i. Apart from Cogswell's personal distinction, the fact of his having visited Edinburgh, made the acquaintance of Scottish men of letters, and contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, may account for his inclusion in J. H. Burton's list.

EDWARD BENSLY.

[G. F. R. B. thanked for reply. Reply from MR. W. SCOTT next week.]

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Sir Walter Scott and the Border Minstrelsy.* By Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.)

IN discussing Sir Walter Scott as a ballad editor Mr. Lang is fitted with a congenial theme. He is familiar with the ballad as a mode of literary expression, and he is a loyal admirer of Scott. When, therefore, he finds that Col. FitzWilliam Elliot, in his two volumes of essays on the Border ballads, is disposed to credit the editor of the 'Minstrelsy' with questionable methods, he strongly deprecates the insinuation. Scott, he says in substance, was an upright, honourable man, whereas Col. Elliot's strictures would convict him of having been a deliberate trickster. The ballads under discussion are 'Auld Maitland,' 'The Battle of Otterburne,' 'Jamie Telfer,' and 'Kinmont Willie.' The first, Col. Elliot suggests, Scott knew to be a forgery by Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and palmed it off on the public as ancient. The second he thinks a mosaic from Percy and Herd, dexterously fitted and dressed with emendations, that clearly reveal the modern manipulator. 'Jamie Telfer' is considered by the champion of the Elliots to have been largely recast to make it a contribution to the honour and glory of Buccleuch, while 'Kinmont Willie,' he avers, is Scott's "from beginning to end."

These are grave charges against which Mr. Lang brings to bear both adequate learning and abundance of argument. He acknowledges that at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth there were some who did not hesitate to fabricate ballads after the ancient manner; that Scott himself was victimized by this nimble artistry; and that Hogg could turn the narrative stanza as well as another. These things being admitted, there is nothing to show that in any shape or form they are applicable to 'Auld Maitland.' This may not be a great poetical achievement, but such as it is, it was not the composition of Hogg. Mr. Lang produces ample evidence on the point. Hogg and his aged reciters on the Ettrick are again largely responsible for the form of the Otterburne ballad as it appears in the 'Border Minstrelsy.' Here, too, Mr. Lang shows that the theory he sets himself to controvert is untenable. What is said of the other two ballads is similarly strenuous and plausible, although in the case of 'Kinmont Willie' in particular it is difficult to make dogmatic assertions. It is, however, safe to suggest, as is done by Mr. Lang, that it rests upon an old ballad or old ballads as well as on the crude and ingenious rimes of the unpoetical Satchells. Altogether, Scott's reputation is fully maintained.

"Wat of Warden" on p. 8 is an obvious misprint, while the reference to "Percy's death," p. 54, is, no doubt, an inadvertence due to the entanglements of a somewhat abstruse discussion. Mr. Lang says, p. 74, that "won" in the line "I saw a dead man won the fight" is ungrammatical. So it would be in a purely English composition, but as a form of "win" it is still in use in the Scottish Lowlands. The reiterated assertion that the English captain in 'Jamie Telfer' is "shot through the head," and the remarks about Red Rowan in 'Kinmont Willie,' will probably puzzle expert readers of the two ballads.

*Shakespeare as a Groom of the Chamber.* By Ernest Law. Illustrated. (Bell & Sons.)

This well-printed book of sixty-four pages puts in a clear and interesting light two associations of Shakespeare with the Court of King James I. The poet and his fellow-members of the King's company were each given four and a half yards of "red cloth, against his Majesties Royall Proceeding through the Citie of London" on 15 March, 1604. Are we to infer from this passage, as Halliwell-Phillipps declared, that Shakespeare and his fellows marched in the Royal Procession? Mr. Law says that we cannot, following Dr. Furnivall. The procession was a deferred part of the Coronation, and the allowance of cloth was given to all sorts of people who could hardly have accompanied the sovereign in his progress. Further, the four or five accounts of it—three of them written by dramatists of note—make no mention of the players, nor are they included in contemporary and official records of the occasion. But in the funeral procession of King James the players did figure, having received an allowance of black cloth. The cavalcade in this case amounted to no fewer than 5,000 persons. Another reference to Shakespeare, also in 1604, was given by Halliwell-Phillipps in *The Athenæum* of 1871. He stated, without giving his authority, that King James ordered every member of Shakespeare's company to attend at Somerset House on the special envoy of the King of Spain. Mr. Law has discovered the document, also published by Mrs. Stopes (*Athenæum*, 12 March of this year). It records payments to Phillipps and Hemynges "for th' allowance of themselves and tenne of their fellowes his Ma^ties^ Groomes of the Chamber and Players," as payment for eighteen days' attendance, 21*l.* 12*s.* Shakespeare himself is not mentioned, but "only' by his inclusion among the 'tenne of their fellowes' can the full complement of the King's players be accounted for."

The details Mr. Law supplies concerning the magnificent entertainment given to the Spanish representative are of high interest. He comes to the conclusion that the duties of the players were "to stand about and look pleasant." As for the fee, it is twice given as 21*l.* 12*s.*, and once as 21*l.* 14*s.* by a slip (p. 42), and was worth, Mr. Law says, about eight times as much by present reckoning. He adds that this is the only public function—apart, of course, from performances of the plays—at which Shakespeare, even inferentially, figured—"the only instance, in fact, which we can give of an appearance of his anywhere, except in his private and domestic capacity." One might infer, however, that his bearing of the canopy mentioned in the Sonnets (No. 125) referred to some public occasion.

The book includes two views of Somerset House, and a reproduction of the picture of English and Spanish Commissioners assembled in 1604. Somerset House was lent by the Queen for the occasion to the Constable of Castile, who poured out bribes for English statesmen in great profusion.

We thank Mr. Law for an admirable piece of work. All such well-"documented" details are of great value to the student.

Axel Oxenstierna's phrase concerning the little wisdom with which the world is governed receives notice in more than one recent number of *L'Intermédiaire*, and the custom of binding books in human skin is also discussed. "Prof. Cornil, who was a Senator," says one correspondent, "was an ardent bibliophile. He was pleased to have several volumes bound in human skin, using tattoo-marks as decorative subjects for the sides."

The percentage of the different social classes guillotined during the French Revolution is one of the most interesting questions lately proposed. One correspondent remarks that it is erroneous to believe that the Terror specially attacked nobles, priests, and persons privileged by the *ancien régime*. After much research, he has come to the conclusion that out of every three victims, two were working-people, among whom were peasants, artisans, plough-lads, soldiers, maidservants, dressmakers, serving-men, sailors, and rag-pickers.

The solemn restitution of the keys of Mexico by France to the Mexican Republic comes in for deserved attention. An act so courteous is well worth recording, and it is interesting to read that the green, white, and carmine standards which had been taken by the French troops were restored to Mexico at the same time.

The number of *L'Intermédiaire* for the 20th of September contains an account of Alphonsine Plessis, known as Marie Duplessis, the courtesan whom Dumas *fils* idealized as "La Dame aux Camélias." This unfortunate, who died of lung-disease at twenty-three, leaving her sister 100,000 francs, had a wretched childhood, during which she endured infinite degradation.

### Booksellers' Catalogues.—December.

Mr. G. H. Brown's Catalogue 54 opens with Ackermann's 'Colleges,' 4to, calf, 1816, 25*l.*; and 'Westminster Abbey,' 2 vols., 4to, morocco, 1813, 4*l.* 10*s.* Adam's 'Architecture,' 2 vols., folio, 1900, is 7*l.* 10*s.* Under Ainsworth is the first edition of 'Jack Sheppard,' 3 vols., 1839, original cloth, uncut, 6*l.* 15*s.* Under Blake is Swinburne's essay, original cloth, 1868, 2*l.* 2*s.* The 1757 edition of Boccaccio is 7*l.* 10*s.* Under Bookbinding is Fletcher's 'Foreign Bookbindings in the British Museum,' 2*l.* 10*s.* The original edition of Brookshaw's 'Pomona,' folio, morocco, 1812, is 7*l.* 10*s.* Under Costumes is Bounard's work, 3 vols., 4to, morocco, 1860, 4*l.* 10*s.* There is a complete set of Edwards's *Botanical Register*. Under Heraldic is Dunn's 'Visitations of Wales,' 2 vols., 4to, 1846, in the original cloth, 13*l.* 10*s.*; and under India, Forrest's 'Ganges,' 4to, 1824, 3*l.* 10*s.* There are choice copies of La Fontaine. Under Charles Lamb is the Edition de Luxe, 12 vols., 1899, 6*l.* 10*s.*; under Lavater, Hunter's Translation, 5 vols., 4to, Stockdale, 1810, 3*l.* 10*s.*; and under Lytton the Edition de Luxe, 32 vols., 15*l.* There is a fine library set of Jesse's Historical Works, 30 vols., half-calf, with full indexes, illustrations on Japan paper, 1901, 15*l.* Among French works are Lacroix's 'Moyen Age et la Renaissance,' 5 vols., 4to, Paris, 1848, 6*l.* 10*s.*; Pottier's 'Monuments Français,' 2 vols., folio, morocco, 1839, 7*l.* 10*s.*; and Racinet's 'La Costume Historique,' 6 vols., folio, Paris, 1888, 22*l.* 10*s.* Under Kent are the works of Harris, Greenwood, and Ireland.

Mr. Charles F. Sawyer's List 23 contains an extra-illustrated copy of the Library Edition of Jesse's 'London,' extended to 6 volumes inlaid to 4to size, 57*l.* Other works extra-illustrated are Jesse's 'Celebrated Etonians,' 2 large handsome volumes, 9*l.* 10*s.*; Braybrooke's 'Pepys,' presentation copy, 4 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.*; 'Nollekens and his Times,' 8*l.* 8*s.*; and Thornbury's 'Turner,' 7*l.* 10*s.* All these are handsomely bound. Under the Kit Cat Club is the complete set of 48 portraits, early copy, 75*l.* Boydell's own copy of 'The River Thames,' 1794, is 21*l.* Under Versailles is the historical series of French Court Memoirs, 18 vols., 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (only 800 sets issued). There is a collection of nearly 1,400 playbills, 12*l.* 12*s.*; and a handsome set in full calf of Inchbald's 'British Theatre,' 42 vols., 1808–15, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Under 'Eikon Basilike' is a fine tall copy of the first edition, 1649, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and under Gibbon the best edition of the 'Decline and Fall,' 8 vols., levant, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* There is a fine set of Grote's 'Greece' from the library of Dr. Hornby, 12 vols., calf, 6*l.* 6*s.* Under Oxford is Malton's series of aquatints, picked impressions, folio, 1802–3, 6*l.* 10*s.* Under Dickens is the large-type Library Edition, 30 vols., original green cloth, 7*l.* 10*s.* Some relic-hunter may like to be possessed of the author's gun for 45*l.* It has his name engraved, also that of J. Forster; and inside the case Dickens has written his first Christian name and surname in full. A humorous reference to this gun is to be found in a letter of his to Wilkie Collins, 24 Oct., 1860. Dickens, who was but a "cockney sportsman," exclaimed on one occasion, having missed again: "All the demned rabbits are two inches too small."

Mr. D. Webster's Leeds Catalogue contains a series of hand-coloured engravings of cities and towns of Spain and her Colonial possessions in the sixteenth century, many bearing dates of that period; each measures 23½ inches by 19½ inches. The colouring is brilliant; the plates are in a fine state, and can be had separately. The books include Spedding's 'Bacon,' 7 vols., cloth, 2*l.* 15*s.*; Copinger's 'Bible and its Transmission,' 1897, 3*l.* 10*s.* (presentation copy to Archbishop Maclagan with his book-plate); and 'Early English Prose Romances,' ornamented by Harold Nelson, 3 vols., as new, 10*s.* (limited to 500 copies on hand-made paper). Under Pater are first editions, including 'Appreciations,' 1*l.* 6*s.* There is a set of *The Anglo-Saxon Review*, 10 vols., super-royal 8vo, full morocco, 1899–1901, 3*l.* 15*s.*

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons' Liverpool Catalogue CCCCXVII. contains choice coloured plate books, including a collection of original caricatures by Gillray, 95*l.* Under Rowlandson are first editions of 'Dr. Syntax,' 28*l.*, and 'Sketches of Scarborough,' 7*l.* 7*s.* Among many choice items under Cruikshank is 'Napoleon,' by Combe, 15*l.* 15*s.* Other works are the first edition of Bacon's 'Henry VII.,' tall clean copy, 9*l.* 9*s.*; and original subscription copies of Bewick's Fables, and 'Select Fables,' 2 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.* (these contain Bewick's receipt). There is a beautiful set of Byron, with Life by Moore and the first edition of the Finden plates, 17 vols., calf, 1832–3, 12*l.* 12*s.* Much of interest will be found under London, including a unique copy of Shepherd's 'World's Metropolis,' the 105 views being painted by hand, 2 vols., half-morocco, 1851, 5*l.* 5*s.* Under Painters is the first edition of Walpole's 'Anecdotes,' all the plates proofs on India paper, 5 vols., calf, 1828, 16*l.* 16*s.* There is a set of Scott, 100 vols., half-morocco, 1829–39, 25*l.* Under Tennyson are the first editions of 'Poems,' 1830, 1833, and 1842, 4 vols., green levant, 21*l.* There are bargains for book-collectors, and some fine old portraits.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

## Notices to Correspondents.

*We must call special attention to the following notices:—*

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

F. D. Wesley ("Nursery Rimes").—See Mrs. Gomme's 'Traditional Games of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 2 vols., and Halliwell-Phillipps's 'Nursery Rhymes of England.'

J. Huntley ("I shall pass through this world but once").—See 10 S. i. 247, 316, 355, 433; v. 260, 393, 498; vii. 140; xi. 60, 366.

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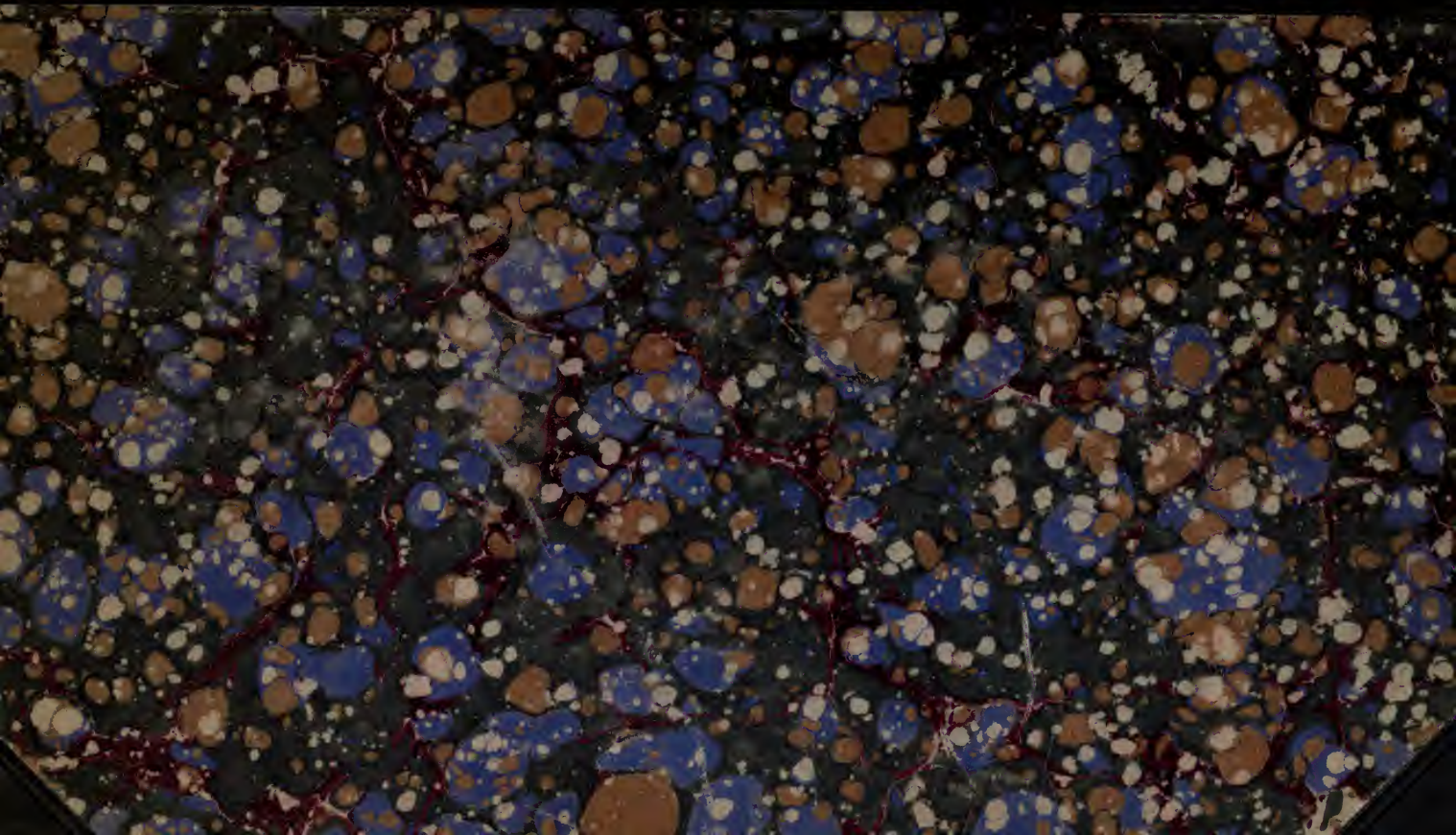
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